"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder to-day; cloudy to-morrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,367. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

DIAZ A REFUGEE ON BATTLESHIP

Huerta's Rival Fled to American Gunboat—Then Transferred to Flagship.

POWERS WAIT FOR WILSON

England, Germany, and France Agree to Take No Action, Pending Statement of Policy.

TALK OF COMBINED ACTION

Suggestion That They May Unite to Drive Huerta from Power and Pacify the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 28.—In accordance with his own request, Gen. Felix Diaz is now under the protection of the United States. Taken on board the gunboat Wheeling soon after midnight, he is now on Rear Admiral Fletcher's flagship, the battleship Louisiana.

At 10 o'clock last evening, Gen. Diaz, accompanied by his two confidential advisors, Cecielo Ocon and José Sandoval, crawled across the roof from the German Hotel to the American Consulate adjoining, and there asked Consul W. W. Canada for protection. Mr. Canada signaled to the Wheeling, which was the only American warship inside the harbor, to send a launch to the Terminal Company dock. From that point the three, and Alexander Williams, an American newspaper correspondent, were taken aboard the gunboat between 12:30 and 1 o'clock this morning.

In the afternoon Gen. Diaz and his companions were transferred without incident in a launch from the Wheeling, inside the bay, to the Louisiana, outside. The port authorities viewed the transfer with indifference. Gen. Diaz will sail on the Louisiana next week, Tuesday, or will be transferred to the outgoing Ward liner on Thursday.

Antonio Villavicencio, the head of the Secret Service men here, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent last evening that Diaz would soon go to the Consulate and seek protection aboard ship. He added that he would not interfere with his flight, as Diaz's absence from the country was more or less for the public interest.

There was no order for Diaz's arrest, it is said, and he was under surveillance solely because the central Government wished to keep track of his movements

It is thought that Enrique Hauser, proprietor of the German Hotel, called the German Consul's attention to what was going on in his hotel and that the Consul informed the officers on the warship Hertha, anchored near the Wheeling, to give the launch a good passage from the pier to the Wheeling, as the Consul did not know what action the Mexican gunboats would take if the American Consul's plans were forestalled.

Hauser testified before the civil authorities this afternoon that Consul Canada requested that rear quarters be reserved for Diaz.

The Hotel Aleman's bill against Diaz and his followers is $1,400, and has been presented to Canada for payment. He has given the collector a card to go aboard the Louisiana and see Diaz to-morrow.

Gen. Maas, the military commander here, strongly condemns Gen. Diaz's action in appealing to a foreign nation for help in leaving the country. Only yesterday he informed Diaz of having received telegraphic advice from the War Department that his retirement from service had been approved and offered him all the protection and assistance possible. This protection, it is said, was against Maderists, plotting to take the life of Diaz, and the Government had given special instructions that the police should not lose sight of the General, since it did not care to be blamed if anything serious happened to the candidate.

Gen. Maas said the Government had absolutely no interest in Diaz's further doings. He asserted that his agents had up to yesterday afternoon offered Diaz every facility to transport him to Mexico or by a Mexican gunboat to a foreign port.

The general public opinion here is that this action on the part of Diaz was wholly political and was solely the outcome of his desire to embarrass the Huerta Government, on the plea that he was being persecuted and his life was in danger.

Consul Canada refuses to be interviewed on the matter.

Declared Their Lives in Peril.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 28.—When Gen. Diaz and Sandoval and Ocon made their way into one of the rear rooms of the Consulate they asked that Consul William W. Canada be called. Apparently under great excitement they assured him, when he came, that they were certain that their lives were in imminent danger, since they knew orders for their arrest had been issued. They begged for his protection.

Consul Canada summoned a launch from the Wheeling to the water front,

Continued on Page 4.

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

$100,000 FIRE AT TILFORD'S.

Standard Oil Director's Farm Buildings Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Fire tonight destroyed all the farm buildings on the property of Henry M. Tilford, the Standard Oil director. The loss amounts to more than $100,000. The Tilford farm is situated one mile south of Monroe.

The fire was discovered about 7:30 o'clock in the hay loft and spread rapidly through the entire building, 360 feet in length. Thence it communicated to a half dozen other farm buildings, all of which were burned.

Thousands of spectators rushed in automobiles to the fire, and all the chemical engines and other fire-fighting apparatus within ten miles were utilized without effect. There was little protection by water. The farm is supplied by a storage system which was soon exhausted. The main buildings were erected this year at a cost of $100,000 and all are practically destroyed. They are partly insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The illumination was seen as far as Newburg and Middletown.

KILLED AT GIANTS' GAME.

Bleachers Go Down with 700 Spectators—Soldier the Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 28.—Ten minutes before the exhibition game between the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox was scheduled to start this afternoon the right field bleachers collapsed, carrying 700 persons down in the crash. One man was killed and fully 100 were injured.

Gov. Lee Cruce of Oklahoma, with his daughter and a party of friends, occupied a box a short distance from the point where the bleachers gave way. He personally directed the rescue work.

Overcrowding a structure long unfit for use was the cause of the collapse. Crowds came into Tulsa from every point in Eastern Oklahoma to attend the game, and while the right field bleachers seat only 400, nearly 700 persons had jammed their way in. The tiers went down with no warning, and there was no way to escape.

Chester Taylor of Little Rock, Ark., a private of Company L, Ninth United States Infantry, was killed. His skull was crushed between the ends of two pieces of timber.

George Thatcher of Boston suffered a severe injury to his spine.

CUMMINS GETS NO STAY.

Hughes Denies Banker's Plea and He Now Must Go to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court to-day denied without prejudice the petition of William J. Cummins, former President of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York, for a writ of error and supersedeas staying the execution of his sentence.

Cummins was convicted of grand larceny, the charge growing out of the wrecking of the Carnegie Trust Company. He was sentenced on Nov. 21, 1911, to be imprisoned from four years and four months to eight years and eight months in Sing Sing.

Cummins on Monday was remanded to the Tombs for one week by Justice Gaynor to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The banker's lawyer, Herbert C. Smythe, said yesterday that he would ask for a delay of three days in order that Cummins might arrange his business affairs before being taken to prison.

BRAVE POLICEMAN TO DIE.

Runaway Crushes Gaffney Against Elevated Road Pillar.

Patrolman William F. Gaffney, 24 years old, of 252 East Sixtieth Street was injured mortally shortly after 6 o'clock last night when he tried to stop a runaway horse at Third Avenue and 120th Street. Gaffney's skull was fractured and he was injured internally.

The runaway horse was attached to a butcher's cart owned by Mauss Brothers of 289 Third Avenue. George Hatten of 223 East 124th Street had left the horse standing at a curb while delivering a package at 123d Street. The horse became frightened and ran down Third Avenue to 120th Street, where Gaffney attempted to stop it. The horse swerved into an elevated railroad support and crushed the patrolman between the shaft and the support.

Detective John Stein of the Lenox Avenue Station, who was passing on a car, jumped off and stopped the horse. He turned the animal over to a bystander and escorted the injured patrolman into a drug store, where a physician from the Harlem Hospital attended him. Bystanders praised the plucky attempt of the policeman to stop the horse. Gaffney was appointed to the force in February, 1912.

EATON CASE TO JURY TO-DAY

Examination of Admiral's Widow Accused of Murder Is Ended.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 28.—All evidence in the trial of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, charged with poisoning her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, had been put in when the afternoon session closed to-day, and the fate of the woman will probably be entrusted to the jury before to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Eaton completed her own evidence, both in direct and in cross-examination about noon, apparently undisturbed by her ordeal of two days and a half on the witness stand. She contradicted some of the statements made by witnesses for the prosecution, including those of her daughter, Dorothy, and her mother Mrs. Harrison. She denied also having written or dictated the document found by State officer John H. Scott in a typewriter at the Eaton house soon after the Admiral's death, and which purported to be her will.

Before the case of the defense was closed, a medical expert, Dr. Arthur E. Austin of Boston, testified that in his opinion the poison, which killed the naval officer was taken at or after the noon meal, Wednesday, March 5, and that it was in one dose.

Mrs. Eaton on that day was visiting in Medford, according to testimony given by witnesses for both the State and the defense. Dr. Austin disagreed with Prof. Whitney of Harvard, the State expert, who testified previously that he thought the history of the illness indicated that the poison was taken in small doses from Thursday to within a few hours of death Saturday.

One of the last witnesses was Charles R. Henry, a workman of Norwell, who said that he saw Admiral Eaton three days before his death, and that he appeared in good spirits. He admitted under cross-examination by the defense that on Wednesday, when Mrs. Eaton was starting for Boston he heard the Admiral say: "There goes a lovely woman."

The jury seemed relieved, when, after a conference with counsel, Chief Justice Aiken announced "the evidence in this case is now closed."

SHE'S ALLTOGETHER RUBBER AND SHE GETS THE VOTE. A practical, flexible tobacco pouch, holding both pipe and tobacco in a most convenient form. Try it for fishing, for shooting, for traveling, for commuting. One Dollar by mail. The Alltogether Pouch, 43 Leonard Street, New York.—Adv.

C. G. GATES DIES SUDDENLY IN CAR

Stricken with Apoplexy at Cody After a Hunting Trip in Wyoming.

"SPEED IS LIFE," HE SAID

Had Crowded His Thirty-seven Years with Many Exciting Experiences.

TIPS $1,000,000 A YEAR

That Was One of His Boasts—His Mania for Special Trains—To be Buried in Woodlawn.

Special to The New York Times.

CODY, Wyo., Oct. 28.—Charles G. Gates, son of the late John W. Gates, died here this afternoon, at 1:40, of apoplexy. His death occurred in his private car Superb, which has lain on the side track at Cody station ever since his arrival some weeks ago. Mr. Gates and a party of six, including his two private physicians, came to Cody about five weeks ago for the purpose of hunting elk, deer, and bear, in the big game country adjacent to this place.

It is understood that one of his principal reasons for making this trip was the state of his health, which he hoped would be improved by a hunt in the pure air of the Wyoming mountains. The party fitted out at this point and spent five weeks in the hills. They returned to Cody last Thursday after a very successful hunt. Elk heads, bear hides, and other trophies of Mr. Gates's skill with the rifle are now being prepared for shipment east.

Mr. Gates appeared to be greatly benefited by his outing, and was so well pleased with the country and his trip in general that he remained in Cody for several days, looking after his trophies and enjoying himself generally. His generous nature and jovial disposition made him a favorite with Cody's town people, with whom he associated as though they were all old friends.

On his return from his hunting trip Mr. Gates spent more than $7,000 buying fur coats for friends. He gave his chauffeur $1,000 and presented to his guide on the trip $10,000 in cash.

A few hours before his death Mr. Gates said he had just made a big turn on the Chicago Board of Trade, and that he expected to spend $70,000 before leaving Cody.

Yesterday he became ill, and, although no serious consequences were anticipated, he was immediately taken to his car and received treatment from his physicians, Drs. Williamson and Mothersell, who remained with him constantly until his death. This morning, at about 10 o'clock, his condition became worse, and Dr. Bennett, a local physician, was called in consultation. The trio of doctors rendered every possible service, but without avail.

It was intended to attach his private car to the noon train for Billings, but his condition at that time was such that it was not considered advisable to move him.

The people of Cody had grown attached to Mr. Gates, and the entire community was shocked beyond measure when the news came that he was dead. A message was immediately sent to his mother in New York, and the disposition of his body was directed by her.

A special engine was engaged, and through service arangements were made for New York. It is understood that as soon as the embalming process has been completed the Superb, bearing the body of its late owner, will be started East.

A Plunger In Wall Street.

Charles G. Gates, dead at 37, lived up to his motto, "Speed is life." Following in the footsteps of his father, John W. Gates, in the lavish distribution of tips, gaming for high stakes, and plunging in the stock market, he had made himself conspicuous also in the last few years for his record-breaking dashes across the continent in special trains. It was on one of these occasions that a friend asked him why he spent thousands of dollars to get to New York a few minutes sooner, and he replied: "Speed is life."

It was not until he came to New York ten or twelve years ago that he began to loom up in the news columns. As a youth he had been in the steel and wire business with his father, and later had entered a Chicago brokerage firm, where he learned the details of the business. Then he came East and bought a seat on the Stock Exchange.

Did a Huge Wall Street Business.

The heavy operations of John W. Gates were transferred to Charles B. Gates & Co., in which the father was a member, and in the boom times that preceded the panic of 1907 it did a tremendous business. It was nothing unusual for the firm to carry at times more than $100,000,000 worth of stock for its 2,500 customers, and John W. Gates said that for three years it did about 8 per cent. of all the business transacted on the Stock Exchange.

In May, 1907, the firm went out of business, and the two Gateses, who were constant companions, left for Europe. The house had been bullish at the top of the market in 1906 and was supposed to be greatly extended. Wall Street figured that it dissolved with a loss of $6,000,000, but John W. Gates sturdily maintained that he and his son were quitting at a profit. However, the elder Gates suddenly returned at the height of the October panic, and, in common with other holders, sold his Tennessee Coal and Iron stock to the Steel Corporation.

Little was heard of Charles G. Gates for two years or more, but in July, 1910, he returned from Paris, where he had fallen ill, and was operated on here for appendicitis, from which he soon recovered.

The next Fall he figured in a story that he had lost $40,000 in a gambling house of this city, and, although he pooh-poohed the story, it was generally credited. He had long been a familiar figure on the race tracks and at gambling resorts, and on one occasion was said to have won $20,000 at a sitting in Reno.

Record-breaking Train Trip.

His first record-breaking trip was made in February, 1911, when he came to New York in a special train from Yuma, Arizona, 3,000 miles, in 74 hours and 19 minutes, including stops. It was admitted afterward that the purpose of

Continued on Page 8.

POLAND WATER—PURITY BOTTLED in Cleanliness. Unequalled for Table and Health. —Adv.

HELD AS COLLEGE THIEF.

Laden with Jewelry, Young Man Is Arrested by Princeton Proctor.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—With six gold watches and several scarfpins, diamond studs, military hair brushes, neckties, silk socks, kid gloves, and other articles in his possession, many of which have been identified by Princeton students as belonging to them, a nattily dressed young man, who said he was William Rapp, but refused to give a more definite address than "New York City," was arrested here to-day by Proctor William J. Coan, the university Chief of Police.

The total value of the property seized on the prisoner, which is believed to have been stolen, is about $600, and the police believe that this is part of the $2,000 worth of jewelry and other articles taken from students' rooms in the last ten days.

This afternoon Proctor Coan was notified that a strange young man was prowling about Holder Hall, and he and Policeman Higgins went there to watch. John A. Sutphin, a student of New York City, signaled them from his window that the man was inside. When he came out they followed him down Nassau Street and placed him under arrest. He refused to say anything, except to deny that he had stolen anything.

Checks for baggage at the Grand Union, the Grand, the Victoria, and the Park Avenue Hotels in New York City were found on him. Mayor Phillips ordered him held for further examination, and before he is again arraigned an attempt will be made to have all the suspected property identified by students.

It was said last night at each of the four hotels in this city of which Rapp had baggage checks that no one of that name had registered there within the last month. Any one can go into a hotel, however, and check a piece of baggage without leaving his name, so that it cannot be learned what the checks represent until they are presented for redemption.

SHACKLETON'S NEW PLAN.

Explorer Hopes to Start on Antarctic Journey in 1914.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, responding to a toast at a banquet of Freemasons in London to-night stated that next year he hoped to start on another anarctic expedition, going by sea from South America to New Zealand.

He added that he expected to be accompanied by the same men as on his previous expedition.

GARRISON INSPECTS CANAL.

Secretary Is Considering Plans for Its Administration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 28. — Secretary of War Garrison and Mrs. Garrison and Gen. Weaver arrived here this morning and were received by Col. Goethals. This afternoon the visitors inspected the canal workings at Panama.

The party will remain a week, and during this time Secretary Garrison will consider plans for the permanent administration of the canal.

FISH, FISHER, AND FISHLINE.

All Three Serve on One Jury in Brooklyn County Court.

Disciples of Izaak Walton who were in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon sat up and took notice when it was found that a jury sitting before Judge Tallmadge boasted a Fish, a Fisher, and a Fishline.

"Why, we have everything but 'bait' here," remarked Lawyer Edward J. Reilly.

"You ought to get the 'hook' for that," retorted Assistant District Attorney Folwell, "but let's proceed to angle for the facts in this case."

LONDON POLICE ORGANIZE.

Form Union and Expect to Force Authorities to Recognize It.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The policemen of London have become inoculated with the trade union germ, and a provisional committee drawn from their ranks is busy to-day enrolling members in what has been named the Metropolitan Police Trade Union.

Every member of the force below the rank of Superintendent is eligible for membership, and the men are joining in such numbers that the organizers anticipate that the union will be strong enough by Christmas to force the authorities to recognize it.

The metropolitan police force at the end of 1912 consisted of 33 Superintendents, 608 Inspectors, 2,687 Sergeants, and 17,011 policemen, making a total of 20,339, but the figures have been somewhat increased this year.

BOMB OUTRAGES CONTINUE.

Tenants Driven to the Street by Explosion in Chrystie Street.

The fourth bomb explosion since Commissioner of Police Dougherty arrested a gang of bomb makers two weeks ago occurred last night in a six-story tenement at 230 Chrystie Street, causing a panic in the house and doing some damage to the building. The bomb exploded at 11:30 o'clock in the rear hall of the building.

It drove the twenty-four Italian families who live in the house into the street clad in their night clothing. The bomb was set off between the doorways of Joseph Britano, a grocer, and Charles Tizzati, a butcher. Neither of these men lived in the tenement, and they told the police that they had received no Black Hand letters.

TO ASIA BY WIRELESS.

First Commercial Message from America Handled by Army.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.—The first commercial message handled by wireless between America and Asia was transmitted yesterday from the United States Army Signal Corps station at Nome, Alaska, to the Russian Government station at Anadyr, Siberia.

It was a Russian Government message from St. Petersburg addressed to Commander Wilkitzky, discoverer of the large body of land in the arctic.

CARL SCHOONMAKER, NOTE BROKER, 716 Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 5558.—Adv.

STILWELL DID CONFESS; WARDEN CLANCY RESIGNS, KEEPING WORD TO DO SO IF STILWELL WAS BETRAYED

Supt. Riley Declares Clancy Admitted that Stilwell Confessed.

FORGERY, SAYS STILWELL

Ex-Senator, from Prison, Denies He Offered to Reveal Corruption for a Pardon.

CLANCY TURNS ON HENNESSY

Calls His Friend of Many Years' Standing a Liar, Then Writes Resignation.

BONA FIDE, SULZER INSISTS

Says Friends of Stilwell Kept Repeating the Promise to Accuse Tammany Men.

CLANCY URGED TO WAIT

But He Insists That Reporter Mail Withdrawal — Refuses to be Called a Tammany Aid.

While the Tammany leaders, ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell and his counsel, and Warden James M. Clancy of Sing Sing Prison were calling a letter produced yesterday by William Sulzer, in which Stilwell asked for a pardon from Sulzer and offered to reveal graft among Tammany members of the Legislature, a forgery, Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley was calmly informing a TIMES correspondent in Albany last night that Stilwell actually had made a statement in the presence of John A. Hennessy and three others regarding his willingness to expose corruption in Tammany in exchange for a pardon.

Superintendent Riley said further that Warden Clancy of Sing Sing had told him on Monday night that there had been a conference between Hennessy, Frank Stilwell, the convicted ex-Senator, and two others in Sing Sing Prison at which this offer was made. He also said that there had been an agreement that no use whatever was to be made by Hennessy or Sulzer of the information imparted to Hennessy by Stilwell until after Stilwell had been pardoned and was free.

Clancy, according to Superintendent Riley, was distressed at the threats of Hennessy and Sulzer to disclose what had taken place at that conference, and had said he would resign if the matter were made public in advance of the pardon of Stilwell.

Clancy Resigns at Once.

A striking coincidence of the situation is that at 6:30 o'clock last night Warden Clancy handed his resignation to a TIMES reporter and asked the reporter, as a personal favor, to mail it. The letter of resignation was addressed to Supt. Riley. It had been made out on the spur of the moment, after the reporter had suggested to Clancy that his denunciation of Hennessy as "a liar" might be interpreted as being in aid of Tammany Hall and to offset the Hennessy revelations against Candidate McCall, Charles F. Murphy, John H. McCooey and others interested in the local Mayoralty campaign.

Supt. Riley made a hurried trip to Sing Sing on Monday night, and there conferred with Warden Clancy. It seems that it was at this meeting that Clancy told Riley about the conference between Hennessy and Stilwell and about the agreement with Stilwell.

Gov. Glynn was surprised last night in Albany to hear of the resignation of Warden Clancy. He had not had the least intimation of it, he said. He denied that he had sent Supt. Riley to Sing Sing to ask for Warden Clancy's resignation.

Sulzer Did It, Says Hennessy.

John A. Hennessy said last night as he was leaving the meeting at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church in Harlem, where he had spoken, that he felt called upon to disclaim any responsibility for the Stilwell pardon letter made public yesterday in The Evening Mail.

"Mr. Sulzer made that letter public, not I," said Mr. Hennessy. "Nor had I anything to do with its publication. But I know that the body of that letter was written by a mutual friend of Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Stilwell in the presence of Mr. Stilwell. This can be substantiated by other witnesses who were present when the writing was done.

"As for the statement of Warden Clancy that there was no detectaphone, that is not in accordance with facts. I arranged for the installation ten days before we had our talk. The conversation itself occurred in the Warden's private parlor, and the stenographer sat at the detectaphone in the room above. He was a good stenographer, too. The instrument was installed by E. J. Smith of the Burns Detective Agency. I am sure Warden Clancy was aware of all this."

Gov. Glynn was leaving the banquet hall of the Ten Eyck at the conclusion of the dinner conference with State officers when told that Clancy had resigned. He seemed much surprised, and said:

"That is the first intimation that I have had of such an action."

"Then you did not send Superintendent of Prisons Riley to Sing Sing yesterday to ask for Mr. Clancy's resignation?"

"No," he answered. The Governor repeated his remark that this was the

Continued on Page 2.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

Warden Clancy Stands by Stilwell; Hands Resignation to Times Reporter

Clancy Denounces Hennessy, and Then Writes Out His Resignation.

"The letter [the Stilwell letter produced yesterday by ex-Gov. Sulzer] is a lie," said Mr. Clancy. "Stilwell will not be interviewed, but he says that the letter is a lie. He did apply for a pardon on Aug. 16, he says, but his application was short. There are many things in the letter which Sulzer gave out, he says, which he never wrote at all. The letter, as reproduced, is not an application for pardon, but a book, and is a thousand times stronger than the original. It was changed, he says, to be used as a weapon. You can say for me that this is an outrage. Whatever connection I was forced to have with this case is not one that I am proud of.

"Hennessy is a liar—a liar, I say, and you can tell him that I said it!" shouted the Warden.

The reporter suggested the Warden's denunciation of Hennessy might create the impression that he was a tool of Tammany.

"I'll show you whether there is any connection with Tammany," replied the Warden. "I'll settle that right now. I am a member of the Jefferson Democratic League, which has always been opposed to Tammany Hall. And I am as much opposed to Charlie Murphy now as I ever was. But I see your point and I'll show you."

The Warden thereupon wrote out a letter to Supt. of Prisons Riley, resigning his office, and gave it to THE TIMES reporter to post, which the reporter did.

Clancy Admitted Confession and Said He'd Resign if Stilwell Were Betrayed, Says Riley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28. — State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley, in a statement to The Times correspondent, admitted to-night that there had been a conference between ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell and John A. Hennessy in Sing Sing Prison. Frank Stilwell, a brother of the convicted Senator, and two other men, whose names he did not recall, were present during the conference, he said.

"Mr. Clancy told me yesterday," said Supt. Riley, "that the statements made by Stilwell to Hennessy were made with the distinct understanding and agreement that they should not be used under any circumstances until Stilwell was pardoned. It was agreed that Mr. Hennessy should be at liberty to use Stilwell's statement when the pardon had been granted, and not before.

"Warden Clancy told me that he would resign if Hennessy should break his agreement with Stilwell. I have not yet received his resignation, although I understand that it was mailed to me to-night."

RUSHING TROOPS TO END STRIKE WAR

Colorado Governor Proclaims State of Insurrection and Orders Both Sides Disarmed.

BERWIND, Col., Oct. 28.—Three battles, the hottest fought since the strike of coal miners in Southern Colorado began, and extending throughout the day, marked the inauguration of martial law in this district. One mine guard killed, four union men wounded, two seriously; two children of non-union men shot, one mine guard missing and a county marshal wounded were the casualties of the three fights—one here, one at Tabasco and the other at Hastings.

The most serious fighting took place at Hastings, where the mine guard was killed and the strikers wounded. The mine camp had been hemmed in on two sides by the strikers, who climbed the steep hills of either side of the canon during the night, and at daylight began shooting into the camp.

Mine officials had been notified that Marshal Robinson, with Deputies, was on his way to the mine camps, and when the fighting started they made a rush out of the stockade in an attempt to locate the Marshal's party. Not more than twenty-five guards were defending Hastings when the miners attacked them, and for almost an hour the battle waged out in the hills surrounding the mine. Then the strikers, who numbered approximately 300 men, succeeded in driving the guards slowly back to the mine and shelter.

Killed at Close Range.

While fighting outside the stockade, Angus Alexander, a guard, was killed. Alexander had shot a Greek striker through the leg at very close range. Another Greek, one of four who had attacked the guard, fired a bullet through Alexander's skull.

At Tabasco the two children were the only injured, though it is from this fight that one guard is reported missing. About 100 strikers were engaged by an equal number of mine guards. While the fight was at its height the strikers dropped a tin bucket full of black powder, with a lighted fuse attached, into the canon at a place calculated to throw it against one of the many frame buildings of the camp. Water from falling snow had gathered at the point where the bucket landed, and the fuse was extinguished.

At about this time the mine guards reached the top of the opposite embankment and began to operate their machine gun, guided by the brilliant light of a high-powered searchlight. Guards from the adjoining camp, Berwind, hurried to the aid of their fellows at Tabasco. The strikers deployed along the hill after firing from the machine gun began, until reaching a place over this camp. There the battle was renewed and continued until 9 o'clock.

A force of militiamen from the Trinidad company reached the camps in this territory late this afternoon and by virtue of martial government closed every saloon in the three camps. No attempt was made to disarm the guards. Strikers late to-day could be seen still in the hills, within rifle shot of the three camps, and all who were observed were heavily armed.

A General Disarmament.

DENVER, Oct. 28.—Gov. E. M. Ammons at 1:20 o'clock this morning terminated a series of conferences with the operators and strike leaders by proclaiming a state of insurrection and summarily ordering the entire State militia to proceed to the Southern Colorado coal fields and undertake a general disarmament of mine guards and strikers. Six hours later companies of militia began moving toward the scene of action.

Meanwhile, Sheriff J. S. Grisham at Trinidad telephoned to the Governor that a large force of Greek strikers started at 6 o'clock this morning for the coal camps at Tobasco, Berwind, Hastings, and Delagua, announcing that they would attempt to take the camps, and, if successful, would hold them against the State troops. Many of the Greeks in this force are veterans of the recent Balkan war. They have been holding daily drills.

Immediately after signing the order directing Adjutant General Chase to proceed to the mining district with the entire militia force of the State, Gov. Ammons made a statement giving his reasons for issuing the order.

"I have no other recourse," he said. "Yesterday the situation got away from everybody. I am compelled to act. For forty-eight hours I had been trying to arrange a settlement, but the agreement to keep the peace during the negotiations was violated, and the events of Monday showed that the leaders had not enough authority to prevent outbreaks. Any one who wants to work will be given protection to go and come in peace, and I will not allow the importation of strikebreakers. I mean to be fair to both sides, while enforcing peace and protecting life and property."

The strike has been in progress thirty-five days. The strike incidents were summarized as follows: Battles and skirmishes, 18; killed, 28; wounded, 41; personal assaults, 6; buildings and bridges wrecked or damaged by dynamite, 11; property loss, (estimated,) $50,000; loss in wages, (estimated,) $2,500,000.

MRS. DAVISON FINDS FIRE.

Banker's Wife's Cries Bring Assistance and Blaze Is Extinguished.

As she was preparing to retire in her room on the fourth floor of her home at 12 West Fifty-first Street late last night, Mrs. H. P. Davison, whose husband is a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., saw a tiny speck of fire in a silk panel on the wall just above the wainscoating, and a second later it spread rapidly and leaped up to the thin silk in a blazing path a foot wide.

Throwing a gown about her Mrs. Davison ran down the stairs crying "fire." When she reached the front door of the house P. J. Conley, a Holmes patrolman employed as a watchman by Mr. Davison, met her. He ran up the stairs, grabbed a bucket of water from a bathroom on the way, and with one douse extinguished the blaze. The silk panel was burned away, but no other damage was done.

Mr. Davison was not at home when the fire started, but he was summoned by telephone. The Davison children were asleep on the third floor and several servants were in the house, but, although they all became excited for a few minutes, it was all over in a short time.

FLOATING HOTEL SINKS.

Arbuckle Ship Springs a Leak at Her Moorings.

In preparing for Winter twenty tons of coal were put yesterday on the schooner Jacob A. Stamler, anchored at East Twenty-third Street and known as the "deep sea hotel." Sixty young women live in the hotel, which was established twelve years ago by the late John Arbuckle and which is run by the Arbuckle estate. A short distance away is the floating hotel for men, also established by Mr. Arbuckle. Hardly had the coal been put in the bunkers of the Stamler before the old boat sprang a leak. Water poured in, and she began to sink. She went down seven feet until she rested on the mud.

The Arbuckle estate sent two tugs to stand by the sunken hotel and give aid in case the boat was in danger of going to pieces.

Fifty-three young women spent the night aboard last night. An attempt will be made to float the ship to-day.

BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

Lad, Playing with Companions, Runs in Front of Motor Car.

While playing in front of 970 First Avenue with companions last night, Francis Hellstorn, 13 years old, of 419 East Fifty-third Street, ran in front of a northbound automobile owned by Joseph Frackman of 15 West 107th Street, and operated by Benjamin Newman of 822 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn. The wheels had passed over the boy's body before the chauffeur could bring the machine to a standstill.

Newman quickly placed the boy, who was unconscious, in the car, and with Patrolman Manwaring of the East Fifty-first Street Station on the running board raced to the Flower Hospital, but the lad died on the way from a fracture of the skull. No arrest was made.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Columbia, (Anchor Line,) Glasgow to New York, was 1,694 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due Nov. 2, 3:30 P. M. SS Venezia, (Fabre Line,) Marseilles to New York, was 1,151 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. SS Imperator, (Hamburg-American Line,) Hamburg to New York, was 103 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M.; due 29th, 8:30 A. M. ARRIVED—SS La Coq, Cette, Oct. 10. SS Santurce, Pascagoula, Oct. 20.

See Page 7, SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S new schedule. "New York and New Orleans Special." —Adv.

"I Will Put Murphy in Jail," Convicted Senator Told Hennessy.

DEMANDED A FULL PARDON

Could Intimidate Certain Legislators, He Said, but Hennessy Rejected His Conditions.

HE DISTRUSTED WHITMAN

Feared Temporary Return to Sing Sing, Saying "I Would Be Murdered."

HENNESSY TAUNTS MURPHY

Asks "Who Got It?" and Wants to Know About $150,000 Contributed.

SAYS FALLON WAS REFEREE

In a Dispute Which McCall Had with ex-Inspector McLaughlin Over a Money Matter.

Speaking before an audience which packed the Murray Hill Lyceum to the doors at last night's biggest Fusion rally, John A. Hennessy, the Sulzer graft investigator, told for the first time of his experiences with Stephen J. Stilwell, who, while State Senator from the Bronx, was convicted of attempting to extort a bribe from the New York Bank Note Company. Stilwell, at the time when Hennessy saw him, was negotiating for an unconditional pardon, and Sulzer, already under impeachment, was anxious to "get something" on Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany, and certain Tammany Senators.

As on the night before, Mr. Hennessy had brought with him the black-bound typewritten volume which he said contained a transcript of stenographic notes giving the conversation between himself, some other persons, and the imprisoned ex-Senator. The stenographer recording the conversations, according to Mr. Hennessy, sat in a room in Sing Sing Prison above that where Stilwell talked to Mr. Hennessy and other emissaries of Sulzer and overheard the talk through a detectaphone.

"I Will Put Murphy in Jail."

The substance of the bits of conversation which Mr. Hennessy read to his audience was that Stilwell, through knowledge he had of their official conduct, would be in a position to intimidate six, possibly seven, Senators and prevent their voting against Sulzer in the High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Hennessy amid great applause read from the black volume this declaration ascribed to Stilwell:

"I will give you an affidavit, I will go the limit. I will prevent them from voting against the Governor. And I will put Murphy in jail."

There were at least 300 typewritten pages in the black volume which Mr. Hennessy dangled so temptingly in the face of his large and expectant audience. The excerpts he read were brief—probably less than 1,000 words in all. Mr. Hennessy said in explanation that he had made a hard and fast agreement with Stilwell that unless he obtained his unconditional pardon he would keep secret the things Stilwell had told the graft investigator involving some of his colleagues and "one distinguished gentleman who holds no office, but who is well known in Tammany Hall and who has been spoken of here to-night."

The audience was quick to grasp this identification, and cries of "Murphy, Murphy," arose from all parts of the hall.

A brother of Senator Stilwell and ex-Senator Reuben L. Fiedhill, a Republican from Kings County, also were present at part of the conversations referred to by Hennessy in his speech last night.

Stilwell insisted on an unconditional pardon before he permitted any of the information he had imparted to Hennessy to be used in a public or official way. Hennessy told him that he must "deliver the goods" first and look for his pardon afterward.

"If you are willing to tell District Attorney Whitman what you have told me," Hennessy told Stilwell, "I will take you away from Sing Sing in an automobile and take you to New York, and if you tell your story to Whitman, and he backs up two of the statements you have made, I have a pardon for you in my pocket, which I will give you and you will be free to go wherever you want."

"Hennessy, I trust you, but I don't trust Whitman," Stilwell replied, according to the speaker, and asked that if I gave this evidence to Whitman he would send me back to Sing Sing while he was trying out the case. And if I should come back here after telling, I would be murdered. I will rather stay here twenty-five years than go out nad tell the truth and be sent back."

The negotiations, according to Mr. Hennessy, stranded on the stubbornness of Stilwell. Hennessy said he declined to accept his conditions and that he returned to Albany and told Sulzer so.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Hennessy said that Warden Fallon of the Tombs had acted as referee in a dispute over money matters between ex-Inspector William McLaughlin and McCall, who decided in favor of McLaughlin as against McCall. Mr. Hennessy said it had taken five days for McCall to deny an intimation that McLaughlin gave him money for his nomination to the Supreme Court bench, and the reason he took so long was that he was afraid McLaughlin would not stay put, as he had previous experience with him.

HENNESSY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hennessy's speech in full follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chairman has said to you that I have got something personal against Mr. Murphy. Not at all. I guess he is a pretty good fellow in his own place, if you will only keep him there. But you don't want him to be acting as Governor of New York and as Mayor of New York. You don't want

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS lends delicious flavor to grape fruit and jellies.—Adv.

STILWELL DISCLOSURES BRING CAMPAIGN TO BOILING POINT---HENNESSY BATTERS MURPHY

him to set up people here in the City of New York to spend your money for you, unless the man set up is responsible to you and to no one else.

"And, of course, you know that the Tammany candidate for Mayor would not be responsible to you, because a man who will take the Governor of New York down to Murphy's house after midnight, who will take the Governor secretly to his own house to meet Murphy and who will run errands for Murphy up to Albany, with messages and threats to the Governor—you know that a man of that kind is simply a lackey for Charles F. Murphy. [Applause.]

"Well, after a week, Mr. Murphy has come out with a denial. I asked him a week ago last Monday if he didn't get $25,000 from Judge Beardsley; and I asked him what he thought about it, and what did he do with it.

"'I am not going to answer Hennessy,' he said on Laughter.] 'And then he said on Wednesday he wouldn't answer Hennessy; and then on Thursday he wouldn't answer Hennessy; but then he began to hear from his leaders in the several districts, and they said to him, 'You must answer Hennessy because the organization is getting away from us; you have got to answer him.'

"And so he hired Mr. John B. Stanchfield, a lawyer with a very quick and agile mind, to draw up an answer.

"I served in the Legislature with Mr. Stanchfield, and I know him pretty well, and he gives pretty sound advice. And he evidently must have said to my friend Murphy, 'Don't you put that $25,000 back on any man that is alive. [Laughter and applause.] He has got to be dead. You better put it on a dead man.'

"Stanchfield knows every crooked lane in the law. If he did not Murphy would not have any use for him. [Laughter.] If Jerome didn't, Murphy wouldn't have any use for him.

Would Trace That $25,000.

"Well, I told one of the Assistant District Attorneys of New York to-day that perhaps it might be a good thing to examine Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge Beardsley, and young Nick Brady, executors of the Brady estate, and find out if Mr. Brady deposited $25,000 two days after Judge Beardsley handed that money to Mr. Murphy. I knew Mr. Brady very well. I have known Mr. Brady since he was selling groceries in Albany twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, and I have known Mr. Brady to be a pretty good citizen, and I know he never carried around $25,000 in bills every day in his pocket; so if he got this $25,000 in bills from Murphy he undoubtedly deposited it somewhere.

"Now, let us find it. Well then, if Mr. Murphy took the $25,000 in bills and put it in the safe, and Mr. Brady did not want to carry away a bundle of money like that, and Murphy gave him his check, then let Murphy produce that check.

"When he does that perhaps we will believe him. Well, I asked Mr. Murphy about a lot of money a week ago, and when the reporters went to him he said: 'I am not going to answer Hennessy.' Well, now, he did. And why? Because Mr. Nagle, one of his leaders, who runs most of the gamblers up in Harlem; because Mr. Plunkitt, one of his leaders who looks after a part of Hell's Kitchen; because Mr. T. McManus, who has on his staff some gentlemen who like to cut out your tongues; because Tom Foley, boss of all the floaters; because these Tammany Hall leaders went to him and said, 'You have got to answer. You have got to say something.' And so he said that; and he put it on a dead man.

"Well, now, you know it is a peculiar thing, but I was speaking over in Staten Island last Saturday night and I said 'Murphy is up against it in this thing, because Judge Beardsley won't lie,' and I said, 'If he puts the money over on somebody else he will have a hard time having that fellow stand for it, and I am afraid he will pick out somebody that is dead.' And so he did."

"I asked Mr. Murphy the other day what did he do with the money from the Barber Asphalt Company. They have not denied that they gave it, but he has not said where it went to, and I asked him about the money that he got from Jim Stewart, and Stewart has not denied it; but Murphy has not said where it went to. And I asked him about the money that he got from Mr. Kerbaugh, and Mr. Kerbaugh has not denied it, because he can't, and Murphy has not said where it went to; and I named last Wednesday night, I think, or Thursday, thirty or forty persons who subscribed money totaling more than $150,000, and not one dollar is recorded; and I asked Murphy where that money went to.

"Norman E. Mack got some of it to give to him. J. Sergeant Cram got some of it to give to him. Mr. Fowler of Kingston got some of it to give to him. Who got it? Why doesn't Mr. Murphy answer that? He did not deposit the Governor of New York for anything that the Governor did in office, but he deposed the Governor of New York for keeping, as he apparently proved, $25,000 or $28,000 of campaign money.

"Tammany Hall has become a moral institution. They could not stand for a Governor that held out $28,000 on Fourteenth Street.

"So they put him out of office, and now I am asking Mr. Murphy: What became of the money that he and his pals sandbagged the canal contractors out of and the road contractors out of and the oil companies out of, and the asphalt companies out of, and every corporation that they could put their dirty hands on, up against the throat of that corporation, to say: 'Come down and see me!' Let Mr. Murphy answer that.

"Well, what about his dummy candidate for Mayor? [Great laughter.] This modern Don Quixote [laughter,] minus whatever little sense Don Quixote might have had [laughter] came out grandiloquently yesterday morning and said: 'If Hennessy puts his charges in writing and publishes them against me, I will have him indicted for criminal libel.' Well, now to-day down at the Battery he said Hennessy hadn't made any charges against him [laughter] and that is the reason he has not gone to the District Attorney's office to indict me for criminal libel. [Laughter.]

"Well all that I said was that in the Public Service Commission office, for more than an hour, he with me made the terms upon which Sulzer could remain Governor of New York and that he gave me those terms for Murphy and that I was to bring them up to the Governor of New York and I stated what those terms were.

"That is a criminal libel if it isn't true. Well he said he couldn't prosecute me two days ago because it was only in the newspapers, but if I would put it in writing and then publish it, he would. Well I did (great laughter and applause).

Urges McCall to Sue.

"Then I accused him of going down to Murphy's house after midnight and standing the Governor up against the wall with Murphy and trying to make the Governor agree to appoint certain men to office in Albany. And they kept him there for two hours and he threatened him with disgrace. And I said that to McCall. Why doesn't he sue now? Why doesn't he sue about the secret conference in his house? Why doesn't he sue when I said yesterday that he was a messenger boy for Murphy to Albany and that he carried up Murphy's threats?

"Well, he says, 'The one charge—the only charge that Hennessy made against me he didn't put in yesterday. That was that I had a 'combination.' That is the only thing that concerns him now—something that occurred in 1902. Well, I want to tell Mr. McCall that I haven't the slightest doubt that he paid for his nomination. But I did say on the very opening night that I spoke here in New York—I said to him, 'What Inspector, if any, gave you the money for your nomination?' and I said, 'I may not be able to prove this, but I want you to answer the people of New York.' That is what I said. And you took him five days and a half to make an answer to that. Why? Why? Because he wanted to frame up an alibi with Inspector McLaughlin.

"He was afraid that McLaughlin might not stand put because he and McLaughlin had a quarrel about money that passed between McLaughlin and McCall, and before it was decided they had to call in Warden Fallon of the Tombs as referee who decided in favor of McLaughlin as against McCall. [Applause.] He wants me to prove what happened in a private little room in the Hoffman House between Plunkitt of 'honest graft' and himself, and nobody else present. Well, I will tell him that when he went into that room Plunkitt was against him, and that when he went out of that room Plunkitt was for him. I don't know what passed between the gentlemen. I don't know, but it was to pass on one or two days later between him and the gentleman that lent him the room to get together in.

"No Supreme Court Judge could be nominated in this city since Murphy has been the boss that did not pay for his nomination. [Applause.] What you are concerned in is whether he gave me the message to give to the Governor of New York. What you are concerned in is whether the is such a despicable man that he took the Governor of New York down after midnight to remain in Murphy's room, to be held up against the wall, and to be told of some sins of his before election which his wife did not know, and which I did not know, but which McCall threatened him with, and Murphy threatened him with that night.

"You want to know if a man of that kind is fit to be Mayor of New York who takes his orders secretly from Murphy. And he has not answered one word about what happened in that time, nor what happened in his house, nor what happened in his Public Service Commission.

"But he tried to establish an alibi in the Public Service Commission by stating that a certain man, Capt. John J. McNally, was there all the time. Well, I issue this challenge to McCall. He is a lawyer. He knows how to write a libel. Let him write a letter to me to-morrow, let him publish that in the newspapers, and let him put it in the form of a criminal libel, asserting that John J. McNally was in his office, and I will apply for a warrant for his arrest the very next moment I can, and I will show him up. [Applause.]

Alone with McCall in His Office.

"I won't split any hairs with him. I will prove that I was alone with him. I will prove that I was with him for an hour and a quarter. I will prove it inside his office and outside of his office, and if he dares to go on the stand I will have him convicted of perjury. Why, if he had any sense of decency, he would get off the ticket and skip the town.

"You see these newspaper men here? Well, they are pretty good detectives, too, and after I made the statment a week ago Monday that McCall had taken the Governor of New York, or the so-called Governor, down to the real Governor in Seventeenth Street after midnight, and stayed there until almost sunrise, McCall made the reply the next morning before his managers got at him—he made it to the afternoon newspaper men, and he has never opened his mouth about that since, and you can't get him to do it. But what did he reply? Well, he said 'That statement is true, but all we discussed was the Massachusetts Ballot bill and primaries.' That is what brought the Governor broken-hearted to Albany the next day on the Massachusetts Ballot bill. That is what made his wife cry the next afternoon and put her arms around him and say, 'Will, I wish you had never been elected Governor.'

"What a nice statement for a candidate for Mayor of New York! But I can sum him up in just one word to you. I made a definite charge against him in relation to his own office and to Murphy's house and to his own house, and he has not replied. And I want to ask you hour long a decent Democrat, fit to be candidate for the Mayoralty of your imperial city, would have stopped? Would Gaynor have stopped one minute to hesitate to reply? Would he have taken five and a half days? Would Shepard have taken five and a half days? Would Hewitt have taken five and a half days? Would Grace have taken five and a half days? No. They were honest men. [Applause.] They had nothing to hide.

"And then the hypocritical side of this fellow's character. He said privately in Murphy's beautiful suite in Delmonico's, holding a political antemortem on Mayor Gaynor of New York, and he and Tom Foley and Tom Smith and Phil Donohue and McCooey and Murphy—no general district leaders, but those—and John Galvin—they decided that Gaynor was unfit to be Mayor and McCall was.

"Now, why doesn't he tell you, when he asks for your votes, what brought about that? Did Murphy oppose Gaynor because Gaynor would not permit political blackmail? Did Donohue oppose Gaynor because his dough bag was not getting filled fast enough? What was the cause? Why doesn't McCall tell you?

"But when he goes over to Brooklyn, instead of announcing that he was the one who put part of a knife into the sickly constitution of a martyred Mayor, he says, 'My lamented friend, Mayor Gaynor.' My lamented friend, Mayor Gaynor,' whom he and Foley and Donohue and Smith and McCooey and Murphy kicked off the political map. That is McCall.

A voice: "How about Stilwell?"

Mr. Hennessy—"Here you are. I have got to speak up in Washington Heights, but I am going to give this to you. Now, I promised the newspaper men last Saturday night that I was going to give them some pretty good stuff about Stilwell that would throw some light on the methods of Tammany Hall.

"Now, when I went to see Stilwell he and I entered into a confidential arrangement. He was willing to take my word, and it was agreed that if he did not receive an unconditional pardon that I should not use any of the material that he gave me in relation to any Senators or in relation to a distinguished gentleman who holds no office, but who is well known in Tammany Hall, and who has been spoken of here to-night.

"Stilwell would not agree to my terms, and my terms were those which the Governor of New York gave me, so he received no pardon, and so no use was made whatever of what he said.

"I have been informed to-day by counsel for Mr. Stilwell that Mr. Stilwell holds that certain conversations with me in respect of certain people unnamed by him are also confidential, and that I have no right to break my word, and, of course, I have got to be bound by what Mr. Stilwell says was in his mind when he talked to me, and I am not going to break my word in respect of that for any good that I might do any cause in any campaign. I have no desire to hurt him in any way. I now have no desire to have anybody in this whole city believe for one moment that I went down there representing the Governor of New York to obtain from him certain information and afterward used it without his consent in a political campaign. But there was one person that he mentioned generally, and he told me, as the records will show, that he sent him word; and I can mention, or rather read, something that he said about him, and I can mention a few things that he said in another way, without breaking faith with Stilwell.

"But I want to say to you there had been negotiations between Stilwell and the Governor of New York. A gentleman I shall call Mr. U. brought up the first letter from Stilwell. U. is the first letter of his name, and the reporters, if they can or will, may guess the rest. I have not his authority to use his name. And he brought up a letter from Stilwell offering to confess if he were pardoned, and the Governor sent him back word by a gentleman named Mr. A., very well known in this city, whose name has figured in the papers many times, that he could not pardon him for any good that Stilwell could do the Governor, but he would pardon him if he could do good for the State—if he could do a public service which would warrant his pardon, and that he, the Governor, would pardon him if District Attorney Whitman requested that pardon after hearing Stilwell's story.

Stilwell Rejects the Terms.

"Well, there were negotiations lasting two weeks, and finally Stilwell said, so the message was carried by Mr. U. and by Mr. A., that he would speak with Hennessy. And I went down there with authority to hand him his pardon if he was willing to snow me that he could do a service for the State apart from any service to the Governor; and I told him that if he would I would take him out of Sing Sing in an automobile, that I would take him down to New York, that I would take him before Whitman, that if Whitman confirmed two of the many statements which he made I would hand him his pardon that he might go where he pleased.

"Mr. Stilwell declined to accept that offer.

"Then I went to luncheon in the Warden's office and I left Mr. Stilwell with ex-Senator Gledhill of Brooklyn and Mr. Stilwell's brother. After luncheon I was with Mr. Stilwell for very close to three hours. He insisted on an unconditional pardon. I insisted that he must first go down to Whitman, prove his story to Whitman's satisfaction, and have Whitman say to the Governor of New York that he ought to be pardoned; and I told him I would have a pardon in my pocket and I would hand it to him. Then I retired while his brother came back; no, I retired while Mr. U. came back and spoke to him for about half an hour. Then I returned, and Stilwell said to me, 'Hennessy, I trust you, but I don't trust Whitman. I am afraid that if I went down there and gave this evidence that Whitman would return me to Sing Sing while he was trying out the case.' And he said, 'If I ever came back here to this place I would be murdered, and I would rather stay here for twenty-five years than go out and tell the truth and then be sent back.' [Laughter.] I said to him, 'Senator, you can take my word for it that if you are not lying to me about the facts and if you have the proof of what you say, you will never come back to Sing Sing. You can have it arranged to go to a private house, or, if you are afraid, go to the House of Detention, but you need never come back here.' And he said, 'No, I won't put the proof in Whitman's hands until I get an unconditional pardon.'

"Well, we went at it again and again, around and around, but he stuck to the fact that he must have an unconditional pardon, and then he said to me: 'Now I have toll you the name of one Senator, and I have told you the name of the other fellow, and I have told you that I have got the goods on them and there is no chance for them to escape.' And he said: 'How was I found not guilty in the Senate? I was found not guilty in the Senate in this way: In the afternoon when they were going to take the vote against me I had only seventeen men—in the afternoon—I had seven several persons.' And he mentioned one Senator here in New York City and one Senator not very far north of New York City, and he said: 'I told them they would have to stick to me,' and they did. And now he said: 'Hennessy, if you carry this out and give me the unconditional pardon, while I won't tell anything on those fellows—they are friends of mine—I will put everything against them in the form of affidavits, and if you let me out I will make them vote for the Governor, just as I made them vote for me.' [Applause and laughter.]

"Well, I told him that could not be considered, that the Governor of New York could not enter into any negotiations to assist himself, but that if he would go down to the District Attorney's office with me and do a real public service to the State, by telling what he had told me, and which he said he could prove in respect to one very important Senator and one very important private citizen, that he would get his unconditional pardon then irrespective of what he might do with those other seven Senators whom he suggested he could control in the matter of the Governor's trial."

Readings from the Detectaphone.

Here Mr. Hennessy broke off his introductory matter and exhibited a book which was presumed to be a transcript of the detectaphone record. The one quoted in the conversation with him that follows is supposed to be Stilwell. Mr. Hennessy resumed:

"I don't want to say that McCall took the Governor to Murphy. Murphy denies sending any messages up to Albany; denies interfering with the Governor. I will have to leave the first part of this paragraph out, in accordance with my belief that I should not use it. Just before twelve o'clock the telephone rang.' I can use part of that. (Laughter.) He made arrangements to meet me at twelve o'clock in Tammany Hall. I don't remember the date, but I have it in my diary. Just before twelve o'clock the telephone rang and with Murphy on the other end. He said: 'You better not come to see me at Tammany Hall; meet me at Delmonico's; I will be there.' I said, 'Very well, I will be over there.' So I went over. He has a big room there. With him were Tom Smith and Phil Donohue. I went up stairs and there was Smith and Donohue with Murphy. He told Smith and Donohue to get out of the room. Murphy and I were alone in the room when they went out. He said, 'If you don't do this thing, I am going to you politically; I will kill you financially. This thing has got to go through. You have got to stop making up combinations with Senators up there.' The result of it was, I said I would do that. He said, 'Wagner will be there and will submit the referendum to you. You have got to get up and make a fight for the people. You must get up and do it and get it through that way.'

"That is Murphy to Stilwell," Mr. Hennessy commented, "and he denies that he ever sent any messages by McCall to the Governor of New York. So I left him with that understanding, and I went up to Albany.

"Now, I don't want to read much of this, but I told you about the fact that he offered to deliver so many Senators to the Governor." Mr. Hennessy read again. "'How many Senators at the present time can you vouch for in good faith up there?' 'It will be at least six, it may reach seven. You know when the fight came up they held a caucus against me and I had to go at them and drive them to the wall.'

"And then he mentioned a certain Senator. He says: 'He told me all about it and then I went after them.' Then I asked him why he wouldn't deliver those Senators to the District Attorney and do a service to the State, and he said: 'I will not go back on any man that is a friend of mine. I will stay with them and against the Governor until hell freezes over. I won't do it, but I will go to them and say:

"'Senator, here is the situation. I am placed in this position. Now if you will vote for the Governor and save the situation all right. Otherwise I am going to come out and tell.'"

"Well, the Governor didn't accept that, I didn't accept that on his behalf; but there is a statement from a Senator of New York showing the character of the High Court of Impeachment that Mr. Murphy put together after his private court of impeachment that was held in Delmonico's, and there is a man not knowing that I had a detectaphone on him, not knowing that I had a first-class stenographer in the room above taking down everything that he said. There is not a single citizen must not believe is the truth in respect to that. Then Mr. U. said, 'We don't want you to do anything that will convict them, but to control their votes.' Then Mr. Stilwell said, 'If I have a chance to get out they will never vote to convict the Governor. The position is one where I can frighten them and tell them to take their orders.'

"Well, I did not accept that, and I, perhaps, cannot read much more without violating what the counsel for him says was a confidential matter, and I won't. And let me see—here on Page 132 earlier in the day he says: 'I will give you the affidavit or anything, but I won't go before that Grand Jury, (meaning he wanted first his pardon,) but I will go to limit; I will prevent them from voting against the Governor; I will put Murphy in jail.'

"Well, perhaps when I have time to look all through this, these conversations, all taken down by detectaphone and a good stenographer—and the manager who installed it is here; but that he is so modest I would point him out.

"I want to show you if we were using the same methods that were used on the other side in the great crime of impeachment, and getting a bipartisan element together to throw out the Governor of New York, we might have done business with Senator Stilwell. And let me say to you that I have never recited this to the Governor. When I returned he asked me if I had accepted Stilwell's offer, and I said 'No, I have rejected it,' and he said, 'What did he want?' and I said, 'He wanted a complete pardon before he would do anything, and he did not want particularly to do a public service; he simply wanted to produce some Senators before you.' And the Governor said, 'Now, what did he say?' and I said, 'I can't tell you until you pardon him. I have promised him that nobody will know in relation to those Senators or the general proposition unless you pardon him, and if you don't pardon him you will never know,' and he has never known, and he will know more about that when he reads the papers to-morrow morning than he ever knew before.

"I kept faith with Stilwell and I am keeping faith I believe with him now, but I want to ask you who came here to-night to hear me and others to read the papers the remainder of the week. McCall has kept me a little busy and Murphy has kept me a little busy; but I want to tell you during the rest of the week some of the things about graft in the State of New York, which affects your pockets, and for that reason, if for no other reason, you should cast your votes for the Fusion candidates on election day

GLYNN NOT APPROACHED.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Gov. Glynn, after hearing of the Stilwell letter and the Sulzer charges, issued a statement denying that he ever had been approached on the former Senator's case or that he had any plan to free him.

"So far as I am concerned, there is not a word of truth in the statement," he said. "No one ever spoke to me about a pardon for Stilwell, or even suggested the subject. I have never made any expression upon the subject to any one. No one has been permitted to make any such statement, suggestion, or agreement by me. I have not even thought of the Stilwell case. No one has made any application to me with reference to executive clemency for Stilwell. The matter has never in any way been brought to my attention. No one has had the slightest justification for mentioning my name in connection with this matter. It is another case of a hyperbolic use of the imagination for political effect."

STILWELL CALLS LETTER FORGERY

Continued from Page 1.

first intimation he had of the intention of Warden Clancy.

At Sing Sing Prison yesterday ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell denounced as a forgery the letter given out earlier in the day by Mr. Sulzer. Stilwell seemed more downcast even than the day he was sentenced to serve from four to eight years at hard labor. He acted the part of a man who had been greatly injured when copies of newspapers containing a fac simile of an alleged application reached the prison and were shown to him.

According to Warden Clancy, he called attention at once to the fact that the body of the letter as reproduced appeared to be in a different handwriting from the signature. The former was written in a slanted hand, while the signature was written with a back-hand stroke. Even while the Warden was examining the fac simile, Eugene I. Brisack, former partner of Stilwell in a law firm, appeared at the prison, and asked to see the ex-Senator. Stilwell, clad in prison clothes, walked into Warden Clancy's private office at 3:15 o'clock.

A copy of the paper containing the fac simile was presented to the ex-Senator, and soon Warden Clancy came into the outer office to speak to the newspaper men.

Stilwell Won't be Seen.

"What do you want with the Senator from the Thirty-first District?" asked the Warden.

"We want to ask him about his promise to reveal graft in Albany and—"

"The letter is a lie," interrupted Mr. Clancy. "Stilwell will not be interviewed, but he says that the letter is a lie. He did apply for a pardon on Aug. 16, he says, but his application was short. There are many things in the letter which Sulzer gave out, he says, which he never wrote at all. The letter as reproduced, he says, is not an application for a pardon, but a book, and is a thousand times stronger than the original. It was changed, he says, to be used as a weapon."

"Why won't the Senator submit to an interview?" the Warden was asked.

"He says that it is not fair to ask him to make a statement when he is in prison, when he is not a free man," replied the Warden. "He says that he will make a statement later, when the excitement is over, and not now, when every one is calling every one else a liar."

Warden Clancy then took up Sulzer's statement where he gave Clancy's name as one of the men who could be relied upon to corroborate him.

"What does Sulzer refer to me for?" snapped the Warden, supposed to be a Sulzer man through and through. "You can say for me that this is an outrage. Whatever connection I was forced to have with this case is not one that I am proud of."

The Warden would not explain further, but when the name of John A. Hennessy was named he flashed fire.

"Hennessy is a liar—a liar, I say, and you can tell him that I said it!" shouted the Warden.

This brought the office force to attention, and one of the trusties was sent out of the room. It was generally known about the prison that Clancy and Hennessy had been close friends for years. They had been seen many times together in automobile trips and at dinner parties. Warden Clancy had entertained Hennessy a number of times at his house, and less than three months ago the Warden had referred to Hennessy as "my best friend." The newspaper men present knew of this friendship and expressed their surprise that there should have been a break in it at this time.

"Yes, it is true," replied the Warden in answer to a string of questions. "Hennessy was my friend. I was glad to call him my friend, but now I know him and now he must be my enemy. He helped me more than any other man to the position which I hold, but honor and reputation and justice are at stake. He's a liar, I say."

The Warden refused to say more for a time, and he retired to his inner office, where Stilwell and his former partner were in conference. At 4 o'clock ex-Senator James D. McClelland, Stilwell's attorney, arrived, and when he was ushered into the Warden's office Mr. Clancy came out to permit Mr. McClelland to talk with his client.

More questions about his break with Hennessy were directed at him, and he was asked about the alleged use of the detectaphone in one of the rooms of the prison.

"I will not say anything about a detectaphone now," said the Warden. "I'll wait until Hennessy says more about it. I know that he said a detectaphone was used, and I know that he showed a book which he said contained the conversation with Stilwell. But I want to actually hear him read from that book. Then I'll have something to say."

"Will you deny that a detectaphone was used?" he was asked.

"I'll say nothing about it now," he replied.

The Warden was then reminded that Mr. Hennessy had stated that he had a five or six hours' conference with Stilwell and that the detectaphone was working all that time.

Contradicts Stilwell's Counsel.

"That is another lie," said the Warden. "The conference did not last sixty minutes, and it was not held in my office either, as Hennessy has said. I won't say where it was held, but it was not held in my office."

Ex-Senator McClelland, in a statement given out at the McCall headquarters on Monday, had said for Stilwell that the conference took place in Warden Clancy's office. When Mr. Clancy was asked about this, he replied:

"I can't help what Senator McClelland said. I say that Stilwell never told him that the interview took place in my office."

"As for anything that Hennessy may seek to verify by me," continued the Warden, "I will say now that it will have to be certified to. That man is a liar. He lied to me on the day that Gov. Sulzer was removed from office. We were both in Albany on that day. And he lied to others, too. As for Stilwell, obligations with that man were broken right and left. They were violated on all sides. Seventy-five per cent. of what has been said about him is a mass of lies. I say now that when the election is over Stilwell won't be the most dishonorable person that will come out of the fray."

The persons present when Hennessy talked to Stilwell, according to Warden Clancy, were Fred Stilwell, a brother of the ex-Senator; Charles H. Unversagt, and Col. William M. Amory.

"Go and see Mr. Unversagt," said the Warden. "Get his version of it, and see who is a liar."

Mr. McClelland, Stilwell's lawyer, left his client at 5:15 o'clock. When asked as to the nature of his talk, he said:

"I have nothing to say at all. I made a statement yesterday, but I can't speak about this interview."

A reporter held before Mr. McClelland the fac simile of the alleged application for pardon and asked him whether it was the writing of Stilwell.

"I will not answer that or any other question," he replied.

"Have you read the letter?" he was asked.

"I don't know whether I have or not," he said.

Then Mr. McClelland was told that Warden Clancy had denied that Stilwell had ever said that the interview with Hennessy took place in the Warden's office.

"I can't help that either," he said.

Clancy Decides to Quit.

After Mr. McClelland had left Mr. Hennessy's name was again brought up, and the Warden was asked again why there had been a break in their friendship.

"Because Hennessy put me in bad," he replied.

"How did he put you in bad?"

"I won't say. I don't think I will ever tell that," he replied.

At this juncture one of the newspaper men told the Warden that his denunciation of Hennessy, particularly in view of the old friendship for him, might create the impression that the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, although an appointee under the Sulzer Administration, was after all a tool of Tammany Hall against the damaging statements of Hennessy against McCall, Murphy, McCooey, and others interested in the campaign.

"I'll show you whether there is any connection with Tammany," replied the Warden, with a show of anger. "I'll settle that right now. I am a member of the Jefferson Democratic League, which has always been opposed to Tammany Hall. And I am as much opposed to Charlie Murphy now as I ever was. But I see your point and I'll show you."

While he talked a piece of prison stationery had been pulled from the drawer in the desk at which he sat. In a moment the Warden was writing on the paper.

He had written only a few lines when the pen spluttered. He called for a new pen and a deputy came on the run with a handful.

The Warden selected a second pen with great care. And then he wrote this letter:

Department of Prisons,
Sing Sing Prison.

Hon. John B. Riley, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I respectfully tender my resignation as Warden of Sing Sing Prison, to take effect at your pleasure.

With many thanks for the more than kind treatment I have received at your hands, I am, yours sincerely,

JAMES M. CLANCY.

Asks Reporter to Mail It.

Warden Clancy addressed one envelope, but this did not suit him, and he drew forth another and addressed it in a steady hand. When he had sealed and stamped it the warden handed it to the reporter who had made the suggestion that his action might be interpreted as being pro-Tammany.

"Post this for me," he said. "I want you to do this for me as a favor."

The reporter protested, but the warden insisted. While the envelope lay on the desk one of his deputies came into the room.

"I'll post it," said the deputy, taking the letter.

"No, you won't," shouted the warden, grabbing the letter from his deputy's hand and placing it in the hand of the reporter. "I want this man to post it," he added.

Outside the prison the deputy who had asked to post the letter, overtook the reporter.

"Let me post it," he said. "Please give it to me. For heaven's sake don't drop that in a mail box. The Warden is all excited. He hasn't slept on account of this thing for 48 hours. If you let me keep it until to-morrow he will think better of it. I am sure."

The deputy failed to get the envelope, however, and half an hour later the reporter called the Warden on the telephone from a booth in the Ossining railroad station.

"I don't want to post that letter," said the reporter, "without giving you a chance to reconsider your action."

"Post it right away, I beg of you," said the Warden. "I know what I am doing and I am convinced that this is the only right course to take. I realize as you said that the public may think that I am trying to aid Tammany and I will not have that thrown up to me a second time. Drop it in a mail box at once, please. I have already begun preparations for my departure."

The reporter gave the Warden his telephone number and told him to call him if he changed his mind. He would hold the letter thirty minutes, he said.

"Well, you'll not hear from me," replied the Warden.

And the reporter didn't. The letter of resignation was dropped into the mail box at the Ossining station at 7:30 o'clock.

Warden Clancy was appointed Warden of Sing Sing in July by Superintendent of Prisons Riley. He took the post after Warden Kennedy had been indicted by the Westchester Grand Jury for charges growing out of the report of George W. Blake, Sulzer's special prison investigator. The first week of his charge a convict escaped, then three of the prison shops were set afire by convicts, and then came a week of insurrection inside the prison during the course of which the Ossining militia was called out. A general jail delivery was feared at one time. It was freely asserted that convict friends of former Warden Kennedy were trying to hurt the Sulzer administration.

It was learned last night that Supt. Riley and Warden Clancy had met at Sing Sing Prison on Monday night. Warden Clancy, it was said, had been disgusted for some time with the conditions under which he was expected to run the prison. The failure of the Controller's office to pass on prison bills added to his troubles. The duties under the anti-Sulzer administration, it was said, were far from pleasant. In Ossining it was predicted for some time that he would resign.

Mr. Clancy is known in the Bronx, where he lives as a McGuire Democrat. He followed Eugene McGuire when McGuire broke from Tammany Hall last year.

Gov. Glynn attended a dinner for State officers at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany last night, and at the conclusion of the dinner he was surprised of Warden Clancy's hasty resignation by THE TIMES correspondent.

The Governor heard the news with surprise.

"This is the first intimation that I have had of any such action," said the Governor.

He denied that he had asked Supt. Riley of the Prison Department to go to Sing Sing and ask for Warden Clancy's resignation, repeating that the whole thing was most unexpected.

The explanation by Supt. Riley that there was an agreement between Stilwell and Hennessy not to use the latter's statements unless Stilwell were pardoned also explains Warden Clancy's break with Hennessy. He was this point on which Warden Clancy would say nothing yesterday other than that Hennessy had lied to him and to others, and that Hennessy had "put him in bad."

BONA FIDE, SULZER INSISTS.

Letter Was Sent by Stilwell and Is His Writing, He Says.

The denial by ex-State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx, through Supt. Clancy of Sing Sing, that he had written a letter to ex-Gov. Sulzer, in which he offered to reveal some of the secrets of Tammany Hall in return for a pardon, did not disturb Mr. Sulzer last night. He was told about the Stilwell statement as he finished an address to a great crowd at Hamilton Fish Park.

"There is nothing to that; nothing at all," he answered positively. "The whole letter is genuine and in Stilwell's handwriting. Any statement that the signature alone is his, is untrue.

"Stilwell did write me the letter—the letter which I made public to-day—and that cannot be truthfully denied. I can only reiterate what I have said and stand by what I have made public."

SULZER GIVES OUT LETTER.

In It Stilwell Appears Anxious to Accuse the "Boss."

Ex-Gov. William Sulzer, in another interview with James Creelman in The Evening Mail, charged yesterday that Stephen J. Stilwell, the convicted State Senator now serving a term of four to eight years in Sing Sing, had applied for a pardon from him three days after the impeachment resolutions were passed. The deposed Governor exhibited a letter (reproduced by The Mail in fac-simile) which he said he had received from Stilwell, and in which Stilwell said that he had received a promise of his early release "by agents of the dominant political power," but that he wanted to expose the corrupt conditions in the State.

Here is the letter:

Ossining, Aug. 16, 1913.

To His Excellency William Sulzer, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: I hereby make application for executive clemency and a pardon, as I believe I have been unjustly punished for the alleged offense; I have lost my professional position, and my business and opportunities have been destroyed, of themselves severe punishment; and, therefore, with the punishment I have received, I believe that justice has been satisfied.

True, I have been promised by the agents of the dominant political power my early release. Word was sent me before the recent political agitation that the Governor would be impeached and my prompt release would follow.

There have been other promises made prior thereto of this same general character at several times looking to the change of my situation.

Without regard to the good faith or otherwise of these promises, I desire to say that I do not seek a release by such means, but because I believe justice in my case has been fully satisfied. Furthermore, I promise to further the ends of justice and the cause of the people and in every way within my power for the benefit of the good and orderly government of this State and to show to the people the iniquities of the present system of boss rule whereby their representatives in the Legislature are placed between the alternatives of political death and destruction by failure to obey the political boss or the violation of their obligations to the people otherwise.

I myself have been thus threatened with political destruction because I successfully fought for a certain measure demanded by the people, and against the dictation of the boss, and I attribute my present position to that reason.

I, therefore, desire to say that I regard it as my public duty to expose the venality of these conditions, of which I am fully informed, in the interest of the public good, and this is, perhaps, a proper reason why you, as the chief representative of the people of this State, should exercise clemency, because it is to the interest of the people, justice, and the good of the community.

I, therefore, pray your Excellency's favorable consideration of this application for pardon as you may in your discretion and wise judgment determine.

Very respectfully,

STEPHEN J. STILWELL.

In the interview which accompanied the letter Sulzer first told the history of Stilwell's case; how Stilwell was charged with accepting money to influence legislation; how he was asked to resign; how he refused and was acquitted by a Tammany Senate; and, finally, how the papers were sent to District Attorney Whitman, and how Stilwell was indicted and convicted of bribery.

Sulzer also repeated that Charles F. Murphy, at his last interview with him on April 13 in Murphy's house, had asserted that he would stand by Stilwell. Judge McCall, who had accompanied him to Murphy's house in the middle of the night, Sulzer said, had argued without avail against Murphy's interference in the Senate with the Stilwell case.

Then Mr. Sulzer, in his interview, continued:

"It was common talk in Albany that Mr. Murphy had instructed his marionettes in the Senate to save Stilwell by splitting the Tammany Hall vote. There are men in office who know all about it. I can give their names and they hold high official positions.

"These men told me about it, and that is how Stilwell was finally acquitted by the Senate. I got the information from these officials in the Executive Chamber while I was Governor.

"The people should not overlook the fact that twenty-seven members of the Court of Impeachment voted to acquit Stilwell and to convict me. That is a spectacle that should not be forgotten by the decent citizens of the State.

"After Stilwell had been whitewashed by Mr. Murphy's Senate, I directed the Attorney General to forward all the proceedings in the case to the District Attorney of New York County and request the District Attorney to present the matter to the Grand Jury. This was done and Stilwell was promptly indicted, afterward tried, and convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment. These matters are familiar to the general public.

"While Stilwell was in the Tombs he sent word to me that he would make a complete confession if he were given a pardon. This I refused to grant.

"It was a matter of common knowledge at the time that Stilwell was liable to implicate many State officials. Every influence, so I have been told, was brought to bear on him by emissaries from Mr. Murphy to hold his tongue, and that if he did they would get him a stay of proceedings from a Supreme Court Judge and he would be released on nominal bail.

"Stilwell relied upon these representations and said nothing. He was very much disappointed when the Judge refused to grant a stay, and then sent word to me that he would tell all he knew about graft and grafters in Albany and that it would be a story that would shock the State.

Alleged Tammany Promises.

"Some time in June a well-known citizen, who knew Stilwell, visited him in the Tombs, and Stilwell told this man that he had it direct from 'The Chief' that Gov. Sulzer was to be removed from office before the 10th of July, and that just as soon as Gov. Sulzer was out and Glynn was in, the latter would pardon him; for Stilwell to hold his tongue, and everything would be all right.

"The name of this citizen will be given if required, and he will testify to the accuracy of his conversation with Stilwell. He told me all about it at the Executive Chamber in Albany.

"After Stilwell went to Sing Sing he saw several of his friends and relatives. He told them that the emissaries from 'The Chief' had not made good; that they had promised him a stay which he did not get; that they promised him that I would be removed before the first part of July, and my successor would pardon him, and that I was still Governor.

"He wanted these friends to see me and to say to me that if I would pardon him he would be glad to tell his story, and most of it could be corroborated; that the revelations of graft in the Legislature he would narrate would stagger the sober sensibilities of the people, and would bring about reforms in the interest of honest government, and that on account of the service he would render the people of the State, he thought he was entitled to executive clemency.

"These friends of Stilwell's saw me several times in his behalf, but I gave them no encouragement, except to say that if Stilwell would make a complete confession and the confession would aid the administration of justice sufficiently, I would take that into consideration in exercising the power of action.

"On August 17 Mr. Stilwell's friends brought me an application for pardon dated the 16th of August. It is in his own handwriting, signed by himself and written in the presence of two well-known citizens, Col. William N. Amory and Charles H. Unvervagt.

"The application of Stilwell speaks for itself and needs no comment from me.

"I sent Stilwell word that if he would make a confession along the line of his promise that would aid the administration of justice in the State of New York, that I had no doubt the people generally would urge executive clemency in his behalf, but that I could not see my way clear to issue the pardon until the confession was made and public opinion asserted itself in his

MITCHEL FORESEES FALL OF MURPHY

Impeachment a Bad Thing for Sulzer, He Says, but It Will Prove Equally Bad for Boss.

CALLS DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT

Martin W. Littleton Lashes Sulzer — Says He Rebelled Only Because He Got the "Big Head."

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, was cheered to the echo by an audience of about 2,500 last night in Cooper Union, when he said that although ex-Gov. Sulzer had acquired shortcomings through a lifelong schooling of Murphy and Tammany Hall, his declaration of independence was going to prove a costly thing for the "Chief," even as it had proved a costly thing for the former Governor.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mitchel Democratic League, which was organized at the beginning of the campaign, and which resulted in combining the anti-Tammany Democratic organizations throughout the city.

Frederic R. Coudert, President of the league, presided, and, besides Mr. Mitchel, the speakers were George McAneny, John Hopper, and Martin W. Littleton, who was greeted with wild yells of approval when he denounced Sulzer as the slave of Tammany Hall for twenty-five years, who got the "big head," and said he deserved no credit for fighting Tammany now, when he was without power.

Mr. Mitchel arrived at Cooper Union shortly after 9 o'clock and was enthusiastically received. He said, in part:

"I greet you to-night as a Democrat. And I am not an irregular Democrat, either.

"You have heard of Mr. Fitzgerald, a Congressman from Brooklyn, one of the 'Delmonico Eight.' You have also heard, no doubt, what he has said about my Democracy. I say to you to-night that I am a better Democrat than he is, or any of his Delmonico Directorate.'

"That you are here to-night is proof enough that you protest against the so-called democracy of Tammany Hall and the democracy of its leader, Charles F. Murphy.

"If this organization and its boss represent democracy, then I am not a Democrat.

"Tammany Hall has always held itself out as representing democracy in this city and State. I say to you that its principles, its theories of government, its belief in the Government of this city and of this State by contract, by graft, by political pull, and by debauchery at the polls is opposed to every doctrine and tenet of Democracy and of the Democratic party.

"Not since the overthrow of Tweed has this city engaged in such a struggle for maintaining fundamental democracy. It is a fight in which no misused party label, however ancient and honored, will have the strength to hold the city in bondage.

"Our real opponent, Charles F. Murphy, can fill the air with talk of economy—but it will fall upon deaf ears.

"He can bring to the polls a few thousand mercenaries—but no honest citizen will wish his vote to be counted with them.

"His last frantic, but useless, appeal will be to you as Democrats, to continue and strengthen his rule in the name of your national party. But he will not succeed.

When Democrats Hooted Murphy.

"Those of you who were at that remarkable party convention last year at Baltimore must have in your memory pictures not soon to be forgotten. You heard the boos and cat-calls of Democrats from every part of the country whenever Mr. Murphy and his delegation walked into the Convention Hall and whenever he cast their submissive vote.

"Perhaps you did not feel very proud, just then, of the Empire State. Perhaps you even had a feeling of pity for some of the distinguished gentlemen in the Tammany delegation who were obliged to sit there meekly and acknowledge such leadership. Probably you were glad at least that there were present unofficially in the hall hundreds of men from New York—mostly supporters of Woodrow Wilson—who strove to show the convention that not every Democrat in New York had made Mr. Murphy and his overlord, Mr. Ryan, the trustees and executors of his political will.

"Those of you who did not go to Baltimore have fresh in your minds certain recent happenings within the State.

"You have seen Mr. Murphy nominate John A. Dix for Governor, and then you have seen what he did toward the wrecking of the Dix Administration.

"You remember the convention at Syracuse last year and how absolutely its delegates were in the control of this one man. When Mr. Sulzer was nominated no one could doubt that it was by the will of Charles F. Murphy. And let me say right here that no man had a better opportunity to observe and understand any weaknesses in the position or record of the candidate than Mr. Murphy. In so far as the candidate had shortcomings they had been acquired through the life-long schooling of Murphy and Tammany Hall.

"But Mr. Murphy did misjudge his man. Knowing that the candidate would go into office embarrassed with political and other obligations, the notion never entered his mind that William Sulzer, as Governor, would forget the past. He could not conceive that a man so familiar with the ways of the machine would take his Governorship seriously and issue a declaration of independence.

"That declaration was a costly thing for William Sulzer. If I mistake not the temper of this audience, it will be a costly thing for Charles F. Murphy. [Applause.]

"The game this year has been too bold! An unmanageable Governor cannot be put out of office and a fighting Democratic Mayor turned down for renomination all in one Summer, without removing the last disguise of pretended Democracy from the figure of a selfish and brutal dictatorship. Even such timid citizens as sometimes submit to being bossed object to having it done so brazenly that every one will see and pity their abject state of submission.

"For more years than most of us in this hall can remember Tammany Hall has been the shame of Democracy throughout the nation. For more years than most of us care to remember Charles F. Murphy has been the crowning disgrace of Tammany Hall.

"It is true that this movement is nonpartisan. It is true that no party advantage is sought here. It is true that this is a fusion of citizens against a common enemy to protect the city against public plunder. Still in this movement and in this ticket true Democrats are offered a dual opportunity. They may serve their city by establishing here a government efficient, honest, businesslike. They may serve their party by ridding it forever of the humiliating blight of Murphyism. I say to you to-night that it is high time that you, as Democrats, protest at the polls in no unmistakable manner, on next Tuesday against the usurpation of the Democratic Party in this city and this State by Charles F. Murphy and his gang."

In opening, Mr. Littleton said that he never realized that what caused the sudden death of Anthony N. Brady was Murphy's saying he would not take the $25,000 campaign contribution.

Mr. Littleton plunged into a denunciation of Sulzer as a Tammany man and Tammany as a predatory organization.

He said he was heart and soul with the Fusion ticket, but that he did not want it elected as the heir of the tawdry platform of William Sulzer.

"It is a sickening thought that any one man will make our government and rule it," said Mr. Littleton. "The very thought is degrading. It is a disgusting thing that eminent and respectable men will sometimes fool themselves, and always fool the public, that they are supporting a party, when they must know that either through indifferences or fear they are surrendering to a single power.

"We turned over the State to Tammany Hall three years ago, and it became so bad that Tammany would not even allow its own agent to continue, but last year selected another agent to act for it in carrying on the Government.

"Why we should get excited about how this private organization treated its agent I cannot see. They were each stockholders in the corporation and each in it for the money he could get. Murphy and Sulzer did not fall out over the right way to run the Government. There was no difference as to any profound policy which affected the State. In the whole vulgar tale of their quarrels we hear nothing except disputes about that thing which will personally benefit one or the other of them. Sulzer, a selected agent of Murphy under a system of privately run Government, got the simple big head and wanted more power as Murphy's agent, not in order to make the Government better, but to make himself more powerful in it.

"Murphy put him out, not because he was unfit for Governor—because Murphy knew he was unfit when he put him in—but because Sulzer's big head interfered with Murphy's undisputed leadership.

No Credit to Sulzer or Tammany.

"Sulzer knew for twenty years just what he had to do when elected, and he fully intended doing it as he had always done, until he got the big head. And now the chief source of dispute in the wreck and downfall of a Governor and what promises to be the wreck and downfall of a Tammany leader, is which one got the most or least money in campaign contributions, and which one returned the most or the least.

"Tammany deserves no credit for putting Sulzer out, because they were overwhelmingly to blame for putting him in. Sulzer deserves no credit for fighting Tammany now, when he is without power, because he surrendered to them and to their control when in office when he had power, and for twenty years. The whole nauseating business is the direct outcome of private government for private benefit."

Mr. McAneny spoke only a few moments, as he said he had seventeen meetings to attend during the course of the evening. "There is but one object in this campaign," he said, "and that is to keep Tammany Hall out of the City Hall. You have had an illuminating picture at the hands of Mr. Hennessy in the last week or two of the kind of economy that Tammany practices, and yet they want to replace us with that kind. They are still subscribing to the lie that during the last administration whatever saving to the city was accomplished was accomplished by them and not by us.

"They are depending on their belief that the people of this town are too lazy or too stupid to see the real issues of the campaign. There isn't a man or woman in this audience who doesn't know that Sulzer was not impeached for doing wrong, but for not doing wrong enough; and whatever faults he may have had, the moment he set in to do right impeachment proceedings were started to punish the man who dared defy the boss—I beg pardon—the 'Chief.'"

These were Vice Chairmen of the meeting: Lathrop Brown, Edward M. Bassett, Charles A. Boston, Charles C. Burlingham, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Joseph F. Daly, James J. Hamproff Dougherty, John Frankenheimer, W. E. G. Gaillard, Stuart G. Gibboney, Robert Gibson, Jr., Lamar Hardy, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Albert B. Kerr, John J. Kindred, Walter L. McCorkle, Robert Grier Monroe, Joseph M. Proskauer, James J. Martin Augustus T. Docharty, Joseph M. Price, Robert Adamson, Frank L. Polk, Isaac H. Klein, William Lustgarten, J. E. Eastmond, Barth S. Cronin, Thomas C. Whitlock, Frank Joyce, Bert Hanson, Lawrence B. Dunham, John Harder, Steven B. Ayres, A. MacDonald, Dr. William M. Polk, John P. East, Richard E. Weldon, Montgomery Hare, W. J. Timmons, and William H. Kemble.

PLANS FOR GARDEN MEETING.

Mme. Fremstad to Sing and Two Bands and Two Orchestras Will Play

Among the numbers which Mme. Olive Fremstad will sing at Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening at the meeting which is intended to be the climax of the Fusion campaign, will be the aria from Tannhäuser, "Dich Theure Halle," by Wagner; "Oh Happy Days," by Götz, the aria from "Don Carlos," "O Don Fatale," by Verdi, and "Annie Laurie." She will be accompanied by a special string orchestra of sixteen pieces.

In addition Von Baer's orchestra and two bands will play in the Garden and the College Glee Club will sing. Madison Square will be illuminated with red fire and torches as the seven parades of Mitchel organizations converge on the Garden. The paraders will consist of branches of the Business Men's Nonpartisan Anti-Tammany League, of which Henry R. Towne is President. This league has organized the demonstration.

The Mitchel Colored Men's Business League will march downtown 2,000 strong from its headquarters in Harlem, The Irish-American Mitchel League, with 5,000 men in line, will come up from Cooper Union at the close of its own meeting. The Mitchel College Men's League, with 2,000 members, will assemble in Times Square. Other leagues will start out from Greeley Square, with a dozen floats designed by Charles R. Macaulay.

McANENY RESENTS ATTACK.

Says That Budget Estimate for Next Year Shows Decided Saving.

A flurry was caused in political circles yesterday by the appearance of a statement, which purported to show that, in spite of the protestations of the Fusionists, it would cost to run the Borough of Manhattan next year considerably more than this year. When the figures were shown to Borough President McAneny he said that they were misleading, and that as a matter of fact the expenses of the borough would be decreased by $100,987 next year, and if the revenue bond issues during the present year also were taken into account, by $170,000

The discrepancy, Mr. McAneny explained, was due to the fact that in the statement, which had caused the excitement, the entire cost of conducting the Municipal Building for next year was included. In behalf of Mr. McAneny this statement was issued last night:

"There was some confusion in the announcement of the budget estimates of the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1914, due to errors in some of the figures in the hands of the examiners. President McAneny announced that the budgetary appropriations for 1913, all funds included, were $3,049,024. For 1914—exclusive of the appropriation for the care of the Municipal Building, which is about to come under the jurisdiction of the Borough President—he asked originally for next year for $3,031,520, a decrease of $17,504.

"The figures for both years are given. Since his original request was made President McAneny has agreed to further reductions through the Budget Committee, of which he is a member, amounting to $83,683, or a total reduction, all told, of $100,987, in the cost of running the borough government in 1914, as against the outlay for the present year. If the revenue bond issues during the present year are also taken into account, the total reduction below 1913 would be $170,000.

"The additional appropriation for the care of the Municipal Building—for which nothing was included in the budget of 1913—is $270,212."

WOMEN SUPPORT FUSION.

Mrs. Harriman Addresses Them at Novel Campaign Meeting.

There was a reception and campaign meeting at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon in the interest of the Fusion ticket, to which women believing in good government were invited. Miss Helen Varick Boswell presided and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman made an address. On the platform were Mrs. Charles H. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Miss Florence Guernsey, and Miss Anne Rhodes. Mr. Marks, the Fusion candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, told the women that he would favor a plan to have women invited to attend the Saturday luncheons of the Republican Club, as he thought that they should have every opportunity to receive an education in civic matters, preparatory to voting, which he was sure they would do in the near future.

Mr. Mitchel was expected to speak, but Mrs. Mitchel brought word that he would be unable to be present. Receiving were members of the Woman's West End Republican Club—Mrs. Louis Manley, Miss Elizabeth Toombs, and Mrs. C. Edward Lichtenhein.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

MITCHEL JUSTIFIES HIS SUBWAY VOTE

He Forestalls Tammany's "Concealed Attack" in a Clear Explanation of His Acts.

PREFERRED CITY TO CLIENT

Retained by Queens Realty Concern, He Voted Against Interborough Offers It Supported Strongly.

John Purroy Mitchel issued last night a statement explaining his action in the Board of Estimate with regard to the elevated extensions in Queens, and especially the Corona line. This statement was called forth by an article in The Brooklyn Eagle which purported to reveal the "concealed attack" on the integrity of the Fusion candidate for Mayor, to which there had been from time to time during the campaign many sinister allusions made by Tammany supporters.

This attack, in brief, was that Mr. Mitchel was the member of a law firm which had been retained by a large Queens real estate corporation, and that his vote in the Board of Estimate for the immediate construction of the Corona elevated line was corruptly influenced by this connection.

Mr. Mitchel meets the charge boldly. He acknowledges that his firm was counsel for the Queensboro Corporation, and that he did visit Europe in its interest. However, he declares that his action in opposing the making of the subway bargain with the Interborough was consistently all through the long negotiations so absolutely dictated by his view of the interests of the city that it was directly in opposition to the interests of the Queensboro Corporation. He was actually informed as a member of the Board of Estimate that his opposition to the Interborough offers would result in the bankruptcy of that particular concern.

Again Mr. Mitchel admits that he did vote for the construction of the Corona line at a time when President McAneny was opposed to it. But he did this, Mr. Mitchel explains, in conformity with his policy of pushing construction forward and leaving negotiation as to operation to come later. He only did in Queens, what he had already done with regard to construction in Lexington Avenue and the Bronx. Here is his statement:

"The charge that in any way whatever I was influenced directly or indirectly in favor of the Queensboro Corporation is wholly untrue. The suggestion that my legal work for or relations with that company, or with any other corporation or person, ever interfered with or in any way affected my official actions or any duty to the city, is equally false. The facts are these:

How Mr. Mitchel Was Retained.

"First—As to employment by the Queensboro Corporation. In the closing days of December, 1910, the Queensboro Corporation, which was a realty company, came to my firm's law office on the recommendation of an accountant, Mr. Marvyn Scudder, who had just been employed by that company. The company wished professional services in the preparation of a trust indenture to secure a proposed issue of bonds. This employment was accepted by my office.

"My law partner, Mr. Mullan, devised and drew this instrument. The work occupied many months, involving constant conferences with the representatives of the company, counsel for banking houses in this country, and the representatives of the Trust Company which ultimately acted as trustee. The work was practically finished in the late Summer of 1911.

"After testing the American market for securities, the company determined, because of bad conditions here, to attempt to place its bond issue abroad. It desired my partner, Mr. Mullan, to go abroad, but ultimately it was decided that I should go instead. I went abroad on July 26, 1911, and returned in the last days of September.

"The bond issue was presented to various European bankers in London, Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam, and was finally tentatively accepted by a London house, which sent its representative to New York in October, 1911, to close the arrangements. Due to the disturbance of the London market, following the Italian-Turkish War, the London house cabled its representative to sail at the last moment—November, 1911, abandoning the undertaking, and the issue fell through.

Mitchel's Fee $5,000 and Expenses.

"That brought to an end the legal services of my firm for the company in the matter of this bond issue. The company has remained a client of the office down to the present time. The corporation was charged for all of this work, covering almost a year, the sum of $5,000 as a fee, plus my actual expenses in Europe in connection with the business of the company, which amounted to $2,155. The services rendered were worth, on the basis of the usual and ordinary fees charged in such cases, considerably more than the sum charged. The corporation was at that time, however, in serious financial straits, and the charge was made moderate in view of its condition.

"Second. As to the bearing of all this on the rapid transit situation:

"1. As to contracts generally. From the beginning of the present city administration in January, 1910, I consistently urged the construction of a new and separate system of subways with city money exclusively. I urged construction immediately of all sections of branches of such a subway system, and negotiations for an operator while construction was under way.

"In accordance with that policy I opposed the Interborough's exclusive offer of Dec. 5, 1910. When Mr. McAneny, as Chairman of a committee of which I was not a member, presented a report in favor of a dual subway system on June 13, 1911, offering specific terms both to the Interborough Company and to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which I consider to be fair, I voted to adopt the report.

"The Interborough rejected that offer, but proposed to undertake the operation of a rapid transit system in an offer made on July 19, 1911, which has come to be known as the 9 and 9 per cent. offer. Mr. McAneny's committee, of which I was not a member, recommended the acceptance of this offer. It extended rapid transit to Queens, both on the Queens extensions and by way of the Steinway tunnel, but, in my opinion, did not sufficiently safeguard the interests of the city in its dealings with the company.

Vote Against Company's Interest.

"Every Queens interest was strongly in favor of its acceptance. The Queensboro Corporation employed special counsel to represent its interests in this respect. Its representative, Mr. MacDougall, frequently represented to me that a rejection of this offer might mean bankruptcy to many Queens realty interests, including the Queensboro company. If ever there was a time when a vote on rapid transit seemed vital to the Queensboro Company it was on this 9 and 9 per cent. offer of the Interborough. As I have stated, I believed that offer to be bad from the city's point of view. I voted against it, and it was defeated by my opposition and my vote.

"This was just at the time when the Queensboro Corporation's trust indenture had been practically completed, and when it was about to undertake its bond issue.

"There followed at the same meeting of the Board of Estimate on July 21, 1911, an award, for which I voted, of a general new subway system, including the Queens and Bronx routes, to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This left out the Steinway tunnel and was unsatisfactory to the Queensboro Corporations.

"Following that vote I went to Europe, and was absent till the end of September.

"As is generally known, despite the vote to award the general system to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, negotiations were reopened with the Interborough Company at the instance of Samuel Rea, then Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in late November, 1911. Immediately following the resumption of these negotiations I was taken sick with typhoid and was absent from the Board of Estimate until April 14, 1912. By that time the negotiations had matured into an understanding between the Interborough Company and the city's representatives.

"On May 24, 1912, Mr. McAneny presented his report recommending an award to the Interborough of those subways originally offered it on terms stated in that report. This included the Queens extensions and the Steinway Tunnel.

"Again the Queensboro Corporation, in common with all Queens realty interests, was a petitioner before the Board of Estimate for the adoption of this report.

"I believed the terms proposed to be inadequate to protect the city. I voted against the acceptance of the offer. In doing so I cast a vote against the interests of the Queensboro Corporation.

Opposed Operating Contracts.

"2. As to operating contracts. The operating contracts with the Interborough Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were finally prepared and presented for debate in February, 1913. Every Queens interest was in favor of them. I opposed and voted against them when finally up for action in the Board of Estimate on March 18, 1913, for the same reasons that led me to oppose the McAneny report in the preceding May. But the contracts were adopted that day against my vote.

"3. As to construction contracts. At the meeting of July 21, 1911, the Board of Estimate, by a vote of 12 to 4, adopted the construction contracts for several sections of the Lexington Avenue subway, despite the fact that operating contracts were far from being ready for adoption. I voted for those construction contracts.

"On Oct. 17, 1912, the construction contract for the Bronx Borough, Southern Boulevard extension, came before the Board of Estimate. Queens, through its Borough President, opposed its adoption. The operating contracts remanded by Mr. McAneny's committee were far from ready. I had opposed these operating contracts, and it was generally known that I proposed to vote against them. But I voted for the Bronx construction contract, in accordance with my general declared policy of construction first and negotiation during construction, thus following the precedent established by the vote of the Board of Estimate in July, 1911, in the case of the Lexington Avenue extension.

"In February, 1913, when the debate was proceeding concerning the dual operating contracts, the Public Service Commission approved and sent to the Board of Estimate the construction contracts for the Queens extensions to Corona and Astoria. Mr. McAneny, for his committee, contended that pending action on the operating contracts these construction contracts should be held up. This was contrary to the precedent established in the case of the Lexington Avenue and the Bronx construction contracts.

Mitchel Says His Votes Consistent.

"It was contrary to my declared and known rapid transit policy. I proposed to vote for them, ultimately, just as I proposed to vote, and did vote, against the operating contracts when submitted. Therefore, as in the case of the Lexington Avenue and the Bronx construction contracts, I voted, as did the Borough of Queens, for the Queens construction contracts. They were laid over, however, a couple of weeks until all questions relating to the operating contracts had been settled to Mr. McAneny's satisfaction, and they were then adopted by unanimous vote.

"From this, it must be plain that no vote by me on operating contracts was in aid of the interest of the Queensboro Corporation, as it then saw its interests. It must be equally plain that my desire to assist the Queensboro Corporation influenced my vote for the Queens construction contracts, as that vote not only went hand in hand with my adverse votes on the operating contracts, but it was in accord with my known and consistent rapid transit policy, repeatedly and publicly declared, before the Queensboro Corporation ever retained my firm.

"I may also add that every one of these votes, including that for the Bronx Southern Boulevard extension, was strongly against my own personal interests. Practically the only property of which I am possessed consists of some vacant lots and three small private houses along Webster Avenue, in the Bronx, between Fordham and Gun Hill Road, of a value of approximately $30,000, acquired through inheritance.

"Each Interborough offer, against which I voted, contained provisions for the extension of elevated rapid transit to this district by a line along Webster Avenue to Gun Hill Road. The real estate mentioned has been dead for years. Nothing could give it life or value but this line. Every vote against an Interborough offer was a vote against doubling the value of my own property.

"The votes for the Queens construction contracts and for the Bronx Southern Boulevard subway were also adverse to my own personal interests, as each would have extended rapid transit to a competing district while denying it to my own property.

"My personal interests have not affected my judgment or acts in respect to transit matters.

"My official action is matter of public record. It cannot be altered nor can it be misconstrued. My votes are open in respect of every proposition. Every one of them was clearly in the public interest, and obviously uninfluenced by any private interest, whether my own or that of any client.

ATTACK MITCHEL'S DANCING.

"Democratic Committee" Objects Also to His Pulpit Talks.

Attacks on Mr. Mitchel appeared yesterday in some of the newspapers of the city in the form of paid advertisements. They began by eulogizing the late Mayor Gaynor, and from him gradually worked around to Mr. Mitchel. No very serious charges were brought against the Fusion candidate, but it appeared that the "Democratic Committee," which signed the advertisement, did not like him personally, and special emphasis was put on the allegations that he was "a practicer of the bunny hug and a preacher in Reisner's Methodist pulpit."

Mr. McCall was asked yesterday afternoon if he could tell where these advertisements came from.

"I have no idea," he said. "I know nothing about them."

When the advertisement was offered at THE NEW YORK TIMES office it was said that it was supplied by the "Phil Donohue Agency." Philip F. Donohue is Treasurer of Tammany Hall.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY, 43d TO 44th STREET
SUPERIOR MID-DAY LUNCHEON 75c—(Music)
CABARET EXTRAORDINAIRE } TWENTY ACTS every evening SEVEN to ONE
Attention also called to
Our Popular Lunch and Dinner Resort of the Shopping Zone,
Broadway, 29th-30th Street

TAMMANY FAITHFUL MARCH FOR M'CALL

About 8,000 in Line, and Then the Wigwam Is Packed with Enthusiasts for Rally Night.

CHEERS LAST 30 MINUTES

Candidate Speaks of "Creatures of the Gutter," Hits The World, and Passes to "the Issues."

Tammany braves turned out in force last night to give their answer to the attacks upon their candidates by the Fusionists. About 8,000 of the faithful joined in one of the old-time Tammany parades, and 4,000 more jammed into Tammany Hall and gave Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, a good sample of an old-time Tammany ratification.

It was Mr. McCall's first speech of the campaign in the Fourteenth Street wigwam, and the crowd impressed the fact thoroughly upon his mind that no matter what the crowds elsewhere might think of him, he could find loyal support in the home of the organization that nominated him.

Mr. McCall, in one of the most virulent speeches that he has made during the campaign, used up most of his time in a bitter attack upon The New York World. He accused the Fusion forces of being sponsor for John A. Hennessy, and he threatens to deal with Hennessy and the newspapers in his own way. He said he would leave his enemies to wallow in the gutter while he confined himself to the main issues of the campaign, which, he said, were the condition of real estate and overtaxation.

Tammany leaders had sent the word far and wide that it was to be a "McCall night," and that they must not be weak on the demonstration. The result was that long before 8 o'clock groups of men from each Assembly district, led in most part by the Tammany district leaders, marched down to Fourteenth Street and through a lane of red fire past the hall, where Mr. McCall, upon a stand, reviewed them. There were delegations from each of the thirty-five Assembly districts, and each delegation had at least 200 men. Each delegation also had a band, and there were speakers to keep the overflow crowd that could not get into the hall occupied.

In the hall itself there were many women, but for the most part the audience was made up of leather-lunged young men who applauded every reference to Mr. McCall and the other Tammany candidates, and yelled themselves hoarse and waved small American flags, when the candidate himself appeared shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr. McCall was plainly pleased at the demonstration, but as the cheering lengthened beyond half an hour he became impatient and strove to still their enthusiasm.

It was a Tammany crowd all the way through, and every man voiced his resentment against Sulzer and Hennessy by catcalls and hisses. When, upon one occasion, a reference was made to Sulzer, an enthusiast in the gallery shouted:

"He's a rat," and the crowd went wild.

Bitter Toward Hennessy.

Mr. McCall got the crowd with him at the start by saying that he had found plenty of enthusiasm in all the boroughs, and that "Democracy was waiting and chafing at the bit to be up and at them.

"We have been somewhat set back by the slanders and the calumnies that have been interjected into this campaign, and while the individuals can be named, I do not hesitate to place the responsibility for the interjection of such creatures upon the Fusion management, no matter whether they disclaim it or not," said Mr. McCall while the crowd cheered wildly.

"It was they who brought this man Hennessy into the canvass, because in following the regular customs of leaders of a lost cause when they run away from the issues that should be discussed in a campaign they reach down in the gutter for their filth and slander, and the agencies they employ are just such as this despicable, cowardly creature is. But I do not propose that through their scheming and by the instrumentality of such creatures as that we shall be diverted for one moment from the real issues of this campaign, and I ask you in defense of men and my own treatment both this man and the licentious press."

"And now, gentlemen, to pass to the line of battle and the issues where gentlemen can wage war—I mean political war—if they differ honestly upon issues, and leaving the gutter for those who seem to thrive and wallow in it. Let me ask you what is the paramount issue, in this campaign."

Mr. McCall said that the paramount issue was the condition of the real estate of the city, and he quoted figures to show that the budget and the city debt had enormously increased in the past four years. He also touched upon the Dreamland and the Rockaway Park sales, as well as the subways and the buying by the city of the Ulster & Delaware Railway. Mr. Mitchel, he said, had sanctioned the paying of $1,500,000 for the railroad when it was worth only $400,000, and he said that Mr. Mitchel's excuse was that he didn't know what he was doing. Mr. McCall went on:

"You just fancy a Democrat trying to stand up in this community, and making such an excuse as that. Just fancy if I were Mayor of this city, and such a contract passed through my hands without my knowing it, bearing my signature and approval, then coming out and saying, 'My fellow-citizens, pray excuse me for what I did. I didn't understand it.' And then read the headlines of that miserable World. The Journal fights hard, but I never yet knew it in a battle that it didn't announce its principles and fought fair. I have been in a battle with The Journal. We have been in the ring together, and we have dealt some heavy blows, but I always knew and could expect nothing but a blow from The Journal. But the pussy-footed World!

Strikes the Clock for Pulitzer.

"That covers up its claws while it tells the people in its editorial columns what an able and honest man you are, and then sneaks its vile sheet into your home with a cartoon meant and intended when they send it across your threshold by their mail to annoy and make you miserable. [Applause.] I want to tell you, my fellow-citizens, that the clock has struck for Pulitzer and The World, [applause,] and the time has come when not an individual—I am not speaking as an individual chafing under their criticism; I can take that and stand it—but when I speak for the civic life of this community that I say Pulitzer and his methods of journalism and The World stand as a living menace. [Applause.]

"They understand by this time that they have attacked a man who does not run away from them, but is going right back at them; but, my fellow-citizens, the cry that this paper raises, imitated by the candidate on the Fusion ticket, whose mentor that paper is, which is the only argument that he uses against me in this campaign, and that I am somebody's man, and that I am owned or should be dictated to by the leader of the local Democracy. Well, I have been over eleven years in service in public office and when any one makes a charge of that kind all one needs to do is to come to you as I come to-night and say:

"I ask you in the face of that charge to put the yardstick of measurement upon me in saying to them 'we will judge this man as to what he will do by what he has done' (applause). And your slanders and calumnies will be of no avail. But in that long period of service it has never been said of me, as it has been said of Mitchel, 'I own John Mitchel and I have got the City of New York in the hollow of my hand.' (Applause.)

Mr. McCall's mention of The World was received with jeers and hisses and cries of "Throw him out." The uproar was so great that he had difficulty in proceeding. Several times the Tammany candidate apparently had trouble in restraining his feelings. He shook his fist and fairly snarled the name of the newspaper. He said the reason why The World attacked him was because he had signed the subway contracts and because Mr. Pulitzer knew that if ever he was elected Mayor The World could not control him. Mr. McCall said that the newspapers opposed to the Democratic ticket were not giving the same space as they did to their own candidates because, he said:

"They have conspired to keep out of their columns the arguments and facts of our side, except in instances where they quote speeches, and we cannot get a fair presentation through their columns unless we go down in our pockets and pay advertising rates."

Amid applause the candidate went on:

"During my entire term of office," Mr. McCall remarked further on, "I never was asked by a public official or by a politician for any appointment or for any favor that could not conscientiously be granted. The only request that was ever made of me to place a man in office, when the civil service would not permit it, was made by the managing editor of Pulitzer's World. [Applause.] If the selection of public officials in the Democratic ticket is elected we will consult the leaders of our party. [Applause.]

It may be that we will consult with the leaders of the Republican Party. We will consult with the leading public officials and the leading citizens of this city, and on the real estate question, which is the paramount question before us, I now and here declare that my first move will be to take into my confidence for consultation ten of the ablest real estate men that I can find.

"We will so devote ourselves to the performance of the duties of our public office that the public weal will feel the betterment and in the credit that will come to us you will be benefited; you will feel the result, and the calumnies and the falsehoods and the damnation of the scandal mongers will no longer prevail against us."

N. Taylor Phillips presided at the meeting, and others who spoke were Dr. Thomas Darlington, candidate for Borough President, and Herman A. Metz, candidate for Controller.

CROWD HECKLES McCALL.

Candidate Says He Regrets That He Can't Put Hennessy in Jail.

Edward E. McCall addressed a meeting a laborers at Battery Park yesterday afternoon. The Tammany candidate for Mayor had scarcely begun to speak when several men in the crowd began to heckle him regarding Hennessy and Sulzer. Mr. McCall received their sallies in good part and answer each question carefully After telling about the city's budget, which he said had increased under a Fusion administration in three years to $1,168,000,000, an increase in that time of $288,000,000, or over 33 per cent., Mr. McCall said:

"No man from the hour that I assumed public office ever said to any other individual: 'I own McCall and I own this city or hold it in the hollow of my hand.' Those precise words were used of Mr. Mitchel—'I own Mitchel and I hold the city in the hollow of my hand.' And if he wants to know who said that Prof. Moore of Yale College will tell him, and Prof. Hanus of Harvard College will tell him, because to those two gentlemen this man made the remark and gave the evidence that he so did."

"Who was he?" yelled a man in overalls.

"I think Mr. Mitchel answers that to-day when he says 'Poor Mr. Allen,'" replied Mr. McCall. "And I want you to know who Mr. Allen is. If my recollection serves me correctly he was the head of the so-called Bureau of Municipal Research. But now those leaders of the Fusion cause, acting as the leaders if all lost causes do in the last hours of the campaign, switch from the issues. They won't talk about the issues, but they import characters into the city who are going about mouthing scandal and defamation; they go down into the gutter to take up mud and throw it, thinking they can besmirch the candidate and blind the people.

"But I ask you to leave them to me; they will be treated in a fashion that they never have known to exist in this city. When I am through with them you will have no more of this kind of conduct in campaigns."

"Why don't you treat them now?" yelled another workingman.

"That is a perfectly proper question, and I will answer it," replied the Tammany candidate. "I suppose you are a layman. You are not a lawyer. The defect in our law which must be remedied soon is this: That you may get upon a stand, as I am here now, and you may assail the character of a man; you may call him by all the names you think of and that man is helpless to prosecute you criminally. He can bring a civil suit against you. But just fancy my bringing a civil suit against Hennessy. If I could reach out under the law and grab him I would have him in jail in twenty-four hours after he uttered those remarks.

"I believe you are a gentleman, for you look like one, and let me make known this to you, for you are asking for information. The difference between a spoken word and a written word is the difference between scandal and libel. Libel you can prosecute criminally; slander you cannot, and the only help you have got and the only recourse you have got is to commence a civil action. That is the difference, and if it had not existed I would have had him twenty-four hours after he had uttered it."

"How about the written letter?" asked a man in the crowd. "Have you read it?" asked Mr. McCall.

"Yes," replied the questioner, and Mr. McCall went on: "Don't you see that he doesn't write it? Don't you see the statement in the letter he did not say that of me, but merely asked me if it were true?"

"How about this letter of Stilwell's?" asked another.

"I did go to Albany several times," replied Mr. McCall, throwing back his shoulders and shouting his words. "And five times several times. I was born there and reared there and my family lives there, and I visit them. Do you notice that there is nothing in that letter except what the Governor says—that Mr. Murphy said something in my presence?"

"If I am elected Mayor I will be the Chief Magistrate of this city. I will stand on my own feet. I will make my own judgments as will reach my own conclusions, and I will frame my own decisions. I will ask no man or set of men to share any of the responsibility with me for my acts, which I alone owe to you."

There was prolonged applause as Mr. McCall left the stand and dashed for his automobile.

RIDICULES MURPHY'S REPLY.

The "Chief" Is Acting as Tweed Did Before He Ran Away, Sulzer Says.

William Sulzer renewed his attack upon Charles F. Murphy yesterday in a statement in which he asserted that the explanation of the Tammany boss concerning the $25,000 turned over to him by Anthony N. Brady was entirely unsatisfactory. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Brady was dead and could not be called upon to corroborate Murphy's assertion that the money was returned to him. Murphy and Brady, he said, were not on speaking terms. The deposed Governor asked Murphy who wrote the denial he made to the various charges, intimating that it was drawn up by some attorney and simply signed by the Tammany boss. Then Mr. Sulzer made this assertion:

"Mr. Murphy's reply to what I have proved is so weak and feeble that the Chief must have gone crazy. He is acting just like Bill Tweed did before he ran away to Spain. What will the braves say? Their 'Chief' wabbles and flutters and clatters. He knows he is beaten and that his ticket is doomed." To this Mr. Sulzer added:

"Mr Murphy has taken several days to answer my question about the Brady $25,000, which I refused from Judge Beardsley, and which Judge Beardsley gave to Mr. Murphy, and which the 'chief' never accounted for and now says he gave back.

"Mr. Murphy now calls on a dead man to prove the return of this money. He says he gave it back to Anthony N. Brady, but Brady is dead and he can't corroborate Murphy. Was anybody with them when the money was paid back? Beardsley took the money to Murphy in bills.

"Why didn't Murphy give the money back to Beardsley? How did Murphy pay it to Brady? Was it in a check or did he take it out of the safe at Delmonico's? If he took it out of a safe, does anybody remember the incident? Were there any witnesses present, so that Judge Beardsley can feel sure that the money he gave Murphy was turned back to Brady? Will Judge Beardsley take Murphy's word for it? Why don't you ask Judge Beardsley what he thinks of Murphy's story?

"Everybody knows that Brady and Murphy were not on speaking terms.

"Let Murphy make an affidavit that he paid the money back to Brady, stating the circumstances of the payment in detail. Let him make the affidavit before some notary other than W. J. Glacken, who is one of Murphy's messengers and handman.

"Let Murphy make his affidavit, too, that he did not get Allan Ryan's $10,000. If he did not get the $10,000, who kept it, and where does he think it went? I did not keep it. Has somebody in Murphy's confidence been robbing him? But I know that Murphy received Allan Ryan's $10,000 because he admitted it. So it is now too late to lie about it.

"Mr. Murphy is rattled; he knows his ticket is beaten; his statement is feeble; he is groggy, and it is all to laugh.

"Mr. Murphy wants us to believe that he was turning away money. That will make the braves laugh. I have asked Mr. Murphy to tell us where he got his fortune, said to be $15,000,000. He dare not answer. How do you suppose he grew rich if he refused money that came his way? Tell us, Ed McCall, about this that would stop Ed McCall from saying any more along this line. But I can't tell it because it would violate

An Invitation

Santa Claus has turned sportsman, for the greatest sporting goods store in the world.

He has been through all the rich gift preserves of Europe and America, bagging rare Christmas game.

His bag has arrived. It has transformed the store. Thousands of unusual things with the rich flavor of foreign sporting novelty.

You are invited to inspect them now. No such assortment has ever been seen on this side.

The lack of duplicates will please you—or disappoint you if you are too late.

English Dog Baskets

Illustrated in cut at top.

Ornamental as wicker furniture. For home or travel use. Iron door lifts off. Big—sturdy—distinguished.

Exclusive to this store.

Prices, $7.50 up.

Doulton Tobacco Jar

Made of Royal Doulton, in the form of a big pipe—an aristocratic London novelty that fits with Persian rugs and mahogany furniture. Price $20.

Parisian and English Cigarette and Cigar Boxes—Mystery Musical Cigarette Boxes—a Wine-Cooler Footstool for the Automobile—Novelty Canes—Private Stock Demijohn—Gifts that a man really likes.

The Wonderland That Awaits You

It will take you a day to explore it—tempting suggestion after suggestion. Only an inkling can be given here.

Wonderful new things for the sideboard, for the smokers' table, for a lady's boudoir, for the game table, for the motor car, for the country house, for travel, for the sportsman's and sportswoman's wardrobe, for the hunter, for the skater, for skiing—

For every phase of red-blooded life.

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An animated golf bag—particularly useful for women. Known in England as the "patent caddy." When you rest the end on the ground, tripod legs spring out. Enables you to select your club without stooping. When you lift it the legs pull in, out of the way. Bag for balls at the top. Lighter than golf bag. Price $6.

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SULZER SAYS BOSS ATTACKED HIS WIFE

Cries of "Lynch Murphy!" When Sulzer Says He Had Defamatory Letter Sent Out.

EVEN A PASTOR APPLAUDS

Throngs of Deposed Governor's Supporters Cheer Him Wildly as He Continues Attack on Tammany.

William Sulzer, the deposed Governor and candidate for the Assembly in the Sixth District, continued his attack upon Tammany Hall last night by charging that Charles F. Murphy was responsible for a defamatory letter about Mrs. Sulzer, which was sent through the mails and distributed on the east side. The charge was made in an address delivered before 2,000 persons who crowded into the Lenox Assembly Rooms in Second Street, the seating capacity of which is 900, and it started one of the most violent anti-Tammany demonstrations of the Sulzer campaign. All over the room the cry "Lynch Murphy!" was heard.

Accompanied by Mrs. Sulzer, the ex-Governor started by automobile from his headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel at 8:30 o'clock last night to address six east side meetings. Their auto had scarcely nosed its way across the Bowery when it was surrounded by a cheering throng. By the time the lights of the Lenox Assembly Rooms were in sight it seemed impossible for the automobile to proceed. The police opened up a channel through which Mr. and Mrs. Sulzer entered the hall, and there they were greeted by an outburst of applause.

The climax of the excitement came when the ex-Governor, putting aside his prepared speech, shook in the faces of his auditors a piece of paper, on which, he said, was an anonymous letter, written in Hebrew, in which an attack was made upon his wife.

"That shows what Murphy is capable of," he shouted.

For a moment the room was as quiet as a tomb. Mr. Sulzer, with the letter still grasped in his hand, stooped and kissed his wife.

Well back in the audience a big man jumped up on a chair.

"Lynch Murphy!" he shouted.

The cry was taken up in other parts of the room, and even the Rev. Dr. Bruschlos, a German Lutheran minister, cheered and applauded. It was long before Mr. Sulzer could continue.

"You can see to what desperate ends this boss will go," he said then. "He sent through the mails this dirty circular attacking my wife. It is bad enough to make such an attack upon a man, but what do you think of Tammany Hall, ready to attack a woman, and of your own race? I never hit below the belt or war on women."

Mr. Sulzer had the letter read by Rabbi Joseph Levinson of Albany. It was in the form of a circular, and set forth that Mrs. Sulzer, who is a Jewess, after her husband was elected Governor, repudiated her faith, and that she was introduced by Mr. Sulzer on more than one occasion, while in Philadelphia, as a Presbyterian. It was said that although she had been invited by Rabbi Levinson to attend services, she had never done so. Rabbi Levinson branded the letter as an "infamous lie." He said that Mrs. Sulzer had frequently attended services in Albany, and that the attack on her was despicable.

In his addresses last night Mr. Sulzer referred again to the letter sent to him by ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx, asking for a pardon and offering to reveal secrets of Tammany Hall. He dwelt on Murphy's statement of yesterday in regard to the alleged $25,000 contribution of Anthony N. Brady. In this connection Mr. Sulzer said apostrophizing Murphy:

"Do not say you returned it to Mr. Brady. He is dead and cannot call you a liar, and besides you and Brady did not speak. You know why. So do I. Just tell us why you did not give it back to Judge Beardsley, or what you did with it. I know, and if you do not tell the truth about it I will."

In another speech after a severe arraignment of Murphy for his tactics in refusing to allow the Senate to confirm appointments, and especially that of John Mitchel, Mr. Sulzer's candidate for Labor Commissioner, the deposed Governor sought to put upon the Tammany leader the responsibility for the death of scores of factory hands in the fire at Binghamton, N. Y., a few months ago. He said:

"Hundreds of working people may die any day as three score or more died in Binghamton because of the demoralization of the Department of Labor which the boss kept up in order to maintain his hold on jobs and contracts for the Tammany machine."

Then he stirred the crowd to another outburst of applause by this shaft aimed at the leader of Tammany Hall:

"You can rob the people for years; you can fool the people for years; you can outrage the people without letting them know it for years, but when the people find out how they have been plundered, how they have been fooled, how they have been outraged, their wrath is terrible. Murphy himself, drunk with power and blind with hate, engineered his own undoing."

Then he declared: "Murphy is greater in America than the Czar in Russia."

"But the Czar wouldn't do what Murphy has done," shouted a man in the crowd.

"You bet he wouldn't," Mr. Sulzer called back.

The Sulzer meetings last night were in the Lenox Assembly Rooms, Jefferson Hall, at 92 Columbia Street; Hamilton Fish Park, Public School 65, the Terrace Lyceum in East Broadway, and Rutgers Square. At each meeting there was a large audience, and at least 1,000 of the deposed Governor's admirers followed him all over the east side, clamoring about him at the open-air meetings, and waiting patiently outside of halls that were packed to suffocation long before Mr. Sulzer arrived.

Thousands more, most of them women, watched Mr. Sulzer from the windows of the tenements adding their applause to the plaudits of the throng in the street. The ex-Governor stood up in his automobile and waved his big black campaign hat in response. After the meeting in the Lenox Assembly rooms Mr. Sulzer showed signs of the strain to which he had been subjected. His voice was husky and at some of the open air meetings he could not be heard 100 feet away. But the crowd was satisfied to look at him and to cheer when some shaft he aimed at Murphy came to their ears.

There was a report that as Mr. Sulzer neared Hamilton Fish Park at 10:40 o'clock, followed by his cheering supporters, Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, witnessed the demonstration from an automobile. This could not be verified.

In the course of his speeches, Mr. Sulzer said:

"In my removal from the Governorship by Boss Murphy the State witnessed the most monstrous perversion of its government in all its annals. Mr. Murphy caused a deadlock between the government elected by the people and the invisible government of the Tammany boss. Even offices that are necessary for the safety of the workers were kept vacant in order that the boss should not lose his hold upon the throat of the State.

"The purpose in declining to approve my appointees, especially to the Labor Commissionership, was unconcealed. No bolder or more shameless exhibition of bossism has ever been seen. The Senate had nothing against either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Lynch. On the contrary, there were potent reasons why they should be confirmed. It was Murphy that held them up. His invisible government came out into the open to fight desperately for its existence.

"Hundreds of working people may die any day, as threescore or more died in Binghamton, because of the demoralization in the Department of Labor, which the boss kept up in order to maintain his hold upon jobs and contracts for the Tammany machine. It was simple justice which led a business man in Ossining to lay the recent mutiny in Sing Sing to Murphyism. The underworld in jail knows what is going on outside. Its revolt was an echo of the fight which Murphy's political underworld was conducting against me. The crooks in jail arose against the man I made Warden and the damage done by the mutiny cost the taxpayers $150,000.

"There is no question about the destruction of Charles F. Murphy and his rubber stamp nominee for Mayor. The only question is how far the people will go in scourging their enemies out of power. It is the most humiliating chastisement ever suffered by a political organization in the United States. Panic and lunacy have siezed the Chief and his captains. Instead of answering a flood of questions the people want to know about, they have begun to abuse everybody in sight.

"They know they are badly whipped. New York City and New York State know what has caused this signal destruction of Murphy's galling tyranny over the people. The revolution has been brought about by William Sulzer's resistance to Murphy's corrupt oligarchy. It is due to the exposure of gigantic graft by the people's Governor and by those he enlisted in the battle for honest government against government by the boss. Murphy himself, drunk with power and blind with hate, has engineered his own undoing. Now, Mr. Murphy, I ask you again:

"First—Mr. Murphy, they say you made $15,000,000 since you became the leader of Tammany Hall. Where did you get it?

"Second— Mr. Murphy, what did you do with the $25,000 Mr. Brady offered me through his counsel, Samuel Beardsley, which I refused to accept and which you took? Do not say you returned it to Mr. Brady. He is dead and cannot call you a liar, and besides, you and Brady did not speak. You know why. So do I. Just tell us why you did not give it back to Judge Beardsley, or what you did with it. I know, and if you do not tell the truth about it, I will.

"Third. Mr. Murphy, what did you do with the $10,000 Allan Ryan sent me, and which I sent you, and which you admitted to me you received? Do not lie about it and make it appear that your bagman kept it. I would not do that. It will hurt you with the other bagmen. Look out for your bagmen. They get rattled like you they may squeal—and what a story of graft they could tell!

"Fourth— Mr. Murphy, who put the name of George W. Plunkitt on the campaign statement last Fall of the Democratic State Committee, as a contributor for $5,000? Did Plunkitt give the money, or was he a dummy?

"Fifth—Mr. Murphy, who promised Stilwell, if he would hold his tongue, a light sentence; then a stay of proceedings; then a pardon when I was removed from office; and who did not keep either of these promises? Mr. Murphy, when you answer, truthfully, these five questions, it is my purpose to ask you a few more—and I know—and you know I know."

PRODUCES WOOD'S LETTER.

Forrest Reads Missive Telling of Delmonico Conference.

Jay W. Forrest of Albany, N. Y., in his speech at a Sulzer meeting last night, said in part:

"Last night I said that Lieut. Gov. Glynn was one of those who participated in the conference held in Delmonico's on the 14th day of May. I said that I had in my possession a letter written by Eugene D. Wood to a friend of his in Albany at that time. Notwithstanding that I said that I had the letter in my possession, my friend, Martin H. Glynn, in this morning's papers is quoted as saying: 'There is nothing to it; just an imagination of mine.' I intended to hold this letter until later in the week, but, as Martin doubts my veracity, shall make public the letter tonight.

"The letter tells of a conference held at Delmonico's on the preceding Wednesday evening, May 14. It names the men present as follows: Murphy, McCall, McCooey, Wagner, McCabe, and Glynn. This letter is in the handwriting of Eugene D. Wood and is signed by him. It consists of two sheets of paper. I dare Martin H. Glynn to call Eugene D. Wood a liar."

HENNESSY IS SUBPOENAED.

Spends an Hour Telling His Story in Mr. Whitman's Office.

John A. Hennessy went to the District Attorney's office yesterday in response to a subpoena issued on Monday by District Attorney Whitman requiring his presence to give information about transactions between Charles F. Murphy, Edward E. McCall, and others. Mr. Hennessy was accompanied by James J. Martin, formerly City Chamberlain.

Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark, who was detailed by Mr. Whitman to examine Hennessy, questioned him for an hour and ten minutes. At the conclusion of the hearing it was announced that the questioning would be continued at 4 o'clock this afternoon. If Clark finds that Hennessy has facts to substantiate his campaign charges the facts will be presented before a Magistrate on Thursday afternoon and application made for John Doe warrants.

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DIAZ A REFUGEE ON BATTLESHIP

Continued from Page 1.

200 yards distant, and told them to make a run for it.

The fugitives hesitated to make the venture, as the street in front of the Consulate was patroled by several detectives. When, however, they finally left the door of the Consulate the detectives on duty apparently did not recognize them, and they walked through them to the pier, where they presented a card from Consul Canada to the officer in command of the launch. The officer hurried them on board the launch, cast off, steamed quickly across the harbor to the Wheeling, and put them on board.

Gen. Maas said to-day that he had no orders to arrest Diaz or to protest against the action of the United States in giving him asylum.

Gen. Maas said that Diaz might come ashore without molestation, as the only fault he had committed was a technical one. Under the army regulations a retired officer is expected to give notice of any change in his residence and Gen. Maas said that Diaz should have been "courteous enough to inform the War Department that he desired to live aboard a foreign warship."

It became known to-day that Ocon and Sandoval, who accompanied Gen. Diaz on board the Wheeling, would probably have been arrested to-day, but the Government it is believed, is well satisfied in having forced Diaz into a position which it regards as ridiculous. The detectives, who were stationed about the hotel in which Diaz was staying, were withdrawn this morning.

Gen. Diaz and his companions, once on board the Wheeling, soon recovered their equanimity, but this morning they reiterated their belief that they were to have been shot to-day. In the afternoon Gen. Diaz was transferred to the Louisiana.

Gen. Diaz said he had no plans except to avoid being set ashore in Mexico. On his own testimony he would not be welcome in the camps of the rebels, and there is no quarter of the republic in which he would regard himself as safe. He expects to establish a residence in Europe.

Following the flight of Diaz, the arrest of two or three persons of lesser importance served to sustain interest ashore. Moreover the German Consulate has become an asylum for Rafael Alcolea, a brother-in-law of Diaz, who became alarmed for his own safety and sought refuge with Consul Gertz.

POWERS AWAIT OUR LEAD.

Three Promise No Action Until New Policy Is Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A new and probably more definite Mexican policy is to be initiated by the United States, and pending the disclosure of this programme Great Britain, Germany, and France have given assurances that they will take no action.

That a request had been made to the powers to await a proposal regarding Mexico from this Government and that already these three European nations had acceded to the request was announced late to-day by Secretary Bryan. It is understood that practically every civilized nation has been notified of the purpose of the United States.

Everything goes to show that the Administration has about settled on a course of action that will bring matters to a head. In the absence of official information the understanding is that the first move will be an agreement to protect the lives and property of foreign citizens and subjects in Mexico.

When the statement of policy is to be presented has not been determined, but the belief prevails that reasonable time will be given for an announcement from the Hureta Government of the result of Sunday's election. That this announcement will be that the election had failed because of the slender vote, is still the expectation of officials here.

According to one theory, President Wilson and his advisers are going on the idea that some concerted effort must be made by all the governments interested in Mexico to rid that nation of the domination of Gen. Huerta. That all the foreign nations are looking to the United States to take the initiative is certain.

If Great Britain, Germany and France should join the United States in a demand for Huerta's resignation, and in conducting a free and fair election, it has been asserted by officials high in authority here that Huerta would yield and that a new Government could be established without intervention. This would necessitate a cessation of all hostilities and co-operation on the part of Mexican revolutionists.

Care has been taken by the London Foreign Office within the past few days to explain that the recognition of the Mexican Government through the action of Sir Lionel Carden in presenting his credentials to President Huerta was merely provisional, pending the outcome of Sunday's elections. But even with this assurance, officials here doubt whether Great Britain will be willing to follow the decision of the United States not to recognize Huerta as President, simply because the elections were purposely abortive.

Upon Germany and France the Wilson Administration places greater reliance to follow its lead. Germany has all along shown a disposition to regard this Government as having superior interests in Mexico which foreign nations should respect, and France also has indicated a purpose to let the United States blaze the way.

An evidence of the sincerity of France in the proposed co-operative Mexican policy came to-day in a request by that Government that the United States send protection to forty nationals in San Ignacio, Sinalon, about forty miles from Mazatlan, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico. The State Department received the request late in the day, and to-night was making plans to accede to it.

President Wilson returned to Washington late to-night and will have a conference with Secretary Bryan to-morrow. On account of the many phases of the situation that had arisen in his absence, the President was unwilling to say what would be the next step by the United States until he had conferred with other officials. When asked if the United States would announce a new course of action to bring peace in Mexico or allow the previous repudiation of last Sunday's election to stand as his fixed policy, he said:

"I am not discussing Mexico at present with anybody or making any comments on the situation there."

The action of this Government in giving Gen. Felix Diaz asylum on board the gunboat Wheeling, and later on the Louisiana, is not likely to complicate the relations of the United States and Mexico.

ERRORS MADE BY ENGLAND.

The Manchester Guardian Calls Mexican Course Unfortunate.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.—The Manchester Guardian in an editorial on Mexico says:

"We have not been oversuccessful in our handling of a very delicate situation. Our recognition of Huerta was originally due to a misunderstanding. We wanted to act with the United States, and the United States Ambassador thought the United States meant to recognize him.

"Having separated itself accidentally from the United States on the question of recognition, it behooves our diplomacy to be very wary. But the new British Ambassador, Sir Lionel Carden, most unfortunately presented credentials on the day on which Huerta arrested 100 members of his Parliament.

"Still more unfortunately, he was made in interviews, which have been repudiated, to express critical opinions on America's policy in Mexico. And, worst of all, there is a struggle going on behind the political scene between the Standard Oil and Lord Cowdray's company, which has contracts for the supply of oil for the British Navy."

Discussing President Wilson's speech at Philadelphia. The Guardian says that if the President means no more than that the United States should refuse to recognize a Government which is "stained with blood," &c., he is more than justified, and then it points out how the European powers boycotted the Servian Government for a whole year after the murder of the last Obrenovitch King. It goes on:

"The United States may surely do as much for a people whose rights are being trampled on by a tyrant."

The Morning Post editorial, on the other hand, says:

"If President Wilson means that the United States is in all cases to shape her policy in accordance with this principle, she is likely to find herself involved in serious practical difficulties. She could not, for instance, enter into relations with any Latin American State the President whereof had been guilty of or connived at any irregularities in his election or had employed military force to assert his authority.

"In Mexico, especially, President Wilson will find it no easy matter to act up to his own doctrines. Since he is opposed to Huerta, he must sympathize with the revolutionary party, and it is, in fact, understood that the Administration at Washington would welcome the triumph of the Constitutionalists. But a government set up by them would not be free from the stain of blood.

"The President may not wish to set up a protectorate over Mexico, but it is difficult to see how, without doing this, he is to secure, and still more to maintain in power, a government which conforms to his standard. For if once a President of whom he approved were placed in office, the United States would be morally bound to assist him by all means in her power to crush any attempt at revolution."

Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to-day and had an interview with Sir Edward Grey.

CONDEMN DIAZ AS COWARDLY.

Officials Denounce Him—Indians in Oaxaca Start Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—The action of Gen. Felix Diaz in seeking an asylum in an American warship, has caused considerable adverse comment here. Officials to-night denounced him as a coward to take refuge under a foreign flag from imaginary dangers. It is stated that he really ran no danger whatever, as he had received every protection.

Politicians say they do not know all the circumstances which caused Diaz to take that action. Many do not think his flight to the Wheeling was due to lack of moral courage.

An uprising has started at Sierra Juarez, State of Oaxaca, where the Indians are followers of Diaz. Several small towns have already been taken by the Indians. These Indians are of the same race as the Puebla revolutionists.

Unrest has been reported in Oaxaca for some time. The uprising took place in the southern part of the State around Yautepec. It is believed the disaffection may spread to the Juchitan district, where the Indians have always been dangerous and restless.

Details are arriving from Monterey which say that the National Railway lines have lost more than $3,000,000 worth of property, which was destroyed by the rebels. It is stated that nineteen engines were dynamited and 800 cars burned, of which 200 were loaded with merchandise. This is the most serious blow the railways have received since the revolution began.

The lines are already short of rolling stock, and this loss will further handicap them, beside being a heavy financial blow. It is reported here that much other property was destroyed by the rebels using dynamite freely when in the vicinity of houses.

Several suburbs are practically in ruins. Communication with Monterey has been interrupted for several days.

OPPOSES MEXICANS' LANDING.

Cuba Objects to Having Captive Embassy Dumped on Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—Frank Menocal, Commissioner of Immigration and a cousin of President Menocal, protested to the Government to-day because Mexico was making Cuba a dumping ground for her political prisoners.

This has been going on for some time, but the climax, which evoked the protest, was the arrival this morning of the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza with four members of the Mexican Embassy to Japan, who were treated as prisoners. Although termed passengers on the manifest, the members of the Embassy were under arrest and were not allowed ashore, being treated in every way as captives and not allowed to talk to any correspondent. They were in charge of Col. Adolof Martinez, Warden of the San Juan de Ulloa prison of Vera Cruz.

Col. Martinez said this morning that probably the Zaragoza would return to Vera Cruz with the Embassy but he would await cabled instructions from the Government.

HUERTA TICKET IS FAR AHEAD.

Catholics Admit the Success of Administration Candidates.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—The election returns continue to pile up pluralities for the Administration ticket. Even the leaders of the Catholic Party, who at first were extremely optimistic, admit the probability of the election of Huerta and Blanquet.

Col. Manuel Vidaurrazaga, secretary of Gen. Blanquet, returned from Vera Cruz this morning. In describing his failure to persuade Gen. Felix Diaz to return to the capital, he said his last interview with Diaz took place on the balcony of the German Hotel in Vera Cruz, where, by a coincidence, the shadow of the American flag, flying over the consulate next door, fell upon Diaz.

Only eight persons escaped alive when the troop train was dynamited yesterday at the railway station of Lulu, between Saltillo and Vanegas, Coahuila. More than 100 Federal soldiers, including three officers, were killed. All the survivors were injured.

The troop train is said to have been acting as a convoy, and was preceding a passenger train. The latter backed into Saltillo safely. The rebels had disappeared when troops arrived on the scene from Vanegas.

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Prices for Apollinaris Water are forthwith reduced Fifty Cents per Case.

De Pinna FIFTH AVENUE at 36th STREET

Outfitters to Young Men, Boys, Misses & Children

Coats for Girls and Boys

Exclusive De Pinna models; specially featured designs in new materials. The values are exceptional. Every model is notable for its appropriate youthfulness.

Girls' Coats; Scotch plaids, chinchillas and boucle cloths. Sizes 4 to 14. $12 to $45

Junior Coats; sport coats, afternoon coats, raglans; made of chinchillas, duvetyn, and velour de laine. $24 to $48

Boys' Coats; of gray or blue chinchilla, double-breasted box model. Sizes 3 to 8. Special at $12

Large Boys' Coats; gray or brown mixed; double-breasted model, belted back; plaid wool lined. Sizes 8 to 15. Special at $18

THE "ANNIPED" SHOE for Boys and Girls — A Famous De Pinna Speciality

In Honor of Our

68th Anniversary

We Announce

A Sale of

7553 OVERCOATS

5764 MEN'S SUITS

at 68c on the DOLLAR

This *Birthday Sale*—an event that we wish to be long remembered—enables us to offer you almost Unheard of Bargains by selling Men's Fall and Winter Clothing, *at 68c on the dollar*—a 32% reduction under the general retail price all over New York.

This Sale includes Our Entire Stock—Nothing put aside—no goods bought for the sale—just our regular everyday stock of Suits and Overcoats *Made in Our Own Factories*—which in itself means a saving of 25% on the prices charged in other stores—as—*We Save You the Wholesaler's Profits.*

SUITS and OVERCOATS

Elsewhere $20 Sale Price **$13.60**
Elsewhere $25 Sale Price **$17.40**
Elsewhere $35 Sale Price **$23.80**
Elsewhere $42 Sale Price **$28.56**

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Wild's

EST. JWCo 1852

Orientals

The Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Interesting Rugs

"Every rug you have shown me is interesting!"

The remark was that of a lady who visited Wild's rug establishment last week, and who was hesitating in the choice of a rug which had to fill certain color and character requirements.

"I just came from Blank's," she added. "They had several rugs the right size, but not one really interesting rug in the lot.

"Here you have shown me at least twenty rugs, all the right size, and EVERY ONE AN INTERESTING RUG IN ITSELF.

"I had no idea there was such a collection anywhere."

* *

This lady had much more than ordinary knowledge of Oriental rugs.

She knew that a rug may exactly cover the floor space, harmonize decently with the color scheme of the other decorations, and still be almost as UNINTERESTING as a gray wall.

It lacks character.

It doesn't give life, or tone, to the room. It is exactly like a man or woman who is well groomed but inexcusably and irretrievably dull.

* *

The lady quoted became a customer and an enthusiastic one.

* *

Wild's Orientals are all chosen with this idea of CHARACTER uppermost in mind.

The leading decorators and architects of the country have long recognized this fact.

They request from us bulletins of Oriental rugs of unusual, odd sizes which are always coming to our floors.

* *

We have just now some of the most interesting Bijar rugs, room size, that have been on sale in New York for years.

Our assortments of Mesheds and old fashioned dark Kermanshahs we believe to be unequalled.

Feraghans, full of character, and old Chinese rugs reflecting the golden sun-glow, are interesting members of this interesting rug congregation.

* *

And they COST NO MORE because they ARE interesting.

Write for Complimentary Copy of our Rug Booklet.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue & 35th Street
NEW YORK

M'ANENY TAKES UP 'TAMMANY LIES'

Tells East Side Corner Crowds About the Real Budget and Those Forty Scrubwomen.

CHEERED BY DEMOCRATS

At Large Cooper Hall Meeting—References to Hennessy's Work Win Applause.

Borough President McAneny and five other speakers made a tour of the east side last night, in which they spoke at eighteen street corner meetings, held a big rally in Union Square, and attended meetings at Cooper Union and at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

At each meeting Mr. McAneny told his hearers that he expected them to vote for him as President of the Board of Aldermen, "because this is no time to let the hungry heelers of Tammany back into the City Hall." He mentioned Ex-Gov. Sulzer at each meeting and drew for him faint applause. He mentioned also Mr. Hennessy and "his nightly revelations of what Tammany Hall really is," and drew for Hennessy ovations that lasted sometimes for five minutes. The name of Mr. Murphy, whenever it was mentioned, was hissed.

In his eighteen street-corner meetings is was estimated that Mr. McAneny was heard by from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. He took with him a brass band in automobiles, and the band furnished music to each crowd as it assembled. Other automobiles, following and preceding Mr. McAneny, carried speakers, so that each corner rally was continuous throughout the evening.

Mrs. McAneny accompanied the Borough President on his east side tour and listened to each of his speeches, even when she had to crowd close to the wagons or improvised platforms to hear what was being said. At the end of the tour Mrs. McAneny said it was one of the most thrilling evenings she had experienced since her husband entered public life.

A slogan which caught the fancy of each east side crowd that heard it was "You all know that Mr. Sulzer was thrown out of the Governorship not for being bad but for not being bad enough."

The large Cooper Union meeting was in charge of independent Democrats.

"It is a great thing to face a Cooper Union audience, for I am out to-night to make this my night on the east side, and what is the east side without Cooper Union," said Mr. McAneny after Chairman S. J. Gibboney had introduced him as "the Borough President who has just commenced a good work that he will continue as President of the Board of Aldermen."

Democrats for Him.

"I notice that I am among Democrats who still vote under the Rooster and have no use for Tammany. I am that kind of a Democrat. I believe in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, but at the same time I know that there is no issue to this campaign except the issue of keeping Tammany out of City Hall.

"We learned what Tammany was six years ago, and that is why Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Prendergast, and myself were elected four years ago to give this city a business-like administration, free from graft and corruption.

"To-night we face a challenge from Fourteenth Street to report to the people and learn if they want us still to continue or if they prefer to let Tammany back into the city government.

"You have heard from the interesting Mr. Hennessy an illuminating picture of what Tammany really is. You know what Murphy and McCall economy really amounts to. I do not need to add that it is contrary to all reason to suppose that the voters will tolerate a city administration of Murphyism. I may say, indeed, with confidence that the issues are determined and that the fight of the campaign really is completed."

Once out in the open Mr. McAneny found that the business of "nailing Tammany lies" took up most of his time. The statements he characterized as "lies that are big and also little" he encountered on signs, banners, and on transparencies, which wagons carried up and down the streets.

The first out of doors meeting Mr. McAneny attended was not so much of a success as the others. This meeting was at the corner of Tenth Street and Second Avenue. As the McAneny automobile drew up at the curb with a string of other automobiles behind it the crowd was seen rushing away around the corner two blocks further on.

"Sulzer just passed this way," explained Leon Bleecker, who had prepared to act as Chairman and had erected a temporary speaker's stand. The band accompanying Mr. McAneny commenced to play while there was a fanfare of bugles from an improvised bugle corps. The people who had been following ex-Gov. Sulzer came back in groups of 100 or more until 600 people had assembled. Then Mr. McAneny began to discuss some of the "Tammany lies" which were displayed on banners and had been circulated as campaign stories.

Budget Not Pushed Up.

"There is one big lie they are telling you to fool you," he said, "and that is the lie that we pshed up the budget. That is a $35,000,000 lie. There are a good many other lies, but they are smaller lies than this one. For the fact is that it was a Tammany administration before ours that pushed up the budget, and a Tammany Legislature that forced things upon us that we never would have undertaken except for this legislative pressure that forced the budget up. We have held the budget down to a much smaller rate of increase than it has experienced in recent years prior to our administration. We have permitted an increase of only $5,000,000, while just before we took office the increase was $57,000,000.

"When Tammany tells you in figures what we have done those are the kind of figures it gives you. It gives you lies and hopes you are big enough fools to swallow them."

After attending six meetings in the downtown section the McAneny parade moved beneath a shower of red fire up Second Avenue to Thirty-sixth Street, where Fred W. Beandry, a candidate for the Assembly, had the Fusion voters of the Fourteenth Assembly District gathered about a decorated express wagon. Mr. McAneny climbed into the wagon and spoke from its rear end, while Mrs. McAneny joined the throng that jammed around it.

About 1,000 voters heard Mr. McAneny at this meeting denounce Tammany for some of "its meaner and pettier lies."

"There is one lie in particular I want to tell you about," he said, "for it is the meanest lie of all they have told." Then he gave details of a Tammany story that he has discharged forty scrubwomen. "There is nothing so cruel," he said, "as the spirit which would lead an employer to cast into the streets aged people who have long earned their livelihood from one class of employment or from one employer.

"Now I would consider myself unworthy of your confidence and even your respect if I had ever done a thing so mean as to turn forty scrub women into the streets. I believe in continuous employment for those who work. I believe that the city should be a liberal employer, and not a stingy employer. So you may be assured it is only a Tammany lie you have heard when you have been told about the forty discharged scrub women.

"I will tell you just how much truth there is in that lie. About three years ago an investigator came to me when I was trying to save all the money I could save for the city without hurting anybody. This investigator told me the cleaning of certain public buildings was costing more than it should, and that we could do away with forty scrub women.

The Truth of That Story.

"But I never acted on that report. I told the investigator that the economy he recommended was one of those I would not stand for. I said he looked too much at the paper profits as they appeared from his pencil figuring, and not half enough at the human side of the proposition.

"I said the thing didn't look half so well in the terms of human decency as it did on paper, and that I was sure the City of New York ought not to be so mean as to turn these women out of their places. So every one has been kept at work, but when those in service have quit of their own accord or have died their places have not been filled.

"Now, you know the facts, and you know what kind of a lie Tammany told you. Tammany has no issue in this campaign, and so it of course has fallen back on the old expediency of telling lies. They proceed on the theory that you are too lazy to investigate.

"Here's how Tammany rule worked out for you: I found your streets in ruins, while the pay rolls showed that political favorites were 'being taken care of.'"

He naked his hearers which they preferred—the fat payroll for political favorites or the plunges in the public baths recently installed, the decent streets, and the milk stations for east side babies.

Among the other speakers in Mr. McAneny's party were Bainbridge Colby, Nathaniel S. Elsberg, William Grant Brown, Cortlandt Nicoll, and Timothy Healy. Before the tour began Mr. McAneny was guest of honor at a dinner at the Café Boulevard, at which tributes to his administration were made by east side leaders.

HONOR TO CENTENARIAN.

Williamsburg Rejoices with Its Oldest Inhabitant.

The one hundredth birthday anniversary of Joseph de Long, who has lived for ninety years in Williamsburg, was celebrated yesterday at 62 Devoe Street by hundreds of his neighbors. There was a parade with the centenarian seated in an open carriage, and the street for two blocks on either side of his home was decorated with flags.

A colossal cake with 100 candles and hundreds of telegrams and letters were sent to Mr. de Long, and dancing took place on the asphalt outside of his home in the evening. Mr. de Long has six children, twenty-nine grandchildren, twenty-nine great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

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BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

The wide range of fabrics, styles and designs of our Fall Overcoats makes it possible for you to get the exact garment you desire at a price below the limit you have set.

FALL OVERCOATS
$16 to $35

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Jack London's
"The Sea Gangsters"
Begins in the November
Hearst's Magazine
15c—Out Today—15c

NEW IDEALS SHOWN BY 'GIRL OF TO-DAY'

Revolution in Dress One Expression of Them, Says Robert Henri, the Painter.

EASIER TO FIND MODELS

And That, He Thinks, Is Due to the New Freedom Which Girls Have Acquired for Themselves.

Robert Henri, who has just got back from a season of painting in the west of Ireland, thinks that, while there are many phases of The Girl of To-day, in whose quest THE NEW YORK TIMES is seeking aid, she is nevertheless a type that may be defined by her characteristics. Apart from her mentality and her physical graces, which Mr. Henri thinks show a great advance over the girl of a generation ago, The Girl of To-day has a distinction and distinctiveness in dress, which, after all, has come from the greater intelligence of the modern woman, and he points out that The Girl of To-day dresses to accentuate the charms that nature has given her, rather than to cover her figure with deformities that through most of the last century kept nature in a continual state of hysterical despair.

"It is very easy to say that there is a typical girl at all times and in all places," said Mr. Henri yesterday. "So it is very likely there is a typical Girl of To-day in America.

"Naturally she is vastly different from the girl of twenty years ago. These are revolutionary times in society, and revolution has affected women very much, and to-day women are doing their part in furthering this revolution. They are becoming conscious of their right to claim recognition as human beings, and of the necessity of making that claim as mothers or as educators of their children, or as wage earners, and of taking an active part in the defense of woman against established prejudices and laws. They are more conscious of the important position they hold with regard to the home, the State, and themselves.

"It seems to me that such a development on the part of woman should tend to make her more beautiful in figure and in mind; more womanly, I should say, if to be beautiful and womanly is to be vigorous in mind and strong and healthy in body. Undoubtedly a healthy state of mind results from mental activity in matters which concern woman herself, and which therefore must concern the world at large. From a healthy mind must come a healthy conduct, and this inevitably develops a finer, stronger, and truer sex."

"Is it your experience," Mr. Henri was asked, "that it is easier nowadays to find a perfect model than formerly?"

"It is. Not only does one find finer physique, but there is another distinction that comes from intelligence. It is in the matter of dress. Costumes to-day are far more beautiful in that they accentuate rather than distort the form. This is, in fact, a most wonderful age for costuming. It is natural. I think, that the development that leads to greater mental and spiritual strength in the girl, naturally leads to finer physical development, and, along with it, to more nearly perfect dress; for I regard woman's dress to-day as the result of her mentality and of frank pride in her physique."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked all its readers to submit photographs of the young woman whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl. From the photographs received before Nov. 1 twenty-nine will be selected for reproduction in a special section of the Christmas edition, illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. The one picture which is adjudged the most typical of The Girl of To-day will cover the entire front page of that section.

Judges of the contest will be seven distinguished artists, Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Boileau, Clarence F. Underwood, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert, and Penrhyn Stanlaws. No photographs received after Nov. 1 will be considered. The name and address of the subject must accompany each photograph, as well as the date on which it was taken. Only photographs taken less than a year ago are eligible.

POLITICAL. | POLITICAL.

MITCHEL DAY

Thursday, October 30th

GRAND RALLY AND MEETING

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 8 P. M.

Mme. Olive Fremstad, Metropolitan Opera Star, Will Sing.
College Glee Club. Van Baar's Famous Band and 25 Others.
The HON. SETH LOW will preside

SPEAKERS:
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
Chas. S. Whitman, Rep. — Martin W. Littleton, Dem.
Oscar S. Straus, Prog. — Clarence J. Shearn, Ind. League.

TICKETS AT ALL ANTI-TAMMANY HEADQUARTERS
BUSINESS MEN'S NON-PARTISAN ANTI-TAMMANY LEAGUE

Just Published

A new Novel by Kate Langley Bosher, Author of "Mary Cary"

The House of Happiness

Cricket, the freckle-faced and red-headed lad, is own brother to winsome Mary Cary. The Heroine? Cricket says "she's just the kind of girl you want to have 'round."

Kate Langley Bosher has found a new field and this new book of hers is a contribution to human happiness. It arouses the deep, tender sympathy in all of us. The characters are all breathing, living realities—the peppery old gentleman from South Carolina, the quaint and unusual doctor, the girl of girls, the man—and, above all, Cricket!

At All Booksellers To-day. $1.25 net. HARPER & BROTHERS

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
(NEW DEPARTMENT)
HOSIERY
UNUSUAL VALUES IN
SILK HOSE from $1.50 up
538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32d St.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE OFFER THE MOST COMPLETE SELECTION OF DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY NOVELTIES IN DOWNTOWN NEW YORK, AT PRICES AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE FOR EQUAL QUALITY.

"Being in business since 1845—means something."

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SON
256 BROADWAY OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK

WOMAN WINS POST OFFICE.

Women Voters In Kansas Town Give Her a Safe Majority.

CORNING, Kan., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Minnie Weyer, a widow, won the postmastership here over five male opponents. A final count to-day of votes cast in an election on Saturday showed Mrs. Weyer 106 ahead of her closest competitor.

The election was held in accordance with the present custom in small towns of allowing the patrons of an office to vote for a postmaster.

"The men spent all their time haggling over the votes of the men," Mrs. Weyer said to-day. "I let the men's votes take care of themselves and lined up my own sex. That made it easy."

Congregationalists Elect Herring.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 28.—Dr. Hubert O. Herring of New York City was unanimously elected General Secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches here late to-day. The office is second only in importance to that of moderator. Dr. Herring has been Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society for seven years.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

Remarkably Attractive Offerings for Wednesday and Thursday

All Goods Purchased During the Remainder of the Month Will Be Charged on December Bill if Requested

Special Quantity Sale

Women's White Glace Gloves

Over 2000 pairs of fine grade selected Glace Kid Gloves, in white only, at a special reduced price by the pair, and a further reduced price in larger quantities, for instance:

20 BUTTON LENGTH—*Regularly sold at $4.50 pair*
Price for 1 pair, 3.45 — 3 pair price, 3.35 — 6 pair price, 3.25

16 BUTTON LENGTH—*Regularly sold at $3.75 pair*
Price for 1 pair, 2.85 — 3 pair price, 2.75 — 6 pair price, 2.65

1 CLASP PIQUE—*Regularly sold at $1.50 pair*
Price for 1 pair, 1.15 — 3 pair price, 1.10 — 6 pair price, 1.05

1 CLASP DOESKIN—*Regularly sold at $1.25 pair*
Price for 1 pair, 95c — 3 pair price, 90c — 6 pair price, 85c

For Christmas or other gift occasions this presents an unusual opportunity to secure the better grade gloves at a great saving in price.

250 Newest Model
Waists and Blouses
For Women and Misses
At Greatly Reduced Prices

WHITE CHIFFON WAISTS—Trimmed with shadow laces and velvet ribbon. *Regularly $10.75* 8.50

CHIFFON BLOUSES—Net lined with silk trimming, shadow lace collar and vestee. *Regularly $8.75* 6.75

CREAM NET BLOUSE—over flesh colored lining, frills of cream and black net. *Regularly $6.75* 5.00

LACE BLOUSES—Allover shadow lace, underbody of net with ribbon. *Regularly $5.00* 3.50

350 Waists and Blouses
Entirely New and Very Smart Models on Wednesday and Thursday

2.00 each *Regular price $3.00*

Consisting of
TAFFETA FLANNEL BLOUSES in striped patterns,
VOILE BLOUSES—with frills and embroidery,
VOILE WAISTS—Hand embroidered and lace trimmed,
WHITE WASH SILK BLOUSES—Long sleeves,
COLORED CREPE BLOUSES—White and self-colored collars,
Regularly $3.00 *Wednesday and Thursday* 2.00

Silk Petticoats and Bloomers
Exceptionally attractive offering of entirely new styles at special price concessions

MESSALINE PETTICOATS — Silhouette model; side plaiting finish. *Value $4.00.* 2.95

CREPE DE CHINE OR SILK JERSEY TOP PETTICOATS—Accordion or side plaiting on bottom. *Value $5.00* 3.95

MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS — Adjustable top to fit waist; self plaiting. *Value $7.50* 5.00

SILK PETTICOATS—Of crepe de chine, chiffon, net; with shadow lace, floral, fur or hand embroidery. *Values $7.50 to $35.00* 5.00 to 25.00

CREPE DE CHINE BLOOMERS — Season's colorings and black. *Value $4.50* 3.25

CHIFFON BLOOMERS—Accordion plait; designed for dancing or dinner gowns. *Value $10.00* 6.50

Infants' Wear
New attractive assortments—Choice models at very special prices for Wednesday and Thursday.

NAINSOOK DRESSES — Bishop model; Val. lace and veining neck and sleeves. *Value $1.50* 95c.

NAINSOOK DRESSES — Tucked front, Val. lace and veining neck and sleeves. *Value $1.75* 1.25

NAINSOOK DRESSES — Embroidered yoke or smocking; Val. lace neck and sleeves. *Value $2.00* 1.50

NAINSOOK DRESSES — Princess front; hand-embroidered spray on box plaits. *Value $2.75* 1.95

NAINSOOK PETTICOATS—Feather stitched hem; Val. lace neck and arm size. *Value $1.75* 1.25

COATS—Tub, corduroy, white; roll collar and cuffs; 6 months and 1 year. *Value $5.50* 3.75

COATS—Crepella and cashmere; long and short; hand-embroidered cape and cuffs. *Value $8.75* 6.75

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS—1 to 5 years; Australian wool, cardigan or fancy weave; white and colors. *Value $2.75* 1.95

Women's Stockings
Exceptional Values on Wednesday & Thursday

PURE THREAD SILK—Black only; medium weight; double soles; lisle tops. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 3 pairs 2.25 — 78c

IMPORTED SILK LISLE—Black, tan and white; medium weight; double soles, garter tops. *Regularly 50c pair* 3 pairs 1.00 — 35c

IMPORTED COTTON—Black only; medium weight; double soles, high spliced heels. *Regularly 35c pair* — 25c

Fine Waist Patterns
At Large Reductions in Prices.

50 UNMADE SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS — Consisting of Fine French Linen Batiste and Crepe de Chine; elaborately French and appenzell, hand embroidered with inserts of real Cluny, Irish and real Val. lace medallions.
Formerly $12.00 $20.00 $27.50 $30.00 $35.00 to $75.00
Reduced to
6.00 10.00 15.00 18.50 20.00 to 30.00

Sale of 50 Fine Grade
Seal Coats

FRENCH SEAL COATS— *Regularly $90.00* 65.00

FRENCH SEAL COATS— *Regularly $97.50* 72.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS— *Regularly $190.00* 142.50

HUDSON SEAL COATS— *Regularly $225.00* 195.00

Neckwear, Vests and Hoods

MARABOUT AND OSTRICH COLLARS—Finished chenille tassels; natural and black. *Regularly $5.00* 4.35

FICHUS—Fine white net; finished fine plaiting; white only. *Regularly $1.75* 1.45

GODETTE VESTEES—Fine corded silk; embroidered in gold and silver tinsel effects. *Regularly $3.65* 3.15

AUTO HOODS—Plush with shirrings of satin; veil attached; harmonizing colors. *Regularly $5.00* 4.55

A Sale of 3,000 Yards
Imported Dress Satins
At Special Prices for Wednesday and Thursday

SATIN CREPE METEORE—Double width, soft finish, brilliant lustre, black or ivory only. *Value $2.50 yard.* 1.95

BLACK SATIN, 36 inch, soft finish, high lustre. *Value $2.00 yard.* 1.25

Quilted Silk Robes

200 Imported Japanese Quilted Silk Robes, in an excellent range of the most desirable colors, also black; silk lined, all hand quilted. *Value $10.00* 5.95

For Young Women
Seasonable Apparel
Specially Under Priced.

50 TAILOR SUITS—Of broadcloth and rough surface effects; two choice models. *14 to 20 years.* *Value $37.50* 29.50

50 COATS FOR GENERAL WEAR — In a variety of the season's most approved fabrics; taupe, black, navy; *14 to 20 years.* *Value $35.00* 28.50

50 DRESSES FOR EVENING WEAR—Satin and chiffon combinations, simple, smart models; *16, 18, 20 years.* *Value $32.50* 26.50

Broadway & 19th Street

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

EXPRESS HORROR AT BEILISS TRIAL

Leading Englishmen Join in a Protest at a Great Mass Meeting in London.

CALLS WOUNDS 'CABALISTIC'

Pamphlet Circulated in Kieff Attempts to Explain the Marks Found on the Murdered Boy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—More than 2,000 persons of all creeds attended an enthusiastic mass meeting here to-night for the purpose of protesting against the Beiliss "blood ritual" murder charge. The crowds in the street clamoring for admission were so great that overflow meetings were necessitated.

The speakers included Sir Francis A. Montefiore, (Chairman,) George Cave, M. P., Prof. A. V. Dicey, Father Bampton, the well-known Jesuit; Col. I. Unsworth of the Salvation Army, Chief Rabbi Hertz, and H. G. Chancellor, M. P.

A remarkable series of more than 100 messages of sympathy, encouragement, support, and protest from eminent Englishmen—Bishops, politicians, writers, scientists, and professors—was read.

Lord Rosebery telegraphed: "I wish to protest against the revival in Russia of this horrible accusation."

Joseph Chamberlain wrote that he was in entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Lord Selborne wrote: "I join with you in horrified protest against this satanic lie."

Andrew Bonar Law wrote: "I do not believe in the reality of such a crime."

The Bishop of Stepney wrote: "I am ashamed that Christian people should entertain such monstrous charges."

The Duke of Norfolk regretted his inability to participate personally in the "indignant protest against these infamous charges."

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams characterized the trial as "a hideous case."

The Bishop of Hereford wrote: "I trust that the meeting will be influential in preventing an outbreak of persecution, which would be a disgrace to the civilization of Europe."

Others characterized the Kieff trial as "a hideous, iniquitous accusation," "a blot on civilization," and "a dastardly libel upon a race."

Among those who sent letters were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Rochester, Exeter, and Lincoln, Lord Rothschild, T. P. O'Connor, Sir William Osler, Sir A. W. Pinero, Sir A. Conan Doyle, and Austen Chamberlain.

A resolution was unanimously passed amid a tremendous outburst of feeling "protesting against the recrudescence of the utterly baseless and wicked blood ritual charge against the Jewish people, or any section of it, made in the course of the trial of the man Beiliss, and inviting the moral support of the civilized world for the Russian Government in any measures it may take for protecting the Jewish subjects of the Emperor from further obloquy, insult, or hurt."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

KIEFF, Oct. 28.—According to a telegram to a local paper, yesterday evening, at Malin, in the Government of Kieff, two Jews were killed and two others wounded in a street affray started by intoxicated young men, who declared themselves insulted by the Jews, produced revolvers, and fired. The assailants were themselves wounded by the police and were arrested.

There is said to be great activity in "Black Hundred" circles. Articles appearing in certain publications are interpreted as incitement to a pogrom, and there is a growing feeling of anxiety.

The full report of the medical experts at the Beiliss trial is expected to-morrow.

KIEFF, Oct. 28.—At the Beiliss trial to-day the presiding Judge read a list of twenty-three questions to be put to medical experts who are to be called to the witness stand. These questions include one as to whether the number, character, and disposition of the wounds on the body of the murdered boy Yushinsky indicated that the murderer or murderers had been actuated by eagerness to inflict torture and to obtain as much blood as possible.

A pamphlet pretending to explain the alleged "cabalistic significance" of the groups of wounds on the head of Yushinsky was published broadcast in Kieff and the vicinity to-day. Its intention was to influence the proceedings of the court and to impress witnesses.

The writer, applying what he describes as "The Celestial Alphabet of the Jews," interprets these "constellations" as sacrificial exhortations.

In spite of the action of the police, the newspaper Kieylianin continues to-day its criticism of the trial. This anti-Semitic and Conservative organ warns the anti-Semites that "a considerable portion of Russian society has completely discarded the idea of Mendel Beiliss's guilt, and, whatever the verdict of the court may be, it will not modify the conviction of society. If Beiliss should be condemned those who do not believe in his guilt will turn in horror from anti-Semitism, and the Jews will once more appear in the light of wronged and oppressed brothers."

The Jewish newspaper the Friend, published in Warsaw, was suspended to-day in consequence of an article on the trial.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—A Jewish Deputy in the Lower House offered an interpellation to-day as to whether the Government was prepared to instruct the Foreign Office to make urgent representations to the Russian Government calling its attention to the grave dangers threatening the Jews in Russia, and requesting it to take prompt measures to avert them.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Darkest Russia, under the heading "The Pogrom Peril" publishes an article, declaring its apprehension that the trial of Beiliss will be followed by anti-Jewish pogroms all over Russia.

This is strengthened by a number of reports received in the course of the past week.

MILITANTS BURN SHIRLEY.

House Made Famous by Charlotte Bronte Is Almost Destroyed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Shirley Manor, an occupied house near Bradford, which has associations with the writings of Charlotte Brontë, was almost destroyed by fire to-day. The fire was the work of suffragettes.

Five suffragettes who had intended to interrupt the speakers at the mass meeting of protest against the Kieff trial here to-night were unceremoniously pitched out of the hall.

P. & O. OFFICERS STRIKE.

Forty, on Two Ships, Demand Higher Pay and Old-Age Pensions.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company put their threats to strike into execution to-day, refusing to sign on for the two liners Navara and Nankin.

About forty officers are concerned in the dispute over demands for higher pay, more shore leave, less overtime work, and an adequate provision for old age, as well as recognition of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which, according to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has influenced the officers in their present action.

The company has hitherto refused to recognize the guild, but to-day retreated from this attitude and invited the officers to discuss the situation.

DESTINN AS LION TAMER.

Prima Donna to Sing in a Cage with a Wild Beast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Mme. Emmy Destinn of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be the star performer in a remarkable film drama which will be rehearsed to-morrow in front of a battery of moving picture cameras.

The prima donna's "turn" will consist in singing one of her arias in a cage with a live lion. The scene will be part of a play dealing with the eccentricities of the New York Four Hundred, and the action is supposed to take place in the Fifth Avenue home of a multi-millionaire who controls the financial destinies of the nation. He has a daughter whose hobby is keeping lions as house pets.

A prima donna is invited to sing at a musicale in the plutocrat's house. She accepts, and while she is singing one of the gigantic pets of the daughter calmly walks in and mounts the piano. The singer calmly continues her song to the stupefaction of the guests. The lion growls, but the prima donna sings her number to the last note.

One of Hagenbeck's trainers, who will be in charge of the lion at to-morrow's show, guarantees that there will be no bloodshed.

SENSATION AT KRUPP TRIAL.

Former Employe Produces Letters Involving the Directors.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The promised disclosures of the methods adopted by the Krupp Company in order to obtain an insight into the German Government's contracts were partly developed this morning, at the resumption of the trial of Otto Eccius and Maximilian Brandt, a former Director and Berlin representative respectively of the Krupp concern, on the charge of bribing officials.

Von Metzen, formerly the chief representative in Berlin of the Krupps, took the witness stand to-day and testified that his employers were aware of the nature of Maximilian Brandt's activities for several years. Von Metzen swore that upon taking over his post in Berlin in 1900 he called the attention of the firm to the dangers of Brandt's subterranean work, the nature of which had been explained to him by Otto Eccius and Von Schuetz, the predecessor of Von Metzen. Von Metzen protested against the retention of Brandt in Berlin in this capacity.

Von Metzen's testimony was flatly contradictory of that given by various Directors of the Krupp Company, and the production by him of the first of a series of confirmatory letters which had passed between him and the firm was a surprise to the prosecution, which had conducted the preliminary examinations of the Krupp Directors in ignorance of this correspondence.

The court afterward adjourned the hearing and directed an immediate search of von Metzen's house in order to discover what further surprises he might have in reserve.

Von Metzen, who was formerly an army officer, was in the employ of the Krupps for ten years, and was in charge for them of responsible missions to France, Belgium, Portugal, and Italy. He said on the witness stand to-day that he had withheld his correspondence with the firm for the purpose of using it in suing the Krupps on account of his dismissal from their service.

FIRE DAMP WHISTLE FOR MINERS' SAFETY

First Fruits of the Recently Founded Emperor William Scientific Society.

THE KAISER IS DELIGHTED

He Suggested the Idea—Apparatus, a Simple One, Gives Warning of the Presence of Poisonous Gas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A signaling apparatus, which may be destined, in the words of Emperor William, "to save thousands of lives in the coal mines of the world," was formally presented to his Majesty to-day as the first fruit of the Emperor William Scientific Society, founded on his initiative a year ago.

The contrivance, which is the invention of Privy Councillor Haber and Dr. Oeiser, is an acoustic indicator called a "fire-damp whistle." Its purpose is to warn miners of the approach or existence of noxious gas in a pit in ample time to enable them to retreat to safety. The idea was suggested by the Emperor.

The underlying principle of the mechanism is that a whistle blown in pure air produces an even-toned, continuous sound wave, while a whistle blown in air charged with noxious gases sends forth tones varying from a shrill tremolo to a jerky staccato, depending on the extent of the atmospheric adulteration.

The new fire-damp whistle, as exhibited to the Kaiser to-day, is a simple metal cylinder, 10 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, operated by means of an air pump. Its sound tones are audible at a distance of over 300 feet.

Experiments carried out with pure and poisonous gases for the benefit of the Kaiser revealed the differences of tone so clearly that they could not possibly be mistaken.

"I am gratified," said the Kaiser, "that the impetus given by me a year ago in the direction of discovering more effective means of preventing fire-damp catastrophes has borne such prompt and successful fruit. The instrument shown to me to-day seems to be the thing. I hope it will permanently banish the peril of pit fires, and I heartily congratulate the inventors."

PADEREWSKI BARS RIVALS.

Suing a London Agent for Saying Another Player Equals Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Ignace Paderewski, who is now fulfilling engagements in America, is the plaintiff in a libel suit the hearing of which was begun to-day in the High Court here.

Paderewski objects to another musician being classed with him as "one of the greatest pianoforte players in the world." The defendant is Arthur Russell, a London concert agent. Paderewski says he has been injured in his credit and reputation by the action of Mr. Russell, who early this year billed an artist named Egon Petri in the terms quoted, and as an artist "whose playing can be classed with that of Paderewski."

Counsel informed the court that Paderewski had cabled from America saying he was unable to be present to give evidence in person. Paderewski, it was added, objected to being associated with any other artist.

The case was adjourned.

Lady Lowther's Work of Mercy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Particulars supplied by Sir Frank Lascelles show that the relief fund for Turkish sufferers from the war organized by Lady Lowther, formerly Miss Alice Blight of Philadelphia, wife of the British Ambassador to Turkey, amounted to $181,850, of which $157,960 has been expended. Nearly 25,000 persons in Constantinople and the surrounding villages were succored and thousands of innocent persons, mostly women and children, were saved.

GERARD ESCHEWS OFFICIAL UNIFORM

New Ambassador to Germany Will Wear Evening Dress at Court Functions.

ORDER FROM WASHINGTON?

Gerard Had Previously Announced His Intention of Donning Uniform. Like His Predecessors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan seem to have forbidden diplomatic uniforms for American Ambassadors.

Mr. Gerard at his introductory audience of the Kaiser at the Berlin Schloss to-morrow will wear the "dress of a plain American gentleman," that is to say, evening dress. His secretarial staff, all of whom own handsome gold-braided uniforms inherited from the Leishman régime, will leave them at home and also wear dress suits.

When Mr. Gerard first arrived in Berlin on an unofficial visit three months ago, he announced his intention of adhering to the precedent set by Ambassadors Charlemagne Tower and Leishman and wearing a uniform at the Kaiser's Court. He was represented as saying that he thought a man who was invited to Court ought to wear what the Court expected its guests to wear, namely, a uniform, just as he would wear evening dress if he were invited to a place where that garb was customary.

A few weeks later Mr. Gerard returned to the United States for conferences at the White House and the State Department. What transpired there in regard to the uniform question is naturally not known, but it was evidently enough to cause him to change both his mind and his clothes.

ROOSEVELT INSPECTS MILL.

Interested in a Bridge Built Under His Son's Supervision.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 28.—Col. Roosevelt spent several hours this morning inspecting industries of various kinds.

He paid a visit to the works of the Anglo-Brazilian Iron Company, of which his son Kermit is an official, and displayed much interest in an iron bridge which was constructed under his son's supervision.

How to See Switzerland

The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Ski-ing, Tobogganing, Bob-Sleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.
Swiss Cooking and the hospitality of our hotels and pensions will make your stay worth while.
We have just prepared a special selection of profusely illustrated books. We call it Pocket Series No. 1.
Gives vivid descriptions of the most noted places. Includes the famous "Hotel Guide."
Pocket Series No. 1 is free, on personal application, or by mail for 10c. postage.

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland
Swiss Federal Railroads Agency
241 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

We do not sell tours, but we *plan them* without charge.
Our sole purpose is to answer questions and enable you to see the most in the time at your disposal.

TO GET RID OF MAD KING.

Bavaria to Accomplish It by Amending the Constitution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A special Royal Commission having yesterday ascertained that the insane King Otto of Bavaria is now suffering from incurable paralysis, formal steps were to-day taken by Prince Regent Ludwig of Bavaria and his Ministry to dethrone the monarch and to elevate the Regent to the throne with the title of King Ludwig III.

The dethronement will be carried out by an amendment to the Bavarian Constitution, which will be adopted by the Ministry and approved by the Regent. It provides that as soon as it has been ascertained that a mentally incapacitated King is unlikely for ten years to be able to exercise the functions of government, the Regent shall be clothed with power to end the regency and declare the question of succession opened.

Physicians who examined King Otto in his palace-prison, the Castle of Fürstenried yesterday, found that with the exception of the paralysis he was physically normal. A medical bulletin attesting the impossibility of his resumption of the reins of government within a decade will be laid before the Bavarian Parliament with the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Empress Eugenie to Sell Her Yacht.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Empress Eugenie, who is in her eighty-eighth year, has decided to give up yachting on account of her age, and will sell her yacht, the Thistle.

You'll work better, sleep better

this winter if pure out-of-doors air is admitted into your office—your sleeping-room—through

IDEAL WINDOW VENTILATOR AND DRAUGHT DEFLECTOR

They fool "pneumonia-and-cold causing" draughts because the fresh air is deflected toward the ceiling—where it is thoroughly warmed before being distributed to all parts of the room.

Inexpensive. Made of glass. Easily installed.

Telephone for representative to call.

IDEAL VENTILATOR CO.
120 Liberty St., New York
Phone Rector 1339

ESTABLISHED MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON
CROSS
Actual Makers
89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

CROSS Guarantees the Truth of this Advertisement to The Times, Which in Turn, Guarantees It To Its Readers.

The World Is Wide Enough For Many Things That Differ Without Their Interfering with Each Other.

CROSS Crystal and Metal-ware — all alike, artistic—differing only in this:—that there are no two alike—in pattern—What Every Woman Wants.

COFFEE SET—(Illustrated) Prince's Silver Plated Tray Containing White Porcelain Coffee Pot, Creamer, Sugar, 2 Cups and Saucers and Spoons—Complete..... $15.75
EGG HOLDER—(Illustrated) Cup and Trimmings of Prince's Silver Plate; Saucer of Yellow Porcelain..... $5.00
JAM JAR—(Illustrated) Etched Crystal Jar with Prince's Silver Plated Handle, Cover and Spoon—Complete.. $3.50
COMBINATION CIGAR CUTTER & BOX OPENER—(Illustrated) Gunmetal.... $2.75
TOAST RACK—Prince's Silver Plate..... $7.00

Strange that CROSS Gloves should have such a grip on the palms of the people.

Cross London Gloves
For Men, Women and Children

FOR WOMEN—Handsewn Capeskin—Tan $1.50
GLACE KID—Tan, Black, Gray, White. $1.50, $2.00
NOVELTY KID—White with Black Stitching and Soft Cuffs..... $2.50
YELLOW CHAMOIS.... $1.50
GRAY MOCHA..... $1.50
16-BUTTON White Kid.. $3.50
20-BUTTON..... $4.50
FOR MEN—HANDSEWN CAPESKIN—Tan..... $1.50
YELLOW CHAMOIS. $1.50, $2.00
WHITE DRESS..... $1.50
GRAY MOCHA DRESS..... $2.00
CAPESKIN RIDING OR MOTORING GLOVES—Reinforced Palm..... $2.00
FOR CHILDREN—Tan Capeskin..... $1.25
Gray Mocha..... $1.25
Yellow Chamois..... $1.25

FIRST FLOOR—LEATHER GOODS, LUGGAGE, GLOVES.
SECOND FLOOR—STATIONERY, TRUNKS, MOTORITIES, GLASS AND METAL NOVELTIES, SADDLERY.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown { 210 Fifth Avenue, Near 26th Street.
Downtown—253 Broadway, Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Agencies Throughout the World

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

The Widespread Response to Our
SPECIAL SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS
has encouraged us to continue it for two weeks longer, fresh importations having arrived to augment the variety and selection.

The success of this sale has been due not alone to the public's appreciation of the COMMON SENSE PRICES at which the rugs are sold, but largely to the fact that THESE RUGS ARE NOT OF THE COMMONPLACE CHARACTER of those freely sold to the trade in the markets of the Orient.

A careful comparison of our rugs and prices with those offered elsewhere is solicited.

We offer for sale no Rugs which we cannot conscientiously recommend.

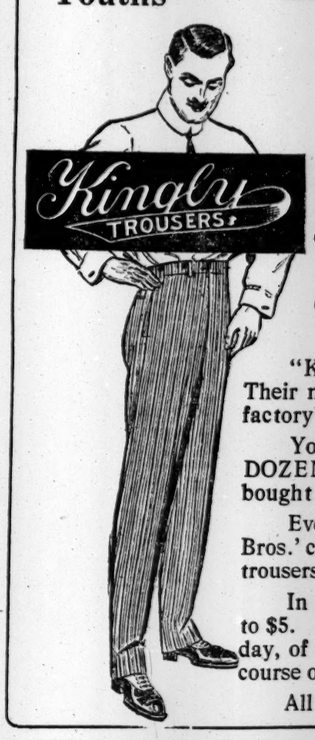
FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

"Everybody's Going to The Big Store"

☞ Notice to Charge Customers:—Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be regarded as if made in November, and bill will be rendered on December 1st.

MAIN BUILDING

What Do You Think of This?
Men's and Youths' "Kingly" Trousers



Values to $6— On Sale, Today—at $3

We put the proposition up to you, Mr. Man! If you are an old friend of The Big Store's Clothing Department, nothing more need be said. But if you read this advertisement as one who doesn't know Big Store Values, let us say that

This Is the Greatest Offering of "Kingly" Trousers We Have Ever Made

"Kingly" Trousers are the best tailored in this country. Their make is closely supervised by us. We bought the factory's surplus stock.

You have choice of STRIPED WORSTEDS IN DOZENS OF PATTERNS AND STYLES—fabrics that, bought elsewhere, would cost you up to $6.

Every pair of "Kingly" trousers is sewn with Belding Bros.' cable cord silk—guaranteed not to rip. A new pair of trousers for any that does not give entire satisfaction.

In many instances the materials alone would cost $4 to $5. You are invited to take your choice in this sale, today, of "Kingly" trousers, which in the ordinary course of business would be priced up to $6, at..... $3

All sizes in this sale. Please COME EARLY.

Other Great Sales for Today

MAIN BUILDING

Women's Tailored Suits—values $14.75, $16.50 and $19.50; at..... $10.75
Fifteen styles to select from in Poplins, Wool Eponge, Cheviots, Worsteds, Serges and Corduroys. None sent C. O. D. or on approval. No mail orders filled on these suits.

Women's $2.50 "Crepe Seal" Hand Bags—at $1.50

Women's $1.50 House Dresses—sizes 34 to 46; ginghams and percales; at..... $1

Women's Fleeced Underwear—values to 65c; at..... 39c

White Linens—stamped for embroidery work—Center Pieces; regularly 15c to $1; at..... 5c to 39c

$1 Dresser Scarfs—18x54 inches; each..... 39c

25c Couch Pillow Designs—stamped and tinted; each 10c

Boys' Suits and Overcoats—values to $5; suits in sizes from 2½ to 17 years; overcoats in sizes 2½ to 10 years; at.... $2.95

HALLOWE'EN GROCERIES, NUTS, CIDER, etc. Also WINES AND LIQUORS.

GREENHUT BUILDING

$40 Brass Bedsteads—bright or satin finish; all regular sizes; at..... $25

$25 Genuine "Ostermoor" Roll-Edge Mattresses — full size; at..... $15

$12.50 Layer Felt Mattresses—(50 lbs.); at.. $9.50

Cut Glass—values to $5; choice of the following articles, at..... $2.95
$5 Fern Dishes, $5 Flower Vases, $3.95 Bowls (9-inch size), $4.95 Bread Trays, $3.95 Sandwich Trays, $4.95 Nut Bowls, $4.95 Whisky Jugs, $3.95 Berry or Salad Bowls. Choice, at $2.95.

$7.50 "Sag-Not" Springs—all sizes; at..... $5

$6 "Sag-Proof" Wit-Edge Link Springs — guaranteed for 10 years; at..... $4.50

CONTINUANCE OF OUR BIG SALE OF RUGS, CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS.

A NOTABLE SALE OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS—ECONOMIES PREVAILING ALL THROUGH THIS THE GREATEST DEPARTMENT OF ITS KIND.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Why Buy Used Pianos When You Can Secure

We wish to impress upon you that we are *exclusively piano manufacturers,* producers of instruments of the *highest quality* for 76 years, and are *best equipped* to select piano values *for you,* offering worthy instruments only, which carry our broad guarantee.

A Limited Number of NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS
Various styles and woods, formerly selling up to $600, TO-DAY ONLY at $390
Terms to Suit Your Convenience.
Music Rolls and Free Library Privilege.

Brand New PIANOS
That are Fully Worth $325 at
In order to make room for stock now on its way to us, EVERY PIANO in our ware-rooms formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out TO-DAY ONLY at $190
$5 Down, $5 Monthly
All Are Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.
KNABE WAREROOMS
Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave., at 39th St.

PROCLAIM GLYNN UP-STATE LEADER

Tammany Must Keep Below Westchester Line, Democratic Editors Resolve at Dinner.

GLYNN ACCEPTS THE TRUST

Will Model His Administration After Wilson, Van Buren and Tilden—Won't Seek a Renomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Gov. Glynn was proclaimed up-State Democratic leader at the conference dinner given this evening by the elective State officers to the executive officers of the Democratic State Editorial Association—the up-State editors. Sentiment crystallized that Tammany must keep below the Westchester County line.

That this feeling prevailed in New York City also was indicated by a statement made by Dr. James W. O'Brien of The New York Sunday Union, the only representative present from south of the Bronx. He said he had been instructed by the important Democratic leaders to say that if mistakes had been made in the past by demanding too much from Governors, the error would not be repeated in the future.

The "get-together" feeling was pronounced, and with Gov. Glynn the editors believed the party could retrieve itself in the districts outside of the big city in a short time. In a keynote speech Gov. Glynn said:

You have heard of kitchen Cabinets; it has become quite a popular thing. The men I want for members of my kitchen Cabinet while I am Governor are the State officers, who, with me, on last Election Day met the approbation of the majority of the voters of this State, combined with the Democratic editors of New York State.

I want to follow in a way in the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson. If you will notice the appointments that President Wilson is making and the men that he is consulting, nine out of ten of them seem to be men that have written books. I could not find enough who have written books, so I am going to turn to the me nwho write daily and weekly the newspapers of this State. In doing that I will follow somewhat in the footsteps of Tilden and Van Buren. Neither was called a newspaper man, but both had as their sixth sense the newspaper instinct. Tilden had it for this reason: He was wise enough to know that when he wrote that letter in his own handwriting and had a plate made and had it mailed to nearly every voter in the State when he ran for Governor, most of the voters of the State thought he had received a letter from Samuel J. Tilden written in his own handwriting.

No One Man the Democratic Party.

I want to combine the diplomatic democracy of Van Buren with the militant democracy of Tilden. It is a mighty hard job, but I am going to try it. I don't believe that the Governor is the whole State, the whole Government. I believe that the other State officers are just as important. I am going to ask their aid and advice. I want them, if possible, to approve my policies, and I am going to try to approve theirs. I don't believe that any one man, two men, six men, or any twelve men are the Democratic Party of this State.

I am going to try to mold my administration upon lines which I think will meet the approval of the great mass of the people. If the leaders put up to me what I believe is the sentiment of the majority of the voting Democratic population I will work with the leaders; if not, I will refuse.

But if the refusal must come I am not going to pronounce or enforce it in a way to disrupt the Democratic Party and try to put me on a pinnacle. Any differences that I may have with the leaders will be settled on the inside for the good of the party and not on the public streets for the destruction of the party.

I come into office under distressing, hard, and difficult circumstances, and no man appreciates that fact more than I. I could wish, and I did wish, that this thing would pass me by and not come to me under these trying circumstances. I don't believe that under the existing circumstances I could be a candidate to succeed myself, and I have no intention of trying to be, but I am going to try to be a Governor that the people will not regret.

A Business Administration.

I want to be fair. I ask everybody to be fair with me—to indulge me in whatever little weaknesses the hard fight that I am obliged to go through may show. But whatever weaknesses I may show, I want to tell you that they will be of the heart and not of the head; they will be of accident and not of intention, and if you show that same spirit to be and help carry that spirit around the State I believe that we can go into the nevt campaign with a record of the next year and three months of a business administration in Albany that will combine the principles of Thomas Jefferson with the diplomatic democracy of Martin Van Buren and the militant democracy of Samuel J. Tilden.

The editors, twenty-six in number, were invited to Albany by the Governor in order that he might learn their views on the present political situation.

"The conference was very satisfactory," the Governor said of the informal discussion that preceded the dinner.

ORDERLY INQUIRY—GLYNN.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Gov. Glynn said to-day:

I have no desire to reply directly or indirectly to any statement made by John A. Hennessy. I have already said publicly that it was my intention to name a man in whom the public will have confidence, a man of large legal experience, to follow up all charges that have been made in relation to highway and canal irregularities.

I am familiar with the affairs of the State Government, and my record as Controller shows that I never faltered in the prosecution of charges when the facts justified it. My investigations as Controller were not made for partisan or newspaper effect, but were intended to protect and improve the public service. That my investigations resulted in permanent good is every day manifested.

At the time of those investigations Mr. Hughes was Governor and my investigations were conducted in such proper manner and with such nonpartisan purposes, solely for the public good, that they met with the cordial approval and commendation of the then Republican Governor and of the public generally. The results achieved ought to be a guarantee that, so long as my official relations to any of the departments of the State require investigation for the protection or betterment of the public service, they will be conducted with thoroughness, promptness, and will all the efficiency which I am capable of injecting into them.

Whatever investigations my duty to the people may require me to conduct or cause to be conducted will be conducted for the public good by the ascertainment of facts capable of proof, so that they may be of benefit to the public, and not for the purpose of recklessly charging any one with offenses incapable of proof. In other words, my investigations will be conducted by capable men of sound judgment and not by politicians or muckrakers.

Oft-repeated statements by Jay W. Forrest, which might lead one to believe that Mr. Forrest was a close friend of Gov. Glynn, seem to have proved annoying to the Governor.

"Every one in Albany knows that I have never been a close friend of Forrest," said Mr. Glynn. He reiterated that he was not present at a dinner at Delmonico's at which Forrest says the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer was decided upon. He did attend a political dinner at Delmonico's in May, but that was before the impeachment talk began, and he says no word of impeachment was uttered there. Replying to the Forrest statement Gov. Glynn said:

"This statement is absolutely, unqualifiedly, and wickedly false. When Forrest says that I was present at a dinner at Delmonico's at which Mr. Sulzer's impeachment was decided upon, he states an absolute falsehood. I never discussed the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer at Delmonico's or elsewhere, and never attended a dinner or conference anywhere else where it was discussed."

FIND ALLEGED THIEF ASLEEP

Barbers Discover Intruder Taking Nap in Shop After Hours.

A sleepy intruder and two barbers furnished a little excitement in Harlem last night. After it had subsided Louis Bresbi, 19 years old, of 437 West Thirty-ninth Street, was sadly explaining in the Tremont Police Station that his desire to take a nap had got him into a sorry plight. The barbers were Peter Gabbial and his son, Joseph, and they passed their shop at 823 East 169th Street about 11 o'clock last night. The light was out.

"Strange," murmured Peter to Joseph.

They entered the shop and found Bresbi making himself comfortable in a barber chair. His hat and coat were off and he was snoring. The Gabbials pounced on Bresbi and were giving him a vigorous drubbing when Policeman Charles Sigge was attracted by the rumpus. Sigge says Bresbi admitted that he entered the place to rob it, and took $4.30 from the cash drawer.

Thomas J. Lock's Will.

The will of Thomas J. Lock, who died on October 2, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Lock left $75,000 to James J. Lock, his son, and $50,000, $20,000, and $10,000, respectively, to Emily V. Lock, Laura V. Buttikofer, and Mary E. Moore, his daughters. The household goods were divided equally among the four children. Bequests of $500 each were made to Mr. Lock's six grandchildren. The residuary estate was divided equally between his children, James J. and Emily V. Lock.

CAMPS IN CITY SQUARES.

Regulars Begin To night a Demonstration of Military Life.

In advance of the military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden the week between Nov. 3 and 8, two squads of two soldiers each from Fort Hamilton and two marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will occupy tents in Times Square, Herald Square and Madison Square, beginning to-night. A tent was erected in each square last night and made ready for occupancy. The soldiers, it was said, will live exactly as they have to live with an army under marching orders or on the battle field, as the soldiers lived in Cuba when they went there, as they will live in Mexico, if they go there. The tents, cots, bed clothing, cooking utensils and everything else are of the regulation army type, and have been lent by the Government with the soldiers for the purpose of demonstrating life in a military camp.

CAUTION!

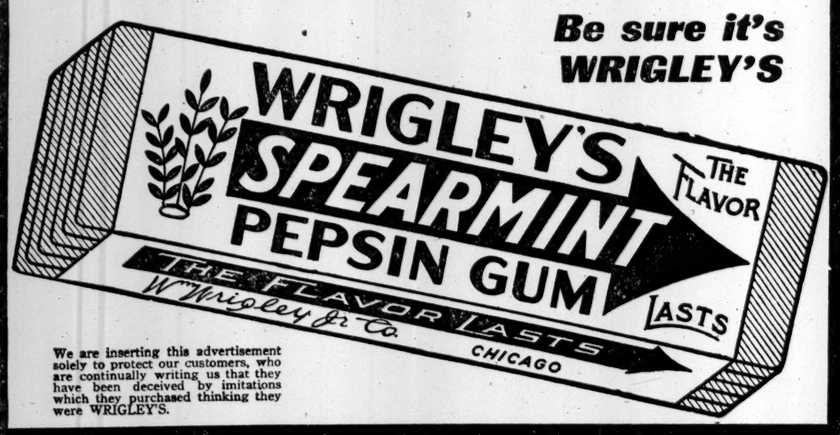
The great popularity of *the clean, pure, healthful*

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT. The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These rank imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price.

If you want *Wrigley's* look before you buy. *Get what you pay for.*

Be sure it's WRIGLEY'S



We are inserting this advertisement solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were WRIGLEY'S.

CALIFORNIA

Nearer by 20 Hours

New and Greatly Improved Service By

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH

Inauguration November 16th of the

NEW YORK-NEW ORLEANS SPECIAL

Through Solid All Pullman Trains Via Washington, Connecting at New Orleans with

SUNSET LIMITED

Famous Daily Train De Luxe for Los Angeles, San Francisco and Other Californian Points Over

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Lv. New York (Penna. Terminal) ..... 4:35 P. M.
Lv. Washington ..... 10:55 P. M.
Ar. New Orleans ..... 8:00 A. M. (2nd Morning)
Lv. New Orleans ..... 11:00 A. M. (2nd Morning)
Ar. Los Angeles ..... 9:45 P. M. (3rd Evening)
Ar. San Francisco ..... 1:00 P. M. (4th Afternoon)

Latest Type Pullman Drawing-Room, State-Room, Section, Library, Observation Sleeping Cars. No Coaches. Dining Car Service.

For Complete Information and Reservation Communicate with

A. S. THWEATT, Eastern Passenger Agent,
264 Fifth Avenue, corner 29th Street.
Telephone Madison Square 2214.

Chalmers—1914

The New "Six"

The Master Motor of Them All

What other makers are still striving for we give you in the New Chalmers "Six."

To the best features of the costliest cars we have added these crowning triumphs:

Silence at all speeds: silence that lasts.

Sustained power; even after years of use.

No vibration; comfort and long life.

Extreme flexibility; without intricate gearing.

These features mean far more than the luxury they bring. They mean minimum wear—no waste of power—lowest possible depreciation. A car that lacks them, may cost you less to buy—but it will cost you more to keep.

When once you know the years of extra service these features add, you'll wonder how we give them at the price, $2,175.

Go ride in this car. Let it tell its own story in deeds. It can neither over-rate its virtues nor hide its defects. It must tell the truth—nothing else.

Silent At All Speeds

Many cars that are quiet at ten miles an hour, kick up a lot of noise at thirty.

Let us see what the New Chalmers "Six" will do. Watch the speedometer; 30—40—50 miles an hour and not a murmur from cams or valves.

The Chalmers engineers have discarded the noisy little wedge-like cams so widely used. They knock the valves open with a blow and close them with a snap. The big oval cams of this motor push open the valves and slide them shut with the smoothness of velvet.

The silence of the Chalmers "Six" means more than mere luxury of quiet.

It tells you that your motor is working with the perfection of a watch—without the slightest wear.

Diamond Hard Tungsten Valves

This motor, like the trained athlete, grows better by action.

Chalmers valves of Tungsten steel cost $80,000 extra per year. But Tungsten steel is not affected by the cylinder heat. So there's no warping—no heating—no power wasted as happens with the ordinary cast iron and nickel steel valves. Tungsten steel valves almost never need regrinding.

This means an enormous saving of power to you.

Power Supple as a Fencer's Wrist

The power of the New "Six" is so flexible that you can throttle it down on high to a creeping gait in the crowd; then away swift as a swallow, mounting quickly to twenty, thirty, forty miles an hour without stress or effort.

The wonderful flexibility of this motor is amazing. You'll find you can do nearly everything on "high." It does away with gear shifting almost entirely. With this "Six" any supplementary gear mechanism would be useless. The motor itself gives a suppleness of power even unknown in costlier cars.

A Non-Stallable Motor

This motor will never go dead in the crowded city traffic The electric starter won't let it.

It prevents stalling under sudden overload.

This is the greatest feature of safety and convenience put on a car in the past five years.

An Electric Starter That Never Quits

The simplest and surest starter ever made. A little motor spins the engine to start it. Then it reverses itself, becomes a generator and stores up power in the battery for electric lighting and future starting purposes.

That Vibration Jinx

After a long ride you are often tired and you don't know why. It's the vibration jinx in the crank case. It means the moving parts are too heavy or a fraction out of balance.

Vibration is overcome in the Chalmers by forging connecting rods stronger and yet 40% lighter than the average; by giving the motor an extra long stroke and so reducing the number of strokes; by balancing all moving parts on a delicate scale.

The smoothness of the "Six" saves wear on the car as well as on the passengers. It adds years to the life of the car.

The Beauty of the Car

As the Chalmers motor is made better the car is made handsomer.

The Chalmers company spent $75,000 in new equipment to give you its long oval fenders; not alone for the added beauty, but for their utility as well.

Bodies are big and bell-shaped. Doors are wider than usual, with concealed hinges.

Unsurpassed at Any Price

It is impossible to get more real value than we give you in the New Chalmers "Six." The wonder is that we can sell it at the price.

In the New "Six," you get features that mean your car will run year after year as smoothly and silently as the day you bought it; features that keep operating cost down to a minimum.

To buy a car that lacks these features—even though the first cost be less—is short sighted. To pay more is an extravagance.

Let the Car Tell Its Story in Deeds

We want you to take a ride in the New Chalmers "Six"—a ride that will make you dissatisfied with any other car. This ride isn't just a ride. It is the Chalmers Standard Road Test—a part of our regular sales plan. It will prove to you in deeds what we have told you in words. Let us take you on such a ride.

Carl H. Page & Co., Broadway at 50th St.

Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. at Fulton St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

REMOVAL SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS

AS WE DO NOT WISH TO MOVE ANYTHING WE ARE OFFERING OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT REDUCTIONS MOST UNUSUAL

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 West 23rd St: 24-28 West 24th St:
New York City

POLITICAL.

COMMON SENSE TALKS

By a Believer in New York City and Judge McCall

Every citizen of this Metropolis owes it to his own sense of Fair Play and Honest Dealing to read and consider well this feature of the campaign of reckless defamation which is resorted to in the canvass for the Fusion ticket. It will enable him to justly appraise the value of the Hapgood-Hennessy brand of misrepresentation. It will show him that venomous insinuation is relied upon to do their work when even their unscrupulous zeal occasionally halts at an unusually dastardly lie.

Mr. Hapgood says: "What of the Gun Men?"

Over his own name in a Fusion campaign publication, and by a gross caricature in his own periodical, Mr. Hapgood makes an insidious attempt to couple Tammany in the public mind with convicted criminals. Mark this well—it is specimen work of a piece with the tactics of the whole Fusion campaign.

"Who is most interested in a Tammany Victory?" asks Hapgood in his contribution to the assault. "What of Becker? What of the Gun Men? I repeat it, no one will await the returns with more intensity of interest than certain of the inhabitants of Sing Sing."

Mr. Hapgood knows, and every one who reads these lines knows, that by inference and implication this utterance is a foul slander.

The only man upon the Tammany ticket whose fate at the polls can possibly interest Becker or the Gun Men is District Attorney Whitman.

More than that, Hapgood's rabid bark serves to recall most interesting facts. Mr. Whitman's alert and able administration of the duties of public prosecutor in this County included the handling of the cases of Becker and the Gun Men. He made them the occasion of a Grand Jury inquisition of unexampled thoroughness. The workings of the Grand Jury were daily spread before the public in the press. Every inducement was advertised to secure disclosures. The chance of immunity, the opportunity for revenge, the hope of reward and all other inducements were offered for revelations which would connect Tammany Hall with the horrible conditions revealed in the cases.

Fair minded consideration compels the conclusion that the result, or rather the absence of result, is a certificate of merit for Tammany Hall. In making District Attorney Whitman's election certain Tammany Hall serves notice on the intelligent, thinking portion of this Electorate that it is unsmirched and unafraid.

Mr. Mitchel's characteristic contribution in this direction was in these words: "The System is Tammany in the Police Department."

No one knows better than Mitchel that Tammany has had nothing to do or say in police matters since the appointment of Gen. Bingham and including the term of Commissioner Waldo.

This is one of the little things which discredit Mitchel. There are bigger ones to follow.

(Signed) **Democratic Committee**

NEW YORK, OCT. 29, 1913.

$3,500,000 PAID FOR APARTMENT HOUSE

Arthur Curtiss James Gives a Record Price in Fifth Avenue Deal.

$25,000 RENT FOR SUITE

Twelve-Story Property at 81st Street Offers Every Modern Luxury to Tenants.

New York's most expensive apartment house has been purchased by Arthur Curtiss James for about $3,500,000. It is the twelve-story building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and when opened about two years ago attracted wide attention because of the luxuriousness of its appointments and the high prices, ranging from $12,000 to $25,000 a year, for its magnificent suites.

Mr. James, who is Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and a former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has bought the house for investment. It is his largest purchase of New York realty, and it indicates that he holds the same opinion as many other wealthy investors of the value of high-class apartment house properties. Several sales of apartments at figures around $1,000,000 have been made on the west side this year, but Mr. James's purchase is the biggest individual apartment house deal ever made in the city, and it also shows the tendency of large investors to look with favor on the east side.

The Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company in announcing the sale yesterday, said that Mr. Curtiss had refused a favorable offer to lease the building for a long term of years. He has appointed that firm his agent for the house.

Among the tenants are Senator Elihu Root, who has a duplex suite of more than twenty rooms; Murry Guggenheim, who has the largest apartment in the building, practically two entire floors, for which he is said to pay more than $25,000 a year; ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Robert E. Tod, Henry Goldman, Victor Morawetz, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Alfred M. Coats, Lloyd Aspinwall, and George R. Fearing.

McKim, Mead & White were the architects and the building was erected by the Century Holding Company, composed of Lee & Fleischmann, for whom it has been sold. Every modern improvement as well as luxury was provided. Each apartment has from six to nine servants' rooms, and the refrigerating plant is so arranged that it cools a private wine room in each apartment.

In part payment Mr. James gave four six-story flats on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, belonging to the D. Willis James estate. Mr. James some time ago bought the southerly half of the old Union Theological Seminary property at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street for the purpose of erecting a large private residence, but he has not yet decided upon his plans.

C. G. GATES DIES SUDDENLY IN CAR

Continued from Page 1.

this trip was to attempt a reconciliation with his wife, but the explanation made when the train arrived was that Mr. Gates was suffering from an injury to his leg received while he was cranking a fractious automobile in California, and that he had hurried to New York for the surgical attendance he preferred.

Dr. Fellowes Davis met the train and went at once to Mr. Gates's private car, where he remained an hour. Mr. Gates was removed to his home at 667 Madison Avenue. The fact that Mrs. Gates did not meet her sick husband at the train was commented upon, but at that time there had been no suggestion of a divorce suit.

The trip averaged about forty miles an hour, including stops, and the final dash from Albany was made at exactly a mile a minute. The fastest time was from Toledo to Cleveland, 108 miles, in 97 minutes. The run from Chicago took 16 hours and 49 minutes, an hour and five minutes less than the Twentieth Century Limited.

About six weeks after Mr. Gates's arrival it became known that his wife was to sue for a divorce. She was Miss Mary W. Martin of St. Louis, and they had been married thirteen years. The details of the testimony were not made public, but Mrs. Gates got her final decree on Aug. 5, 1911.

Just a week later, while Mr. Gates was in Paris in connection with his father's funeral, the news came from Minneapolis that he was to marry Miss Florence Hopwood, and the wedding took place on Sept. 27, 1911.

About the same time the provision of the elder Gates's will became known. His estate was valued at $38,000,000, and he left $1,000,000 outright to his son, with a trust fund amounting to $2,000,000 more. The widow was the residuary legatee, but it was stated that she had arranged matters so that she and her son divided the estate about equally.

The most sensational of all the stories in which Charles G. Gates had figured was a report from Minneapolis last July that he had been thrashed in a restaurant by Frank Hopwood, his father-in-law. The story, which was told with much particularity, related that Mr. Gates had been enjoying himself all the evening with others he had met at the restaurant, and had been giving tips of $5, $10, and $20 right and left, when Mr. Hopwood came in and insisted upon his leaving, after which came the fight.

Immediately after this alleged occurrence Mr. Gates started on another of his flying trips East, arriving here on July 5. He rode on the locomotive much of the way, and estimated that part of the trip was made at 90 miles an hour. The only reason he didn't go faster, he said, was that the engine had attained its limit. He came, of course, by special train.

As soon as he was told of the report from Minneapolis he indignantly denied it. He said that he and his father-in-law had parted on the best of terms, and that as soon as he had attended a meeting of the Texas Company, which brought him to New York, he would go right back to Minneapolis, and thrash the man who had started the story, if he could find out who he was.

Boasted of $1,000,000 Yearly Tips.

As to the detail that he had been giving lavish tips on the occasion in question, he said:

"I give $1,000,000 away in tips every year. I can't take it with me when I die. I believe in spending it while I'm alive. I don't know how much it costs me to live. I have more money now than what father left me. I work hard the greater part of every day, and I believe in spending my money.

"This is a life of speed," he said, referring to his trip. "The faster the better. I'm used to specials. They are my only diversion. I like to go fast. The conductor didn't like the speed at which we traveled, but I told him it suited me. When I start for a place I like to get there."

Later Mr. Gates's secretary said he hadn't attended any Directors' meeting, but was at his mother's apartment at the Plaza.

With his first wife, Mr. Gates lived, when in this city, in an apartment at 667 Madison Avenue. Since his second marriage he had begun the erection of a $1,000,000 residence in Minneapolis, which had not been finished at the time of his death.

Mr. Gates belonged to a number of clubs, including the New York Athletic Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, Automobile Club of America, Columbia Yacht Club, Westchester Country Club, Calumet Club of Chicago, Chicago Club and Chicago Athletic Association.

His Mother and Widow Here.

Mrs. John W. Gates, the mother of Charles G. Gates, and his widow, are in this city at the Hotel Plaza. The body will be brought to this city, to be placed beside that of his father in Woodlawn Cemetery.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Charles G. Gates lived in Chicago for many years, and was one of the early promoters of automobile contests.

He was greatly devoted to his mother, and only a few weeks ago he spent $1,000 extra for a special train in order to see her through Chicago. Mr. Gates was ready to start for Kansas City for his home in Minneapolis. After he had arranged for a special train to Minneapolis at a cost of $400, his mother said she would like to have him accompany her to Chicago, whence she planned to proceed to New York City. The son at once changed his plans, and paid $1,400 for a special from Kansas City to Minneapolis by way of Chicago.

Better Than Government Bonds

A guaranteed mortgage on New York City Real Estate has **never** declined below par.

United States two per cent. registered bonds sold on the New York Stock Exchange recently at 94½. This sale established a new low record.

We have Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate netting **five per cent.** and a few netting **five** and **one-half per cent.**

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Clinton R. James, President
135 Broadway, New York
Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

B. R. T. MEN FINED.

Found Guilty of Assault on John J. Gordon on Elevated Train.

James A. Bell, an inspector; Michael Dougherty and Martin Joyce, collectors, all employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, appeared yesterday before Justice Collins in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, on a charge of having assaulted John J. Gordon of Bath Beach on the evening of July 9, when the latter was a passenger on an elevated train, bound for Park Row. The inspector and the two collectors were found guilty and fined $25 each.

Mr. Gordon, who was the complainant in the case, related on the witness stand that he was coming to Manhattan from his home in Bath Beach. He transferred from an Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car to a West End elevated train. The collector, according to the statement of Mr. Gordon, at Thirty-sixth Street refused to take his transfer because it was punched an hour later than the time he made the transfer from the crosstown to the West End Line. When he refused on demand of the collector to pay additional fare, Mr. Gordon testified, he was ejected from the train by the collector, assisted by another collector and an inspector.

Mr. Gordon testified that the Rapid Transit employes knocked him down with their fists, kicked, and beat him until he was rescued by a crowd of persons who were passing in the street. He also testified that the collector, the two inspectors, and he were arrested by a policeman of the Fourth Avenue Station, arraigned, and held for the Court of Special Sessions.

A counter charge of assault brought against Mr. Gordon by the elevated trainmen was dismissed.

Jaeger Sanitary Woolens

WOOL permits the human body to *breathe* through the pores, as Nature intended—it provides for inhalations and exhalations, retains the warmth and repels the cold. For the sake of health and *comfort* wear genuine porous, undyed, Jaeger Made Woolen underwear—it will help you to keep well all winter. Jaeger Woolen Coats, stockings, sweaters, caps, etc., are a comfort.

Learn the facts about Wool. Write for booklet.

NEW YORK STORES
306 FIFTH AVENUE
22 MAIDEN LANE
Brooklyn Store: 504 FULTON ST.

THE tempting fragrance of candy newly made always greets you when you open a box of *Huyler's*.

Huyler's

Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere

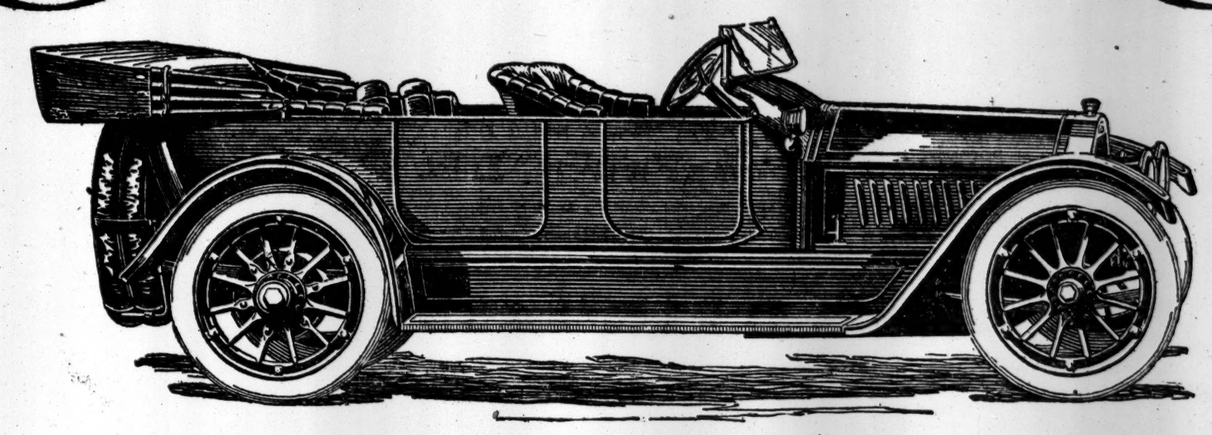
26 Stores in Greater New York

Braus
PICTURES—FRAMES
MIRRORS
TWO STORES
358 FIFTH AVE., N. W. Cor. 34th St.
717 FIFTH AVE., near 56th St.

CARPET CLEANSING
RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS.
Largest in the World. Every detail.
43 Years' Experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
B'way, cor. 46th St., N. Y. Phone 3896 Bryant.
Erie, cor. 5th St., Jersey City. Phone 3400.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE
you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box L647, New York.

COLE



COLE

COLE

THE BIG TRUTH

HERE'S THE TRUTH WHICH IS STARTLING NEW YORK

This Six-Cylinder Cole Touring Car will duplicate any stunt that any automobile—at any price—will perform, and the Cole sells for only $2600—thanks to STANDARDIZATION.

WHENEVER you find a man or a motor car—it makes no difference which—whenever you find either one of them *Succeeding* in a big way, you can wager your dearest earthly possession that this successful man or motor car is founded on a big fundamental truth.

This little sermon is about *The Standardized Car*. It's a *True* sermon—that's why it's going home to all of *You*—you people of *New York* who believe in *Truth* and who are looking for the truth in both men and motor cars.

First, let's take the little truths.

To begin with, the Automobile has gotten out of the luxury class into the *Necessity* class.

The moment any commodity makes this switch, people quit paying *Luxury Prices* for it.

People have quit paying *Luxury Prices* for Automobiles—all but the millionaires—and many millionaires are driving Cole motor cars, at that. Your average millionaire has a pretty good head on him—that's why he's a millionaire.

If you're going to buy an automobile the thing for you to determine is—*What Constitutes* the actual *Necessity Price* on the best automobile it is possible to build?

Take this big Series Nine Cole for example.

Here's a Car built from the tested Best of *Everything*—but it's built under a more *Advanced* manufacturing system—that's why it can be bought for only $2600.

If we have figured out a new way of building automobiles which will give you the best possible car at a price far below what you have been accustomed to pay for cars which approach its quality—you're *Interested* in saving this *Thousand* or *Two Thousand* dollars—aren't you?

Certainly!

All right—we've *Done* that very thing.

We say—here's a car for $2600 just as good as any automobile ever built at *Any Price*.

We say—here's an automobile which *Will* duplicate any work that *Any Automobile Ever Built* can do, regardless of price—and then we'll *Tell* you *Why* this Cole "Six" can do it—and will make our arguments *Stick*.

Take hills, for example—you've got a lot of good big hills around New York.

How slowly can the best automobile you know start in at the bottom of Abbey Hill, with its control in High—and how Fast can that Best Automobile you have in mind be *Doing at the Top* of the hill?

We'll duplicate the stunt with the Cole—and maybe go them *One Better*.

The Cole Can Take Hills on High so easily that it makes the owners of the old *Luxury Priced* cars sit up and—*Think*.

If you can find any car that can show more mettle on the hills—*Buy* the other car.

If the Cole does the work better than the other fellow's car—*Buy* the Cole.

Doesn't that sound as if we *Know* where we stand?

By the way—how does that proposition strike you—right *Now*.

When you come to think of it—if we have the car you'd want providing you *Realized* it, you'd sort of chastise yourself if you acted on anybody's personal say-so and *Bought*—without making this Cole show its *Real Self* to you.

We're going to sell a lot more of these Coles in New York.

Your neighbors who buy Coles are going to ask you—"What Ever Did You Mean—not considering *The Standardized Car*?"

Today's the day.

We've made our Statement.

Make us *Prove* it.

When do you want us to Make Good?

Use the 'phone now—Columbus 6000.

Listen to This

Three months ago the big six page Cole advertisement appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. It told the story of The Standardized Car. That announcement three months ago introduced the new Series Nine Cole—made of master parts built by the world's greatest specialists.

On the 24th of July the demonstrator reached New York. Yesterday, scarcely more than three months later, we made our 254th sale—the two hundred and fifty-fourth purchaser who saw the soundness and the logic of the Cole principle of motor car building.

Two-hundred and fifty four sales in three months! That's a pretty good pace, even for New York!

But listen to more facts;

During these three months, Factory sales at Indianapolis increased more than a million dollars ($1,000,000) over the same period a year ago.

Now ask yourself this question: "What makes a business successful?"

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY

General Eastern Distributors

BROADWAY AT 58TH STREET

Telephone 6000 Columbus.

BROOKLYN—Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 20 Halsey Street

NEWARK—The Wallace Motor Car Co.
PATERSON—Ford Automobile Co.

COLE MOTOR CAR CO., Indianapolis, Originators and Builders of the Standardized Car.

JOHNSON OUTPITCHES MATTY--FOOTBALL--GOLF--ATHLETICS--BOXING

GIANTS SHUT OUT BY WALTER JOHNSON

Collapse of Stands and More Bad Weather Mar World's Tour Game at Tulsa.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 28.—Two great pitchers, whom the baseball world has been anxious to see pitted against each other for the past four years, matched their skill against each other in a snowstorm here to-day. Walter Johnson, the Washington speed marvel, and Christy Mathewson, the idol of New York fandom, clashed under conditions which could not have been more unfavorable. Our world touring party of Giants and White Sox are certainly up against awful weather. It seems ages since we saw the sun shine.

The speedy Johnson was in great shape to-day and made us do homage to his speed and curves. "Trusty" Mathewson did not want to pitch in the snowstorm, but rather than disappoint the crowd, he went in against the Washington twirler. We were badly beaten. Our hitters were powerless before Johnson's speed, while the Sox got to "Matty" in the fourth inning and drove him from the box, Wiltse relieving him and faring much worse at the hands of the White Sox batters.

The Sox won the game, 6 to 0. The series to date is six wins for the Giants and five for the Sox.

Johnson held the Giarts to eight scattered hits. Eight of our batsmen struck out, and Johnson displayed great control, walking only one man. Mathewson held the Sox runless for the first three innings, but in the fourth his pitching was no longer a mystery, and after smashing out two doubles and a single I took Matty out and sent in George Wiltse. Matty was glad to be relieved, for he could not do his best in weather that chilled him to the bone. However, the cold didn't seem to affect Johnson much, for as the game went on the stronger he pitched. Johnson is surely all that has been said about him.

Between innings the players sat on the bench, wrapped up in their Mackinaw jackets, and shivered. The Sox batters showed no mercy whatever for Wiltse and pounded him hard in the fifth inning. Hits were sprinkled all over the lot, and four runs resulted. In all the Sox got sixteen hits.

Buck Weaver, the Sox shortstop, carried off the batting honors of the day. He got five hits out of five times up. He didn't mind the wintry blasts and snow any more than Johnson did.

We all deplored the collapse of a stand in which one person was killed and several were injured, which occurred here to-day, as it was the only accident which has happened on the trip. The grandstands in some of the small towns are flimsy, loosely built affairs, and ordinarily do not have to accommodate such a big crowd as we drew here to-day. On account of the bad weather, we did not expect that the stand would be taxed beyond its seating capacity, and could not foresee such a regrettable occurrence. In the future we will see that the stands are strong enough to hold a capacity crowd.

The accident put a damper on our visit here, for we were well received and entertained. After the stand fell, all the players turned their attention to the injured and did all they could to help those who were hurt in the crush.

To-morrow we play in Muskokee. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .....0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0—6	16	3	
New York....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	2	

Batteries—Johnson and Schalk; Mathewson, Wiltse, Meyers, and Wingo.

HONOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Philadelphia Citizens Banquet and Praise Connie Mack's Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Under the leadership of Mayor Blankenburg many Philadelphians united to-night in a testimonial dinner to the Athletics, winners of the world's championship. Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, President Hempstead of the New York National League Club, President Baker of the Philadelphia Nationals, former Mayor Reyburn, and other speakers expressed their admiration for the sportsmanship displayed by Connie Mack and the players of the Philadelphia American League team.

Nineteen of the twenty-five players who shared in the winners' portion of the series with the New York Giants were present. The absentees were Coombs, who is still confined to his bed; Houck, Orr, and Daley, who are on the Pacific coast; Lavan, who is studying at the University of Michigan, and Pitcher Shawkey.

Preceded by the police band and escorted by a squad of mounted police the players rode in automobiles from the ball park to the centre of the city. At the banquet hall they were greeted by nearly 800 diners.

Lake May Buy New Bedford Club.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—An option on the New Bedford Baseball Club of the New England League was secured by Fred Lake, formerly manager of the Boston Nationals and Boston Red Sox teams, at the annual meeting of the league held here to-day. Lake's option is for ten days. The league voted to have Portland, Fall River, Brockton, and Lowell Club representatives constitute the Board of Directors for the year 1914. A committee, of which President T. H. Murnane is the head, will confer with the Eastern Association relative to having post-season games annually. It was voted that the rule which makes every championship game begin at least two hours before sundown shall not apply in cases of double-headers during next season. The arrangement of the schedule of games was put over until the next meeting, which will be held on Dec. 4. All the clubs in the league were represented at the meeting.

Cardinals Get Pitcher Suggs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Announcement was made to-day that the St. Louis Nationals have obtained George Suggs, pitcher, from the Cincinnati Nationals.

Life Members of I.-A. A. C.

Announcement was made yesterday by Melvin W. Sheppard, the Captain of the Irish-American Athletic Club, that five of the members of the Winged Fist organization had been honored with life memberships by the club management. The five men so honored are Pat Ryan, the world's greatest hammer thrower, who holds all the records with twelve-pound and sixteen-pound hammers, and the thirty-five-pound and fifty-six-pound weights; Hannes Kolehmainen, unbeatable as a distance man; Matt McGrath, a close runner-up of Ryan with weights; Emil Muller, the champion discus thrower, and M. J. Fahey, an all-around jumper. According to one of the by-laws of the club all men winning championships are entitled to the distinction of life memberships.

WILL NOT DEAL WITH FULTZ.

National Commission Will Hear Players Present Their Grievances.

The National Baseball Commission, in dealing with the Players' Fraternity next month in relation to a revised contract for players in the major leagues, will not have any dealings with the organization's President, David Fultz. The commission is willing to arbitrate with a committee of players, but with no one not active in baseball. August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, stated emphatically yesterday in Cincinnati that he would have nothing to do with Mr. Fultz, and President Lynch of the National League also took the same position. So if the fraternity tries to conduct its business through its President, Mr. Fultz, there is likely to be more or less controversy, and probably ultimate failure of the players' plans.

President Lynch of the National League said yesterday that he did not anticipate any trouble between the National Commission and the Players' Fraternity when they come together in November to discuss the new players' contract. "If a committee of the players meets the commission," said President Lynch, "and we discuss both sides of the questions at issue, I am sure that both sides will concede something, and the agreement will be agreeable. Of course, I am only talking for myself, and not for the commission."

At the time that Mr. Lynch was discussing the players' demands at his office in this city, August Herrmann, the Chairman of the commission, was also discussing them in Cincinnati. Mr. Herrmann, like Mr. Lynch, stated that he saw nothing inequitable or improper in the players' demands, and he predicted that the troubles of the players would be easily adjusted. So naturally, with Mr. Lynch and Mr. Herrmann in such a pleasant frame of mind toward the ball players, there doesn't seem to be much of a chance of a baseball war.

It was stated yesterday by a man close to National League affairs that the real cause of the National Commission's antagonism toward President Fultz of the Players' Fraternity was his action last Summer in connection with the case of Addie Brennan, the Phillies' pitcher, who assaulted Manager McGraw in Philadelphia last July. Brennan was fined $100 by President Lynch for his part in the affair and was suspended. Manager McGraw was also suspended, but was not fined.

According to the story told yesterday, Fultz, as President of the Fraternity, went to President Lynch and asked that the fine of $100 against Brennan be annulled. Mr. Fultz was then and there informed, so it is said, that he was not conducting the affairs of the National League, and that his position in the matter was regarded as an intrusion. The fine was not annulled. Since that time the National Commission has not approved of Mr. Fultz's methods. When Mr. Lynch was asked about it yesterday he refused to discuss it. But he did not deny it.

The most prominent point of contention between the commission and the players over the new contract will be the waiver rule. The players want to protect themselves with a rule which will provide that major league salary if they are sent back to the minors. The commission is certain to fight against this change, for they assert that if a player's services are waived by all major league clubs it proves that he is not of major league calibre and deserves only the salary of the minor league to which he is sent. Most of the other points under discussion, it is stated, will be settled amicably. In fact, the commission takes the position that it is willing to make concessions for the good of the players, which they believe will also work for the welfare of the game.

Capt. Adrian Anson of the old Chicago White Stockings, who went around the world on the Spalding tour in 1888, is visiting in this city, and had something to say yesterday about old-time ball players and the present-day crop. "Cap" doesn't hesitate to say that his famous "stonewall" infield was superior to the $100,000 infield of the world's champion Athletics. He says that the infield, with himself at first base, Fred Pfeffer at second, Tommy Burns at short, and Ed Williamson at third, could play just as fast and could hit better than McInnes at first, Collins at second, Baker at third, and Jack Barry at short.

"The present-day players are lauded to the skies," said Anson, "and get more attention than we did in the old days, but let me tell you that they played just as fast in those days as they do now, and they were better batsmen. Why, we wouldn't think of having an outfielder who couldn't hit .300 or better."

The real reason of George Stovall's dismissal as manager of the St. Louis Browns is out at last. Manager Branch Rickey of the Browns gave out the information yesterday that Stovall was given his walking papers because it was said that he was dickering with the Federal League and was using his influence with some of the Browns to jump the American League and go to the outlaws. The plot was discovered in time to prevent any trouble, and Stovall was promptly dismissed. Stovall was offered the Kansas City franchise of the Federal League, and it is stated that he will take the job next season. He has been trying to induce some of the American Leaguers to jump with him, but Manager Rickey says he has been unsuccessful, and that all the Browns will remain faithful to organized baseball.

High shoes will supplant the low shoes which are now worn by major league ball players, if President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox has his way. Many sprained ankles and foot injuries could be prevented by a return to the old-fashioned footgear, he believes. Returning to Chicago yesterday from Kansas City, where he made an inspection of the Giants and White Sox, world tourists, President Comiskey declared that First Baseman Hal Chase's injury, a sprained ankle, which will prevent him from completing the tour with his teammates, probably would not have been suffered had the player been wearing other than the regulation low shoes. The low shoe came into vogue when players arrived at the conclusion that the high tops prevented speed in base running.

Indians Working Out New Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—Coach Glenn Warner started to-day at Indian football practice to work out the remainder of the new formations he will use this year, only two of which he was able to play against Pennsylvania on Saturday on account of the muddy field. The usual round of fundamentals occupied the early period after classes, and the scrubs were taken to the north gridiron by Assistant Coach Lone Star. The new formations were explained and signals were run through at considerable length. The afternoon's drill terminated with a forty-minute scrimmage between 'Varsity and scrubs, lasting until dusk. Big Top is working out with the scrubs, and may become a 'Varsity man by the end of the season. The football world can look for a number of unique plays later in the year, if weather conditions permit and this afternoon's showing of formations is any criterion. Several new efforts will be sprung against Georgetown on Saturday.

To-morrow afternoon the Indians will practice in scrimmage against the Dickinson College eleven under Coach Harrington, but the new plays are not yet well enough perfected to try out then. All signs point to the Dartmouth-Indian game in New York City as being the big spectacular football event of the year.

Dartmouth Looking for Full Back.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—A long but light signal practice was the order of the Dartmouth 'Varsity football team to-day, with every man back at the grind except Capt. Hogsett, who had a day off, and Loudon and Snow, who were unable to hobble to practice, and the latter was sent away to have the X-ray applied to his leg to see if his recovery could not be hastened. However, the coaches are foreseeing the worst, and to-day worked hard over a new substitute for full back in the person of Soutar, a fast and rangy substitute tackle. The work of Tuck in the Princeton game was good, but he is too light to be relied upon as a substitute for Murdock in case of injury, and the coaches are looking around for a heavier man. Coach Cavanaugh to-day spent an hour in explaining the faults of the Princeton game in so far as they were the result of poor play and not of mud. In regard to the Princeton game he said: "The Princeton undergraduates certainly knew how to accept a defeat gracefully. The spirit of their players in the game was the spirit of red-blooded men and clean sports."

TIGERS PLAY FAST WITH HART AT HELM

Law Shows Skill and Distance in Punting—'Varsity Beats Scrub.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Tiger 'Varsity and scrub had a short but snappy scrimmage this afternoon with "Eddie" Hart at the helm. The work did not last long because the coaches are trying to safeguard the team from overwork at this stage, and consequently every one was off the field by 5 o'clock. Hart had put the plays into execution with a snap which made them look like new formations.

Frequent substitutions were made in the Tiger 'Varsity, partly to give some of the second-string men a chance at first-string football, and also to relieve a few of the regular men. Law, who has been going easy with his playing because of an injured toe on his right foot, with which he kicks, was at work again this afternoon, and did the kicking for the scrubs. His punts averaged about forty-five yards, and he sent them regularly in just the direction he wanted them. In contrast to the work of Gile, who was working the punts for the 'Varsity against Law's offerings, they loomed up as though they might indicate ability which could be utilized to advantage in the 'Varsity eleven. Law weighs sixteen pounds less than Gile, but his punts on an average measure up close to all that Gile has been giving since he has been classed as a 'Varsity punter. Had Law been in condition for service earlier it is possible that he might have been the choice over Gile for the 'Varsity punter, although his lack of weight would have militated against him. Law was given a chance on the 'Varsity late in the practice, and his attempts at gaining through the scrub line netted fifteen yards in the three times he carried the ball.

Law also succeeded in getting away for a twenty-five-yard run around Hammond's end on the 'Varsity for the scrub which put the ball on the 'Varsity's seventeen-yard line. From that point Law again played the aggressive and worked a new forward pass to Gillespie, which went accurately into the latter's hand, but he let the slip away from him behind the goal line, and the ball was brought back and given to the 'Varsity.

I. Swart's work at centre for the scrub was promising to-day. He did some hard tackling with a bang which made sure the fall of the ball carrying the ball, and his passing was very accurate.

The 'Varsity won out in the scrimmage by a score of 13 to 0.

The Varsity line-up was as follows: Hammond, left end; Phillips, left tackle; Gile, left guard; E. Trenkmann, centre; Semmens, right guard; Ballin, right tackle; Shea, right end; J. S. Baker, quarter back; H. Baker, left half back; Glick, right half back; Streit, full back.

CADETS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Punting, Signals, and Scrimmage for West Point Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—After two days of rest the army football squad resumed its practice on the "plains" this afternoon. Considerable time was devoted to punting during the preliminary warm-up. Hobbs and Hodgson, the latter returning to the squad to-day, are both doing good work in this department. The backs and ends got a chance to figure in this drill, too, the former showing better form in handling punts than has marked their recent play and the ends exhibiting more speed in getting down under them. Merrillat and Jouett were used most at the wing positions to-day, Capt. Hoge still resting. Markoe got in the scrimmaging later and worked in fine style.

The scrimmage, which lasted thirty minutes, was preceded by a sharp signal drill, during which the plays which have recently been given the men by the coaches were tried out. The scrimmage resulted in a touchdown for the regulars on a dash around left end by Hodgson from the ten-yard line. The defense showed some improvement to-day, too, the scrubs, with Boots, Hess, and Lanphier in the back field, being unable to show consistent gains. Hobbs, Hodgson, and Hocker made up the first string of backs with Prichard and Doe alternating at quarter back.

Benedict was not in the game, the coaches fearing to take chances with his lame ankle. Meacham, guard, and Merrillat, who played with Benedict and Weyand, who also received injuries recently, were back in their places in the line.

There is still some doubt as to whether Meacham or Huston will go in against Notre Dame next Saturday. Hobbs's kicking in the scrimmage work was a great improvement over his recent performances. The squad will get its longest scrimmage of the week to-morrow, the coaches having planned a strenuous drill.

Forward Pass Drill for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—The feature of the Lafayette football practice this afternoon was a long drill in forward passing in the shadow of the goal posts which the 'Varsity was defending. The scrubs had the ball all the time and the 'Varsity was on the defense. Blackburn played full back on the scrub team and he threw the passes. For the most part he was quite successful. The passes were low but accurate, and made fair distances. To keep the 'Varsity on the alert the forward passes were intermingled with dashes through the line. Assistant Coach Morrison directed the work of the scrubs and Coach McCaa took charge of the 'Varsity. The forward pass practice was preceded by a short scrimmage in which the 'Varsity made the only score, a run of fourteen yards which came after the ball had changed hands several times. In order to take no chances with his men who have slight injuries, Coach McCaa sent several substitutes to the scrubs. Frank Hammond, brother of Arthur Hammond, who for four years played on the Lafayette team, went in at left end. Furry and Pardee both having slight injuries. Williams took the place of Brown at right half back. Louden played quarter back on the scrub. Dannepower kept his position at quarter back on the 'Varsity, as Jack Diamond's knee has not fully recovered. The team is now having chalk talks each night on the theory of the plays they work out practically on the field. This has improved the team work.

Lehigh Rehearses Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—Taylor Field still being in bad shape with only the side lines available for work, the practice to-day of the Lehigh team was given over to signal work entirely. Cahill was out in a suit and got in part of the signal work, but spent most of the afternoon in practicing drop kicking, as also did Hoban. Their efforts were fairly successful from the thirty-five-yard line, considering the weather. Scruggs and Fred Green, both bruised, were the only men not out. Capt. Flick took Fred Green's place at left end, and Frank Green occupied Grumback's position. Flaherty went in at centre. Chenoweth, by reason of his brilliant work at quarter back, has been added to the training table. To-morrow the gates will be opened so that students can see the first scrimmage of the week, and probably the last before the Navy game on Saturday.

Light Practice for N. Y. U. Team.

Yesterday afternoon the New York University eleven engaged in only a light practice on Ohio Field. This work and Monday's rest are the only cessation from stiff practice that the coach has allowed the team to have in the last two weeks. The line has improved steadily, and with Cusick at guard is presenting a strong front. Coach High drilled his men in forward passing, and McCulloch, who had been out with a bad knee, heralded his return by accomplishing some pretty work. His return will greatly strengthen the team because of his speed and tackling. Baldie, who was out of the game since the game with Hamilton, was back in his former place at right half back. Miller started the practice at full back with Brown at left half back, and McCulloch at quarter back. This is a new back field, with the exception of Miller. Toward the close of the practice Fred Meadows and Parks were returned to their old positions.

HARVARD TEAM LOOKS ON.

Substitutes and Scrubs Have Half Hour Battle in Stadium.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Harvard's 'Varsity scrimmage was deferred until to-morrow, while this afternoon the substitutes and scrub team battled hard for half an hour in the stadium, high on the walls of which the 'Varsity players sat and looked down on the play. The second team beat the substitutes 8 to 6, a high pass to Willetts for a punt resulting in a safety for the substitutes, who also made a touchdown when Graustein, one of their coaches, who was in the line-up, skirted the substitutes' left wing for a fifty-five-yard run.

The substitutes several times were within ten yards of the scrub's goal, but lost the ball on fumbles, or were penalized for use of hands or for off-side play. At the end of the scrimmage, however, the substitutes scored a touchdown, coming down the field on a series of well-driven line plays, in which McKinlock, Bettle, and Willetts figured, McKinlock finally being driven across the goal line. The scrub team men were using the Princeton formations and plays.

The 'Varsity men, however, did not have a day off. First they put in a long session at signal drill and then worked against the substitutes in sammy scrimmage, putting on some new plays. Two of the regular men were missing from the 'Varsity line-up, these being O'Brien and Mahan. O'Brien twisted a leg yesterday, but thought nothing of it until this afternoon when he appeared on the field very lame and was not allowed to run through the signals. Mahan has a swollen ankle, which seems to be poisoned. However, the injury of neither man is thought to be serious, and both are expected to be ready to play against Cornell on Saturday. Coolidge was at O'Brien's place at left end, while Bradlee was in the back field with Brickley and Hardwick. Bradlee will not be used at quarter back again, Watson, the second substitute, being in the scrimmage against the scrubs to-day. Bradlee hereafter will be the first man to replace any of the regular backs.

SHIFT IN CORNELL TEAM.

Barrett and Shuter Change Places in Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Cornell football team played on Alumni Field for the first time this year in to-day's practice, and with secrecy enforced went through a long drill in the signals. A radical shift was made in the 'Varsity back field, Barrett and Shuter changing places. This change may be far reaching in its effect on the scoring power of the Cornell backs, because it is likely to give Barrett more freedom for rushing on a larger scale. The question of whether Shuter will succeed as quarter back, however, is the doubtful factor in the change, and therefore Shuter will work as Barrett's substitute at quarter back now, with Taber playing left half back while Shuter is running the team. Taber is making a good bid for a 'Varsity position, but his stature is against him, particularly when it comes to a defense. He is too small, for instance, to handle the breaking up of forward passes. Barrett, Shuter, Fritz, and Shelton on the other hand are tall, rangy men.

While the second 'Varsity and freshmen scrimmaged the first team ran through the rough plays. Every member of the 'Varsity team was out on the field, and most of them appeared to be in good condition. Williamson, the big left tackle, who was hurt in the Carlisle game, sprang a surprise by playing in the scrimmage. However, he is still suffering from an injury, and will not play Saturday unless he recovers from it. Should he get back into shape he may be put in at right tackle in place of Mallory. In the defensive game that Cornell will play against Harvard Williamson would probably be more effective than Mallory. Hyland was at right guard again, and it begins to look as if he would hold down the job permanently. He is a faster and more aggressive player than McCutcheon, and the latter is out of the game with injuries, anyway.

WALTER CAMP DRILLS YALE.

Veteran Football Instructor Takes Personal Charge of Day's Practice.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—A sweeping change was made in the makeup of the Yale 'Varsity eleven at practice this afternoon, a new centre and right side of the line being tried out. The eleven lined up against the Freshmen as follows:

Hubbard, right end; Madden, right tackle; Caldwell, right guard; Miller, centre; Ketcham, left guard; Talbott, left tackle; Avery, left end; Cornish, quarterback; Cornell, Knowles and Wilson, backs.

New formations were tried, with fair success, and two touchdowns were made by the 'Varsity.

Walter Camp, dean of Yale football, took personal charge of the work today. Besides Head Coach Jones and the resident coaches, he was assisted by Burr Chamberlain and Arthur Howe, former Blue stars. The practice was secret.

Nicholls Joins Navy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—Nicholls, who played half back on the team two years ago and who played quarter back a large part of last season, reported on the football field at the Naval Academy to-day. He has been out of the game with an old injury, and had not reported early in the season he would have been first choice for quarter back. At present he will have a hard time displacing Mitchell or Vaill. Mitchell was used at quarter most of the time this afternoon, Bisgett going to left half back in place of Leonard. These, with McReavy at right half and Harrison at full back, made by far the heaviest combination behind the line that has been used this year. Bisgett is very fast for his weight, which is nearly 200 pounds, and he also punts well. The first team was kept on the defensive this afternoon, as the scrubs were given the ball and told to use as many forward passes as possible. These were nearly all smeared by the regulars.

Dartmouth Uncovers Good Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—The first of the annual Fall interclass meets at Dartmouth, held in the gymnasium this afternoon, uncovered some good track material in the freshman class when 1917 won with 46 points. The feature was the performance of W. Maxfield, '17, of Mercersburg, who won the shot put and discus throw, and was second in the hammer event. Trenholm, '17, the New York scholastic hurdler, won his event with ease. P. S. Myers, '17, of Newark, romped home in the mile. The best performance on the track was that of Capt. Marceau of the cross-country team, who broke the college indoor mark for the two-mile run in 9:41 2-5.

Stevens Has Good Practice.

The Stevens Tech eleven went through the best practice seen on Castle Point Field this season. Three teams ran through a thorough drill at the hands of the coaching squad. Besides the three regular coaches Lieut. Beavers of West Point and Pangburn, a former Stevens star, worked with the men in the scrimmage, instructing in the finer points. In spite of the fact that Stevens has four backs on the sick list, a fast set of backs tore up things considerably. Seiler has been brought back from tackle to the position he held early in the season, and Musk continued his heady work at quarter back. Cawley played again, driving through the line for extensive gains.

British Show Horses Arrive.

High-class jumpers and chargers, the property of British Army officers, were brought over yesterday on the steamship Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport Line, which arrived from London. There were seven animals in the group, three being the property of Col. P. A. Kenna, V. C.; two belonging to Major M. F. Taggert of the Fifth Lancers, and two owned by Capt. R. M. Stuart-Richardson of the Eleventh Hussars. Harmony, Cherie, and Deliberation were sent by Col. Kenna; Cmone and Surprise by Major McTaggert, and Dan Lene and Clonsilla by Capt. Stuart-Richardson. Additional to being classed high as jumpers and hunters, the animals are famed chargers, having been especially trained for that work by the British Army experts. They will all be seen at the Horse Show Week, opening Nov. 10.

ENGLISH GOLF GIRLS PLAY AT ENGLEWOOD

Miss Ravenscroft Breaks the Course Record for Women with Card of 82.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association had as guests yesterday at the Englewood County Club Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, former British champion and the holder of the United States title, and her compatriot, Miss Muriel Dodd, the champion of Great Britain. They lived up to their reputations as champions in every sense of the word, Miss Ravenscroft returning an 82 which broke the women's record for the course. Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn was the former record holder with an 85. Miss Dodd went around in 87.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, the metropolitan champion and runner-up in the recent national tournament at Wilmington, was Miss Dodd's partner, and they were followed by Miss Ravenscroft and Mrs. R. G. Hanford. The last-named, however, was not going well, and fearful lest she prove a handicap to the American title holder, she withdrew, and Miss Ravenscroft joined Miss Hollins and Miss Dodd.

Miss Ravenscroft went along with flying colors until the fourth hole, where a visit to the ditch cost her 6, but thereafter she played faultless golf until the turn. Her 4 at the eleventh was made possible through a fine approach shot which hit the pin and lay dead. She had another fine four at the thirteenth and might have done better at the fourteenth but for a missed putt. Her tee shot at the short fifteenth came to rest within eight feet of the cup, and she brought off the putt for a 2 and it was through the fact that she overapproached the sixteenth green and went a trifle awry on her putting that she needed only one try for the cup. On the short eighteenth hole Miss Ravenscroft reached the green with her tee shot, and two putts brought her ball into the cup. Despite the fact that she missed a putt once in a while, there were no less than four of the inward nine holes where she needed only one try for the cup. Her card:

Out .....4 5 5 6 4 5 4 4 5—42
In .....5 4 5 4 6 2 6 5 3—40—82

Lapses at two holes proved costly to Miss Dodd. She got into the ditch at the fourth hole, and in attempting to play out slipped and fell. Before she could get herself together her foot was buried in the water up to the ankle, but such an incident merely caused the English girl to laugh heartily. Again at the sixteenth her second shot failed to reach the trouble short of the green, and she needed six. These two incidents together with a lapse on the third and eleventh greens prevented her from having a card to equal that of Miss Ravenscroft. Miss Dodd's card follows:

Out .....4 5 6 7 5 5 4 5 5—46
In .....4 6 5 5 5 3 6 4 8—41—87

There was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, in which these women competed, Miss Ravenscroft winning the gross prize and Miss Dodd, with her 87 plus 3—90 winning the net. Both English girls were ranked at plus 5, which is on a par with the champion, Miss Hollins. A gallery of several hundred followed the trio. In fact there were so many who followed the foreign stars that only a few handed in scores. They were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, England	82	3	85
Miss Muriel Dodd, Moreton, England	87	3	90
Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood	95	3	92
Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn	97	0	97
Mrs. W. A. Falth, Wykagyl	101	3	98
Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County	107	8	99
Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy	118	10	108

STRIFE IN GOLF CLUB.

Plan to Oust Old Management in Forest Hill Club.

Golfers connected with the Forest Hill Field Club are no longer of one mind concerning the government of that organization. This fact became apparent last night in the appearance of a rival ticket to be voted on at the annual meeting of the club scheduled to be held in the old clubhouse in Newark on Thursday night. This is the first time in the history of the organization that the dove of peace has flown out of the window, and the presence of the rival ticket comes in the nature of a surprise. Only the other day the regular ticket, headed by Harry B. Salmon, was sent out. The grievances of the disgruntled faction are best told in the following statement, which appears with the proposed new set of officials:

"Complaints and expressions of dissatisfaction have been frequent and general in regard to conditions prevailing in some departments of the club management. These complaints have not come from a chronic fault finders merely, but from members who are disposed to be entirely reasonable, and who do not ask more than existing conditions should make possible. Some departments of the club have been in the same hands for several years; many of our members believe that a change is desirable. In view of this, a number of the members gathered at the clubhouse Saturday afternoon and agreed upon the following names to be placed in nomination in opposition to those nominated by the regular Nominating Committee:

"For President, Alexander M. Linnett; for Vice President, J. J. Cocoran; for Recording Secretary, William H. Dale; for Treasurer, Robert Gordon; for Financial Secretary, Henry C. Vance; for Trustee, Thomas J. Linett."

Princeton Soccer Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Princeton defeated the soccer eleven from Central High School of Philadelphia this afternoon by a score of 1 to 0. The high school boys threatened during the first half to repeat their victory of last year over the Tigers, but when they had an opportunity to score they lacked the final punch to put it over. During the first half the play was mainly in the Tigers' half of the field and Princeton was put on the defensive, but with the beginning of the second period Princeton took a brace and forced the play, the ball staying near the Central High goal. Princeton missed several good chances to score in this half, inaccurate shots spoiling the attempts. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Central H. S.
Jackson	Goal	Broomfield
Garvin	Left full	Reilley
Roberts	Right full	Wagner
Lloyd	Left half	Lefevre
Dinsmore	Centre half	Johnson
Gates	Right half	Forberg
McMaster	Outside left	Youkel
Beck	Inside left	Bingham
Bird	Centre	Dukenfield
Faber	Inside right	Russell
Velte	Outside right	Gateway

Goal—Beck for Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Taylay of Princeton. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each. Substitution—Boyle for Velte.

Gedney Farm C. C. Governors.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Gedney Farm Country Club was organized to-day with the selection of the following Governors: Robert E. Farley, Kenneth M. Murchison, Howard Willsie, George G. Allen, George C. Lushbers, Dr. D. A. Sutton, L. Ward Prince, Charles R. Burr, Halsey Mitchell, Thomas E. Conklin, and Frederick S. Jackson. Mr. Farley will entertain the Governors at a banquet at the Gedney Farm Hotel on Saturday night, when the club officers will be elected. Announcement was also made by the club, which has just completed a modern clubhouse, that a match game of golf will be played between Jack Bowling and Alex Smith, well-known professionals, on the club course on the afternoon of Election Day. The clubhouse will also be opened at the same time. Peter Clark, a professional, is in charge of the links. Nine holes of the course are now open and the other nine holes will be ready in the early Spring.

Every MAN and WOMAN should carry Life Insurance.

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REID, P. 45 Times.

IGNORE JACK JOHNSON.

French Federation of Boxing Clubs Does Not Recognize His Title.

That the sentiment of French sportsmen is antagonistic to Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight pugilist, developed yesterday at the regular session of the State Boxing Commission, at which a communication was read from Victor Breyer, who is prominently identified with the French Federation of Boxing Clubs in Paris.

Breyer stated it was generally assumed in the French capital that the heavyweight situation included only Sam Langford and Joe Jeannette, and that upon either of these two American negroes the mantle of champion should be placed.

Breyer, who is one of the many responsible for this classification, is well known in America, and his summary of the heavyweight situation was incorporated in a letter on behalf of the French Federation of Boxing Clubs in an endeavor to have an even scale of weights in all classes, such as obtains in England, France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and by its adoption in America make it really international.

The scale proposed is as follows: Fly weight, 112 pounds; bantam, 118 pounds; feather, 126 pounds; light, 135 pounds; welter, 147 pounds; middle, 160 pounds; light-heavy, 175 pounds; reavyweight, all over 175 pounds.

The champions recognized abroad, according to Breyer, are Johnny Coulon in the bantamweight division; Johnny Kilbane, featherweight; Willie Ritchie, lightweight; Frank Klaus, middleweight; Sam Langford, light-heavyweight, and either Langford or Joe Jeannette, heavyweight, with the welterweight class in abeyance.

It is stated that much progress is being made toward the formation of the International Boxing Union, but the general impression is that the first real question to be settled is the weight classification in order that the same scale obtain in every country where the sport flourishes.

The Twyford A. C. of Brooklyn, with quarters at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, received a license to hold bouts under State sanction, and the International A. C. of Buffalo surrendered its permit, the latter action being said to be due to the fact that there are too many boxing clubs in the north New York territory.

Burns Not to be Placed on Trial.

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 28.—Tommy Burns will not have to stand trial in connection with the death of Luther McCarty, which occurred in the prize ring here last May, in a contest with Arthur Pelkey, promoted by Burns. This was announced to-day by Crown Prosecutor Short.

In announcing that the case against Burns would be dropped, Crown Prosecutor Short said that there would be little possibility of obtaining a conviction if Burns were brought to trial, inasmuch as McCarty's opponent in the fatal contest had been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter. Burns now is in Ontario, where he was summoned by the sudden death of his mother.

Kilbane to Box O'Keefe.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Featherweight Champion Johnny Kilbane announced here to-day that he has been matched for a six-round bout with Eddie O'Keefe at Philadelphia on Nov. 10.

HARVARD CREWS RACE.

'Varsity Beats Second and Third Boats in Handicap Contest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Fall rowing season at Harvard closed to-day with a victory for the first eight-oared crew over the second and third crews in an exciting race.

Starting from scratch, the first crew trailed the third crew, which had a start of five lengths, and the second crew, which had a handicap of two and a half lengths, until within a quarter of a mile of the finish. Here the 'Varsity, showing great sprinting ability, nosed out the third crew at the line by a quarter of a length and the second crew by a length. The time of 9 minutes 50 seconds for the mile and seven-eighths course was counted good, considering the rough water.

Courtney and Cornell Football.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—That there is no impending break in Cornell athletics over crew men playing football was the statement made to-day by Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell Navy. Mr. Courtney said there was no misunderstanding between him and the football coaches, and there would not be any. "At the beginning of the season," said Courtney, "I talked it over with Jimmie Munns, football Captain, and told him to go ahead and take what men he needed and it would be all right, only I did not want him to take men who had no chance to make the team but who might make good oarsmen. Crewmen now on the football squad—Cool, Duffie, Gilman, Shelton, and Hyland—all talked with me, and I told them to go ahead and play football if they were needed."

Meadow Brook Race Weights.

Weights were announced yesterday for two of the principal races to be run next Saturday at the annual Fall race series of the Meadow Brook Association, to be held on the track at Belmont Park Terminal, in which both flat events and steeplechases will be seen. The weights are:

Suffolk Hunters Steeplechase Handicap; about two and one-half miles. Herculoid, 168 pounds; Pall Mall, 167; Web Carter, 154; Jim Hanson, 150; Cherry Malotte, 146; Adventurer, 145; Essex B., 140.

South Shore Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Bill Andrews, 160 pounds; Rock Abbey, 158; Cherry Malotte, 148; Nosegay, 148; Adventuress, 146; Supply, 145; Capt. Matlock, 140; O'Connor, 140; Handsallaround, 136.

Notes of the Athletes.

The Federal A. C. will hold invitation road runs every Friday night at 8:15 o'clock from the Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce, Sixty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. The course is three and three-quarters miles and is considered one of the best in the city. It leads through Sixty-fifth Street to Central Park West to Sixty-sixth Street, through Sixty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, up to Eighty-sixth Street, through to Central Park West, down to Sixty-fifth Street, and back to the gymnasium.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1913.

WHY HE WAS NOMINATED.

Mr. McCALL was not nominated because of any recognized fitness for the office of Mayor. He has no such knowledge of the provisions of the city charter or of the details of administrative business as Mayor GAYNOR had, or as Mr. MITCHEL or Mr. McANENY or Mr. PRENDERGAST has acquired. There are hundreds of men in the city, some of them in Tammany, who know more about the mechanism of municipal administration than Mr. McCALL. If his nomination had come from any other quarter, he would not have been a very conspicuous figure in the campaign. Men would have passed him by as a candidate whose nomination was complimentary, or had been bestowed upon him because of his popularity in some group or faction. For this reason Mr. McCALL may easily exaggerate his personal importance in the contest. He is important only because he is Tammany's candidate, and because the voters know very well what use Tammany expects to make of him if he is elected.

Mayor GAYNOR'S qualifications for the office were extraordinary. MURPHY and McCOOEY and FOLEY and DONOHUE and GALVIN knew that, but they knew also that Mr. GAYNOR was independent, that they could not control him. Therefore when they met that night at Delmonico's they refused him a renomination. They nominated instead EDWARD E. McCALL. Mr. McCALL was destitute of the public qualifications of Mayor GAYNOR, but he had the all-important private qualification of being faithful in all things to Tammany and of being obedient to MURPHY. That is why he was nominated. And that is why the campaign attacks centre upon him, the attacks which make him so irritable. It is not because of any personal importance or conspicuousness that he is so much talked about, but because in the endeavor of all good citizens to beat Tammany it is necessary, proper, and right to disclose fully his relations to Tammany, to show that in his dealings with MURPHY he has been subservient and useful.

It has been necessary and it has been right to bring into the light of day Mr. McCALL'S past transactions with MURPHY, in order that from his past the voters may know his future. Enough has been disclosed to make it entirely clear why he was nominated. That disclosure arouses people to a sense of the city's danger. It puts them on their guard, it inspires them with a resolve to repulse Tammany's assault. In terribly severe language the purposes and the practices of Tammany were described by Gen. RUSH C. HAWKINS in a letter printed in THE TIMES yesterday. The men of the organization, he said, "have filched from the taxpayers fortunes which in amounts make them the envied of all rascaldom"; "at first they were satisfied with tens, twenties, and hundreds, and with the growing hunger came demands for thousands, and now their insatiate maws are demanding and getting hundreds of thousands." "How can we disentangle decency in our political affairs from the control of this hideous, seething mass of unprecedented crime?" asks Gen. HAWKINS. Some of the most influential men in Tammany have profited by crime, they have made fortunes out of the proceeds of crime, which they have politically protected for pay. Other men of great power and prominence in Tammany have made fortunes out of illicit participation in the profits of contracts for city work and service. The people know this, anybody who has any real acquaintance with the politics of the city knows it, but the heedless and the indifferent in every campaign have to be awakened to a full realization of the facts.

The fight against Tammany is always rude, it involves the telling and exposing of many unpleasant things. But the organization is powerful. It has an immense number of voters who are held together by a discipline unequaled in any other political organization in the country. This great mass of Tammany voters will cast ballots for Mr. McCALL because those are the Chief's orders, the district leader's orders. At the polls Tammany men do not reason, they do not choose, they obey. A straight vote may bring a personal reward, some city job; voting contrary to orders brings its sure punishment. Now, to beat back such a horde as this the friends of good government must not only be united, they must be aroused. They are aroused and fully awakened by making them clearly understand what Tammany is driving at when it puts up such a candidate as Mr. McCALL. There is not a man in the whole city who can point to a good reason, a good public reason, for the nomination of Mr. McCALL in preference to any one of many hundred other Democrats. The belief that MURPHY and McCOOEY and FOLEY and DONOHUE and GALVIN and the others chose McCALL because they knew that he would not be an "ingrate," but could be depended on to serve the interests of Tammany, has been fully confirmed by the examination of Mr. McCALL'S record. He has been nothing but a Tammany man. That tells the whole story.

LUDWIG FULDA.

A warm welcome is assured for the distinguished German poet and dramatist, LUDWIG FULDA, who is also novelist, essayist, and philosopher, and has exerted in the last quarter of a century appreciable and beneficent influence on the intellectual development of his country, and indeed in only a less degree on that of all Europe and America as well. Dr. FULDA, who is a passenger on the Imperator, due to-day, comes to deliver lectures under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, of which he has been a member since 1906, when he first visited this country. His impressions of his visit were then recorded in his "Amerikanische Eindrücke." Many of the plays of FULDA have been adapted to the English-speaking stage, but, it must be confessed, without some loss of poetic quality and philosophic import, as in the case of "Das Verlorene Paradies" ("The Lost Paradise") in New York and of "The Talisman" in London. But nearly all of the Fulda theatre which contains plays esteemed as of permanent value in Germany has been presented here, in a capable way, at our German playhouse, and the German residents of New York know them well.

Dr. FULDA therefore comes to visit friends to whom he needs no introduction. He is still a young man, for he has just turned 50, and that is young for a student and thinker, and he has a message to deliver. For it is well that the people of this republic should be put in touch with the current of German thought and be brought to a comprehension of modern German ideals, and Dr. FULDA will undoubtedly speak with the clarity of utterance of one who lives in the workaday world, and not with the cryptic profundity of the scholar who dwells entirely among his books.

HOPE FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Addressing the assembled Railway Commissioners of the United States the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission said yesterday that better transportation conditions could not be hoped for without an increase of rates. It was useless, he said, to undertake reprisals against railways for any past deficiencies in their administration. The public wants greater facilities and safety, and they can be supplied only by an increase of income. It is true, indeed, that the railways alone cannot meet public demands. The public must co-operate, and in one way or another must pay for what it wants.

One of the last utterances of Mr. HARRIMAN was that co-operation was the best remedy for the excesses of competition. Coming from him, there was no more hope of acceptance than there is for Wall Street to get a hearing at Washington. But now the same note is struck from the people's own Interstate Commerce Commission. The President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad wrote to the Commission suggesting that a conference between shippers, the railways, and the Commission would be helpful in solving troublesome rate disputes. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. CLARK, replied: "I think that conferences such as you suggest would be very helpful if entered into in a spirit of a real desire to improve the conditions."

That the Commission itself has such a desire was attested when it adopted as its own the agreement between the railways and the shippers in the Missouri River cases. The Commission is no more truly a servant of the people than the railways and the shippers, but it is easier for it to take a disinterested view because it has nothing at risk. The Commissioners' income is not dependent upon what the Commission extorts from those who appear before it. Shippers and railways, on the contrary, have a feeling that their interests are antagonistic, and that either can profit only at the other's expense. That is true only in a limited sense. There is profit only in the rate which moves the traffic. And no traffic moves which does not expect to make a greater profit than the rate which it pays. The railroad which is eager for an excessive rate and the shipper who seeks to enlarge his profit by oppressing the railways through Commissions or Legislatures are neither of them reasonable. All parties should get together in the spirit of Mr. CLARK'S words; that is, in a spirit of mutual co-operation and trustfulness. Shippers, railway men, and even Commissioners are all of the same sort, or of the same mixture of good and bad that exists among other men. They cannot live off each other, but they can live off t e public, if only they will work together to give the people what they pay for at reasonable prices and for honest goods.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICES.

The National Civil Service Reform League criticises with some severity the course of President WILSON in signing a bill with a rider that takes a number of offices out of the competitive class. The league thinks that a veto, on account of this rider, would have put a stop to attacks through this means on the merit system, because fifty-six Democrats in the House voted against the rider.

While the President may have felt that the vetoing of an important appropriation bill would hardly be justified, it is to be noted that he assumes full responsibility for regulating the application of the provision referred to. He has full authority to direct the appointing officers to make their selections from the eligible lists of tested applicants furnished by the Civil Service Commission. We sincerely trust that he will do so. The offices directly affected are those of Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors and Deputy Marshals. Mr. WILSON thinks that these "were never intended to be included under the ordinary provisions of the civil service law." The league points out that in its opinion Mr. WILSON goes against precedent and against the opinion of the law officers of the United States Government. In 1907 the Attorney General gave a formal opinion that Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue might, in the discretion of the President, be included in the competitive classified service. A like ruling was made as to Deputy Marshals by the Controller of the Treasury in 1910. We are confident that Mr. WILSON will yet see his way clear to adopt these rulings for his own guidance, and to apply the merit system logically and consistently, as he has done in the Consular Service.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

The medical inspectors in the schools examined last year 287,469 children, a little over one-third the total of 825,000. Almost three-fourths of those examined needed the attention of doctors and of dentists.

The corps of medical inspectors is inadequate. The children number 42,000 more this year, but the budget increase recommended would merely cover this increased enrollment by the addition of five inspectors and nine nurses and eleven dentists for the treatment of children whose parents are too poor to afford private treatment.

Judging by the reports of children examined in 1912, there are over 426,000 in the public schools with defective teeth. The defects result in malformed jaws, occluded nasal passages, enlarged tonsils, poor digestion, and ill-nourished bodies. Appropriations for free medical treatment should be strictly limited to the children of poor families, but the medical inspection of all school children is a public matter. It should be provided at public expense, and care should be taken to warn parents of the certain consequences following neglect of their children's welfare. The Department of Health has asked for the increased appropriation, which, if ratified by the Board of Estimate, we think would be well expended.

AN INDEX OF EVENTS.

With the third issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, now being distributed, covering the news of the quarter ended Oct. 1, some measure of the value of this chronicle of events, and master-key to all newspapers, is given in its list of libraries in sixty-three cities of the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, and the Philippine Islands where files of THE TIMES may be consulted. In this city alone there are forty-seven libraries which authorize the announcement that files of THE NEW YORK TIMES are kept by them and are accessible. Doubtless, THE INDEX has stimulated the keeping of files of other leading newspapers, since its grouped references to the news events, giving the date in each case, unlock the pages of all of them in which the important daily news of the world is published simultaneously.

THE INDEX has by now obtained a place with the chief books of reference on the desks and shelves of the most important institutions in the country. It is used not only by the editors of newspapers in their knitting together of the dispatches from the near and remote portions of the earth with the events that have gone before, in the offices of publishers, and in the reference libraries of cities and universities, but attorneys in making up their cases, railroad officers in reviewing the news concerning their systems, and managers of great industries and of business houses find valuable its rapid summaries of their activities as presented by the press.

THE TIMES has spared no cost or effort in perfecting its quarterly INDEX as a compendium of events. Its system of cross-references is such that every subject that meets the public eye has its appropriate heading, giving chronologically its development from day to day, and explicitly related to kindred subjects. The news is necessarily published in fragments. By means of this INDEX it is thrown in historical perspective, its accounts become complete, clear, and full-bodied, and their value as contemporaneous documents is increased manifold.

NEWSPAPERS AS WORKS OF ART.

Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES of The Springfield Republican contended in his lecture to the students of the Columbia School of Journalism on Monday that the newspaper should be a work of art. Apart from the moral and ethical responsibilities which burden newspaper owners and editors, therefore, they carry also a burden of aesthetic responsibility. Mr. BOWLES indicated that on its artistic side a newspaper should be "well constructed, typographically, intelligently proportioned and arranged as to its contents, with suitable headlines correctly epitomizing the news . . . and fairly indicating by their size its relative importance." Also, a newspaper should be clearly printed, its illustrations should be helpful in telling the news story, and ugly advertising display should be avoided.

As a matter of fact, Mr. BOWLES'S ideas of art in newspaper making are shared by all, or nearly all, editors and publishers, though it must be admitted that there have been newspapers, and of large popularity, too, in which the art seemed to be of the puzzling cubist or futurist quality. It is true, also, that as the business of newspaper making has increased and prospered understanding, at least, of the art has developed also. But the conditions of producing a modern newspaper containing all the news of the world up to the hour of going to press are such that the artistic qualities are preserved with great difficulty. Modern mechanical appliances for making newspapers are wonderful and useful, but their employment has not as yet bettered the appearance of the printed sheet.

The well-trained printers who used to be such sticklers for the niceties of their art have been displaced by alert operatives who know little of the rules of style which used to prevail in the trade. Making a modern newspaper is rapid work, and many pages are now prepared for the fast-running presses in the time which used to be given to the preparation of one or two. Against all these difficulties the modern journalist who has regard for the artistic form of his product must contend as best he can. That the difficulties will be overcome in time, and the newspaper of the near future will show great improvement in its artistic quality is not to be doubted, but it must be remembered that the scope and field of the popular newspaper grow and extend daily, that every succeeding period of twenty-four hours develops new problems for the editor and printer to solve, and that while art is long, life is not only fleeting but of indefinite and bewildering variety.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Is the Man as He Lived.

Formal or ceremonial eulogy of the dead is so apt to be the crediting of its subject with all the recognized virtues, that it rarely presents to the mind a picture of an individual or personality, recognizable by those who had known and dealt with him as such. This lack of definiteness does not mark the praises of the late ROBERT C. OGDEN, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS BROWN at the memorial service held on Sunday, and in one passage, notable alike for its simplicity and its eloquence, the eulogist presented the man who lived to serve exactly as he was. In it Dr. BROWN said of Mr. OGDEN:

> Self-respect marked him, but not self-assertion. He was very modest. In discussion he was never eager to be heard. This was not because of feebleness of opinion or an idle mind. I think his deference in counsel was due to his respect for the individuality of his associates. He was never a dictator. He was very tolerant. Even views which he thought radically wrong did not awaken bitterness in him toward those who held them. He had a scrupulous sense of justice, and, beyond that, a delicate consideration for others. His firmness was never pugnacity. His atmosphere was one of peace and faith.
>
> We found an integrity in him which belonged to his very stuff. He was absolutely sincere and high-minded. He could not have posed or intrigued. Personal display was strange to him. In public and in private he had the dignity and the courtesy of a disciplined and cultivated spirit.
>
> There was a certain Puritan reserve about him at times, and great self-control, but nothing cold, and no lack of humor. His feelings lay deep—welling up quietly now and then in evidence of hidden reserves. But he was always genial and sympathetic, giving one a sense of personal interest—you felt that you were understood and regarded.

And just this, and all of this, Mr. OGDEN was. The accuracy of the description will be best appreciated by those whose relations with him were closest, but others, mere acquaintances of a single meeting, yet gained much the same realization of what the man was.

Evil Money Spent Admirably.

Few more curious and interesting figures, and few in certain ways more puzzling, than that which his Serene Highness, ALBERT, Prince of Monaco, presents to the thoughtful mind, have ever come from abroad to test the possibilities of American courtesy.

He is an object of curiosity, as the ruler, in some senses real and in others nominal, of a principality a little, but not much, bigger than a pocket-handkerchief, that is at once among the most beautiful and the most vicious places in Europe. He is interesting because he is a man of real and high achievement, the result of many years devoted to original and efficient research along lines of recognized importance. He is puzzling because, being the advanced scientist and generous promoter of science that he unquestionably is, he still remains content with drawing the magnificent income he spends so well from a source as vile and despicable as any that could be mentioned—except, perhaps, just one.

Monaco is not exactly a den of thieves, since its victims know with mathematical certainty that their money will be gently taken away from them if they go there, but its one business or industry is as incongruous with the morality and economics of to-day as would be a revival of toll-taking as practiced by the robber Barons of old, and lacks the excuse which that had of requiring the display of courage and energy. It is not even gambling that is conducted at Monaco, since the aleatory element is confined to the players, the "bank" taking no risks whatever.

But just as respectable people visit Monte Carlo, though they know it to be a centre whence spread worse fevers than those of old Panama, so they meet and honor and praise the man who could clean it up if he would, but who prefers to let it provide him with the means and the leisure for studying the physics and the biology of the sea. His American entertainers are as puzzling as he—and he only another illustration of human inconsistency. What ALBERT does, however, is no more strange than that the incomparable genius of NEWTON did not prevent that master scientist from covering reams of paper with driveling imbecilities about prophecy and the Book of Revelation, or from valuing these absurdities rather more, seemingly, than he did his "Principia." We are indeed fearfully and wonderfully made—in compartments.

A Mystery Full of Charm.

Evidently taking themselves very seriously, and as evidently expecting other people to keep straight faces, the philatelists have gathered here again to show each other and the rest of us the bits of paper to the acquisition of which, for no known reason, so much of time and money are devoted.

But it's all right. He is a distinctly inhuman person who has not had the stamp-collecting fever at least once in his life.

Susceptibility to that disease, as to another with a somewhat similar name—haemaphilia—seems to be closely confined to men and boys, and why girls and women are almost immune to its ravages would be an interesting subject for some mousing scientist's inquiry. Perhaps it is because the female, whether or not more deadly than the male, has more of practical good sense and scorns illusive joys.

And stamp-collecting is such an innocent mania! Comparatively few collectors steal their stamps, and they all have a commendable passion for authenticity. Rash expenditure marks only here and there one of them, and there is no known record of weeping widows or ragged children to the discredit of philately.

From one point of view, no collecting is quite as "pure" as that of stamps, for they are absolutely worthless in any of the ways that distract other collectors from mere getting. The price of a stamp depends on just one quality—scarceness. Not beauty or historical association has anything to do with a stamp's value—it must simply be rare, preferably unique. Then it can be of repulsive ugliness or issued from the most obscure corner of the world; it is none the less a treasure.

There is, after all, something fine about this. It is so magnificently unreasonable, so deliberately absurd!

MURAL PAINTING COURSE.

An Atelier Established for Advanced Art Students.

The long-discussed atelier where advanced students can gain practical experience in mural decoration has at last been established in New York City. The system has worked satisfactorily among architects who for several years have had such a school of instruction for advanced pupils, and for two years past the National Sculptors' Society has used the same system with excellent results, but up to the present time there has been no place for the instruction of art students who have finished their ordinary school course and attained facility in the drawing of the figure, and who desire to obtain familiarity with the special problems of mural painting and the allied arts used in decoration, such as stained glass, wood carving, polychrome sculpture, &c.

Only a limited number of students will be accepted, and these will be employed on decorative work of practical utility. Money prizes will be given for the best designs submitted at concours to be held at stated intervals during the year. The atelier will be under the management of William Laurel Harris, Arthur Crisp, Katherine S. Dreier and Ada Proper.

GOOD LOOKS A HINDRANCE.

Woman Secretary Complains That They Retard Her Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a young woman secretary, stenographic, and understand my work. Unfortunately I am of the slim, good-looking type, and well educated. I say unfortunately, because in the past my good looks have been anything but a help to me, rather a hindrance, and a bad one at that.

I am earnest, anxious to succeed, studious and broad-minded, but it is maddening to be hired for appearance. I do not say that this applies to all employers—it does not.

Will some one please solve the puzzle?

M. V. C.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

Carmania's Log Book Puzzling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the story of the rescue of the Volturno's passengers taken from the Carmania's log book, as published in THE TIMES, one cannot but have difficulty in deriving the true meaning of certain phrases used by Capt. Barr in describing the manoeuvres of the Cunarder, for instance:

> Weather a gale from N. N. W. . . . If time, will run to windward and look for your boats. . . . Carmania will steam N. W. twenty miles and look for boats. . . . My intention to stop close to windward and pick up boats from you. . . . Will run to leeward and drop some rafts. Try to get them. . . . At 4:30 P. M. I stopped close on the Volturno's lee and dropped six life rafts. He could not apparently move his engines, and they drove past ahead of him.

I am not a seafaring man nor a near authority on nautical matters, but I have always been led to believe that an object will drift from windward to leeward, and how Capt. Barr expected the Volturno's missing boats to drift into the teeth of a northwest gale, or how life rafts launched in the lee of the Volturno could be expected to drift toward that vessel, or how boats from the Volturno could be picked up by the Carmania to windward, are all beyond me.

LANDLUBBER.

New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

Income Tax on Graft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of all the enormous sums of money certain persons are swiping from the public funds of the State and City of New York, will the gentlemen who are getting the money swear to the income tax assessors that they never got it? By heck, if there is any honor among thieves, they ought to be decent enough to allow the State and city, at least, an income tax rake-off.

W. J. L.

New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

BICHLORIDE TABLETS.

Various Suggestions for Preventing Accidental Poisoning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The number of cases of poisoning—both intentional and accidental—with bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) tablets has grown to an alarming extent in this country, and we can not expect to reduce the number of fatalities due to this poison until the sale of the tablets is restricted and the manufacturers of the tablets forced to put them up in such a way that they are easily distinguished from any other kind of tablets even in the dark. At present any one can buy these tablets with practically no more difficulty than buying candies. The continuous application of the bichloride solution is by no means harmless, and it is rather surprising that other bactericides just as effective as bichloride, but without its poisonous character, have not replaced the latter in common use.

A State law restricting the sale of bichloride tablets to prescriptions is of little value if a neighboring State does not have a similar law, but the Federal Food and Drug law would be the proper medium through which the sale of bichloride could be regulated. The Federal Food and Drug law, still comparatively new, has done immense good to the public, but it should be revised from time to time in order to meet new needs.

Doubtless the best and most practical way to prevent accidental swallowing of bichloride tablets is to force the manufacturers to wrap up each tablet separately in black paper bearing the word poison with a scull and cross bones in red or white ink, coloring the tablets and giving them a shape which will make them not only different from other tablets, but also make the word poison and scull plainly visible; a cylinder shape twice as long as wide will be an ideal form to meet both requirements.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913. C. B.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let there be passed a law that no druggist shall incorporate more than a certain small amount (to be designated) of poison in each tablet. Let us say that bichloride of mercury shall not be put up in tablets of more than one-quarter grain each. If such a rule had been in effect Mr. Levy would have had to take 120 pills in order to get 30 grains of the drug into his stomach, and no great harm could have come to him when he groped in the dark for medicine unless he had set out with suicidal intent.

To take four pills of the strength I advocate would give the physicians one grain of poison to counteract, and while I am no chemist I should believe that that dose would give a man a chance to recover in a fairly undamaged condition. If a strong solution of the poison is needed it will be easy to throw in enough pills. TOXICUS.

New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having bottles all one shape is apt to cause confusion as to the contents. I would suggest for poison in liquid form a bottle constructed like an hour glass; for tablets a bottle triangular in shape with a metallic screw top.

Both the above will be recognized by a sense of touch. WILLIAM C. DEANE.

New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deadly bichloride of mercury may easily be dispensed with as a household disinfectant. The well-known peroxide of hydrogen is efficient and, in tablespoonsful doses, harmless.

If something cheaper is desired a small vial of one grain permanganate of potash tablets can be kept on hand, and one of these tablets added to a pint of water as required. Two or more of these tablets taken by mouth would give no bad result. Its vile, nauseating taste and the purple color of its solution would undoubtedly prevent any mistake being made. Its only disadvantage is that it leaves a yellow stain. I.

New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

Rabbis Not Tammany Partisans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish in your news columns a communication signed by a number of prominent citizens in support of the candidacy of Mr. McCall. Among the names given is mine. There may be in the city another of my name. If so he may be referred to. It is certainly not I. I am glad to be found in such distinguished company, but I am not in favor of the Tammany candidate.

RABBI ALEXANDER LYONS.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to note my name among those to whom a luncheon had been given yesterday noon by the Hon. Judge McCall, for the reason that it seems to have created an erroneous impression among my parishioners and friends with regard to my attitude toward partisan politics. I am absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to meddling in politics, save in so far as it concerns the civic virtue and purity of a community. Only then do I believe it the bounden duty of every clergyman to assert himself, even from the pulpit.

I consented to attend the meeting yesterday only after Mr. Benjamin Blumenthal, whom I regard highly, had assured me that my presence there would help dissipate the impression that there is such a thing as a Jewish vote. B. A. TINTNER,

Rabbi Congregation Mount Zion.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

Mr. Elkus Praised by Mitchel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I very much appreciate the letter of "Columbia" which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES in support of Mr. Elkus, the Democratic nominee for Associate Judgeship of the Court of Appeals. Many voters will be interested to learn what such a man as John Purroy Mitchel thinks of Mr. Elkus:

> I am sure that, if elected to the position for which you have been nominated, you would regard broadly and sympathetically all legislation enacted for the promotion of the general welfare, and as the wage-earners are vitally concerned in legislation and in the interpretation of legislation of this character I feel that your election would place on the bench of our highest court a man well qualified by experience and sympathy to discharge the duties of that great office in such a manner as best to conserve the interests of all the people. C. C. N. Y.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

Thomas A. Burke In Ninth District.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue, under the heading "Voters' guide for the New Assembly," you state that William J. McRoberts, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District of Kings, has the Independence League indorsement.

This same statement has been made before in other publications. The Independence League has not indorsed Mr. William J. McRoberts. It has named its own candidate, Mr. Thomas A. Burke, who, unlike Mr. McRoberts, has stood for progressive principles for quite a number of years, and who, if elected, will stand for principles for which the Independence League has stood since its inception. EDMUND O'CONNOR,

State Committeeman Independence League, Ninth Assembly District, Kings County.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1913.

Columbia Societies Too Noisy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any possibility for people who wish to sleep at night to find relief from the rowdyism which exists in some of the fraternity houses of Columbia College? I have reference to one in which the occupants kept the neighborhood awake last night until 1 o'clock by their racketing. It seems that these scholarly young men were having some kind of drinking bout, and this ceremony was accompanied by the howling of college songs, all sorts of catcalls, &c. Surely if such noises issued from a private residence the police would interfere.

New York, Oct. 28, 1913. S. V. P.

"AMENDMENT NO. 1"

Bad, Socialistic, Unconstitutional, Drawn by Single Taxers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the proposed Constitutional amendment (No. 1), usually referred to as the "Excess Condemnation Amendment," I desire to indorse your editorial article against it, and I also desire to reply to the letters of Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, and others published by you. Mr. Binkerd, with the characteristic shrewdness of that small group of semi-Socialists who are in favor of this proposal to change our fundamental law, limits the scope of the amendment to the taking of so-called "gores, strips and triangles," while he is absolutely silent as to the other cases which are within the scope of this amendment. Furthermore, the group of persons, principally in this city, who are the sponsors for this amendment actually intend that it shall cover all cases where the city takes land for a public use and where the value of surrounding property will be increased thereby.

In this way it is proposed to tax (or rob) the owner of private property in order that he shall not reap any part of the increase in the value of his land. Those who are in favor of this amendment assert they want to secure for the city the so-called "unearned increment." If the city is entitled to compensation for the increase in the value of land surrounding parks and other public places, then the proper method to gain that increase is to assess the adjoining land owner for benefits, but under no circumstances should the adjoining land owner be deprived of his private property when it is the express purpose of the city to devote the same to private uses thereafter either by sale or lease.

At the present time there is ample Constitutional authority for taking land where it is to be devoted to a public use, so that it is unnecessary to confer upon cities any further Constitutional authority, unless it be intended to take property for uses not public. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

> The Legislature may authorize cities *to take more land and property than is needed* for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending, or relocating the parks, public places, highways, or streets; provided, however, that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than *sufficient to form suitable building sites* abutting on such park, public place, highway, or street. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such park, public place, highway, or street as is needed therefor, *the remainder may be sold or leased.* (Italics by undersigned.)

It is apparent from the phraseology of the above amendment that a city could take land facing upon public parks and highways and could later sell the same land to persons who would devote it to all sorts of uses, as, for instance, apartment houses, stores, hotels, &c. Evidently, the sponsors for this proposed amendment think that this excess land would be considered taken for a public use merely because the City Treasury would receive the purchase price on a sale or the rent where the property was leased, but that any such idea is sound from a Constitutional standpoint cannot be maintained for one moment in view of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

I contend that this proposed amendment is contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and, furthermore, is unwise from a practical standpoint, because it would result in the wildest sort of land speculation in the City of New York, and under a Tammany régime the city would have its debt increased $100,000,000 in no time. As to the Constitutional phase of the question, the following quotations from court decisions should be sufficient:

Madisonville Traction Co. vs. St. Bernard Mining Co., 196 U. S., 239.

The Court in this case (per Mr. Justice Harlan, at p. 251) said:

> "There ought not to be any dispute, at this day, in reference to the principles which must control in all cases of the condemnation of private property for public purposes. It is fundamental in American jurisprudence that private property cannot be taken by the Government, national or State, except for purposes which are of a public character, although such taking be accompanied by compensation to the owner. That principle, this court has said, grows out of the essential nature of all free Governments."

In Fallbrook Irrigation District vs. Bradley, 164 U. S., 112, the late Justice Peckham (at p. 161) said:

> "The use for which private property is to be taken must be a public one, whether the taking be by the exercise of the right of eminent domain or by that of taxation."

The proposition involved in the proposed amendment is unsound, because it would subject the municipalities of the State to very large bond issues for land which might not be used and which might become very unprofitable, to say nothing of the chance for graft in the selection and purchase of sites, and even in the condemnation proceedings.

W. CLEVELAND RUNYON.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

THE CITY'S FASCINATION.

When the sun is shining brightly, and the day is like a dream,
I am longing for the forests, and a friendly singing stream,
For the murmur of the mountains with their toes dipped in the sea—
But I'm living in the city and the hills are not for me.

When the winds are whistling wildly 'round the buildings great and tall,
Through the rattle of the traffic, I can hear the ocean call,
And I want to go a-sailing where the dream-tale islands be—
But, I'm living in the city and those isles are not for me.

When the rain is softly falling, and the shadows sadly creep,
It is then I like the country and the silence of the deep,
Like the peace that is the portion of the trapper and the free—
But, I'm living in the city and that peace is not for me.

When the lights begin a-shining, and the band begins to play,
And the slaves of toil and trouble learn at last that they may play,
It is then I find a pleasure in the pain of things that be—
For, I'm living in the city and that pleasure's all for me.

And it's sometimes I am foolish, and it's sometimes I am wise,
And it's often that I find my hell, and sometimes paradise;
But, the hell I am forgetting, and the heaven I can see—
For, I'm living in the city and that heaven is for me.

EDMUND LEAMY.

TIMES INDEX SHOWS HENNESSY'S FIGHT

Career of Sulzer's Graft Investigator Boiled Down for Busy People.

ABOUT MEN HE ATTACKED

Developments in Sulzer's Trial Have Four Pages in This Handbook of Three Months' News.

The third issue of The New York Times Index, described on its title page as "A Master-Key to All Newspapers," but complete as a reference book, giving grouped summaries of events for each quarter, has just been issued for the months of July, August, and September. Those who wish to know the date of a development in the news under any head will find it in this index.

The completeness of its condensed accounts is indicated in the following excerpt, comprising the references to "One Hennessy":

HENNESSY, John A.—investigates Department of Efficiency and Economy, Aug. 8, 2:3; Aug. 10, II., 3:4; attacks record of Horgan, showing that he had been arrested six times; examines Delaney and Fitzpatrick, Aug. 12, 2:7; application for warrant for arrest of M. T. Horgan denied by court, Aug. 15, 2:8; Owen Kearney refuses to answer subpoena, Aug. 16, 2:4; indictments against two corporations and four individuals returned by Grand Jury in Rockland County; issues statement complaining that funds for inquiry have been cut off by Tammany Legislature, Aug. 19, 3:3, 4; editorial, Aug. 29, 8:2; gets warrants against M. T. Horgan and Owen Kearney, Aug. 21, 2:8; Horgan refuses to answer questions, Aug. 22, 3:2; relations with Sulzer rumored to be strained, Aug. 26, 6:2; denies he has had differences with Sulzer, Aug. 29, 3:3; says proceedings against Matthew T. Horgan and Owen Kearney will be suspended until conclusion of impeachment trial, Aug. 30, 4:5; urges indictment of William H. Fitzpatrick and James J. Lannon for conspiracy and perjury, Sept. 8, 5:1; makes new graft charges and seeks indictments at Buffalo; attacks Norman Mack, Sept. 10, 6:4; J. P. Morrissey is suspended by Com. Carlisle because of charges, Sept. 11, 6:6; John Pallace denies charge; Norman E. Mack prepares to answer charge, Sept. 13, 3:7; is sued for libel by Norman Mack; amplifies charges, Sept. 16, 22:1; lays Erie County fraud case before District Attorney Dudley, Sept. 23, 6:7.

The figures following the dates refer, of course, to the page and column of THE TIMES in which each report may be looked up and read in detail, should fuller information be needed. A further illustration of the thoroughness of this index is shown in the fact that each of the men concerned in Mr. Hennessy's investigations has his niche in the proper alphabetical position, thus:

CARLISLE, (Com.) John N.—called before Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy to explain use of "natural" instead of "fluxed" asphalt, July 16, 9:3; enjoined by Warner-Quinlan Co. from opening highway bids, Aug. 5, 6:7; announces apportionment of funds for roads, Aug. 26, 13:6; his work, editorial, Sept. 13, 10:4; gives out statement on work of Highway Department, Sept. 29, 6:4; editorial, Sept. 30, 12:3.

DELANEY, John H.—his department being investigated by John A. Hennessy, Aug. 8, 2:3; Aug. 10, II., 3:4; holds up 31 highway contracts because of evidence of favoritism, Aug. 10, II., 3:8; examined by John A. Hennessy, Aug. 12, 2:7; appoints Wood D. Loudoun to investigate Highway Department, Aug. 13, 2:4.

FITZPATRICK, William H.—indictment for conspiracy and perjury sought by John A. Hennessy, Sept. 8, 5:1; further charges made by Hennessy, Sept. 10, 6:4.

HORGAN, Matthew T.—subpoenaed by John A. Hennessy, Aug. 6, 2:3; past is brought up by John A. Hennessy; admits having been arrested, but denies charges against his honesty, Aug. 12, 2:7; Supreme Court denies application of J. A. Hennessy for warrant for arrest, Aug. 15, 2:8; warrant against him is obtained by John A. Hennessy, Aug. 21, 2:8; refuses to answer questions, Aug. 22, 3:2.

KEARNEY, Owen—compelled to resign as Superintendent of Canals, July 11, 11:2; Hennessy obtains warrant, Aug. 21, 2:8.

LANNON, James J.—indictment sought by John A. Hennessy for conspiracy and perjury, Sept. 8, 5:1.

MACK, Norman E.—comment on Sulzer's case, Aug. 16, 2:4; blames lack of advertising for England's refusal to participate in Panama-Pacific Exposition, Aug. 18, 4:2; predicts McCall will be elected Mayor, Aug. 31, 2:2; is charged by John A. Hennessy of not recording camp

CRUSH AT WEDDING OF MISS LEISHMAN

Priest Reproaches Crowd That Storms Geneva Church at Her Marriage to Duke of Croy.

HONEYMOON TO BE IN SPAIN

Croy Resigns Commission in Kaiser's Guards—Leishman Denies Rumors of Family Objections.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Oct. 28.—The little Catholic Church of St. Joseph was overcrowded this morning for the religious marriage of Miss Nancy Leishman and the Duke of Croy. About 2,000 persons gathered outside to watch the arrival and departure of the parties to the ceremony, which was conducted by the Abbé Blanchard and lasted an hour. It ended with the celebration of mass.

The behavior of the crowd in the church was so irreverent that the Abbé appealed several times to the people to behave better.

A dozen persons signed the register. The bride's party, besides Mr. and Mrs. Leishman, the parents of the bride, included Mr. and Mrs. Irwin B. Laughlin, and Countess Louis de Gontaut-Biron, the bride's sister, while among the bridegroom's party were his mother and two brothers and Count Apponyi, who was the best man.

The church was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums, lilies, and orange blossoms, all of white. Geneva had been ransacked for blooms and many had been brought from the South of France and from Sicily.

The bride's dress was a Parisian gown of white velvet. It was trimmed with ropes of pearls and rose point lace, and was almost covered with a veil, which was edged with pearls to keep it down in conformity with the present straight-falling fashion.

The bride wore the Brussels lace veil worn by her mother at the latter's wedding. There were no bridesmaids and no uniforms were worn.

A luncheon followed the ceremony. It was given at the Hotel National, where both parties had been staying. The Duke and Duchess, the latter in a dress of gray velvet and with a fur toque to match, left here in an automobile for France in the afternoon. The honeymoon wil be spent in Spain. The couple will go later to Paris, and will then settle at Dülmen, the Duke's seat in Germany.

The Duke's mother arrived last night to attend to-day's ceremony. She would have been present yesterday but for indisposition. Slight illness also prevented the Duke's only sister, who is married to Prince Franz of Bavaria, from coming to Geneva.

The Duke has resigned his Lieutenancy in the Emperor William's Garde du Corps.

The young couple to-day appeared in the happiest spirits. Geneva had never before seen a "grand marriage" celebrated with so much secrecy. The journalists had been practically ignored.

The statements that the Duke's relatives object to the marriage are now denied emphatically by Mr. Leishman, who attributes them to "irresponsible correspondents."

According to the Swiss law, the names, ages, and occupations of a couple, of whatever rank, must be placarded on the walls of the Town Hall in which they are going to be married two or three weeks before the ceremony. There is no "special license" in this country even for millionaires or Princes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.—A telegram to The Times from Geneva says:

"I understand that no opposition to the Duke of Croy's marriage came from Prussia. The various rumors circulated as to the German Emperor being opposed to it are unfounded.

"Some of the Duke's Austrian relations, however, appear not altogether in favor of the match, partly because they dread possible legal complications, partly because they feel that a member of the aristocracy of such ancient lineage as the Duke of Croy ought not to marry any but his equal in birth."

A telegram to The Daily Mail from Geneva says:

"Great disorder ocurred at the wedding. An immense crowd gathered outside the church, swarmed in as soon as the doors were opened, and fought fiercely for places. Benches and chairs were broken in the struggle. Hundreds waited outside, unable to get in."

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of imported Silks, designed expressly for the purpose of
Informal Evening Dress
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CONSTIPATION

CROZIER WEDDING SURPRISE

Chief of Ordnance to Marry Miss Williams in London on Friday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Announcement was made to-day at the American Embassy that Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, and Miss Mary Williams of Washington, would marry on Friday in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Dr. Ellison, a friend, officiating. The dozen guests to be present will include Ambassador and Mrs. Page. Col. George O. Squier, military attaché, will be best man. William Williams, ex-Immigration Commissioner at New York, will give the bride away.

Miss Williams is thirty-five. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Augustus Williams and has been Summering in Versailles, the guest of Mrs. Paul Morton.

Gen. Crozier arrived in London Oct. 18 on ordnance business, as everybody supposed. He guarded the secret of his matrimonial intention well, even Gen. Wood and intimate friends in Washington having no inkling of his real purpose in sailing. In England it was thought that Gen. Crozier was taking a vacation.

Gen. Crozier was stopping at the Ritz, Paris, last week, but visited his fiancée, who arrived with Mrs. Morton at Claridge's Sunday. A brother of Miss Williams arrived on the Mauretania yesterday. The marriage is not a sudden romance, but the friut of years of friendship. The Pages gave a small dinner to-night for Gen. Crozier and his fiancée. They decline to say where their honeymoon will be spent, but they will sail for America on Nov. 5.

MISS L. P. THWEATT WEDS.

Married to Oscar J. Meyer in North Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Miss Louise Peterson Thweatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stephens Thweatt, to Oscar Jackson Meyer of Germantown, Penn., was celebrated in the North Presbyterian Church, 155th Street and Broadway, last night. The Rev. Dr. John Mackay, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin meteor, trimmed in duchess and point lace with pearl trimming, and a court train. Her lace veil was caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Mrs. Samuel J. Shivers as matron of honor and four bridesmaids, Miss Sara Helm Thweatt and Miss Nancy Ruth Thweatt, sisters of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Helm Martin of Philadelphia and Miss Otillie Steinhilber. Mrs. Shivers wore a Parisian gown of pastel green with duchess lace and girdle of pink touched with fur. The bridesmaids were in shadow lace dresses with draperies of pink satin and carried pink Killarney roses.

Jonathan Meyer, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Alex. Hardwick S. Thweatt, Donald McLeod Wilber, both of New York; P. Edwin Paulson, and Webster Warner of Philadelphia.

A reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's parents, 600 West 150th Street, for the bridal party and a few intimate friends. The couple left later on their honeymoon, and will live in Germantown. The bride's father is General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway.

MISS BEATRIX JONES TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones to Marry Prof. Max Farrand.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones has announced the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Beatrix Cadwalader Jones, to Prof. Max Farrand of Yale University.

Miss Jones, who came out several years ago, chose a professional rather than a society career, and took up landscape gardening, studying the art both here and abroad, and designing several beautiful bits of landscape work. With her mother she has spent much time in Europe. She is a niece of Mrs. Edith Wharton, the author of many well-known novels.

Prof. Farrand was graduated from Princeton in 1892, and later studied in Liepsic and Heidelberg. He has served as a professor in many universities, including the Wesleyan University, Leland Stanford University, Cornell, and Yale, and is now Professor of History at the latter. He is a member of the Princeton, Century, Graduates,' and other clubs.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

RECEPTION FOR JUNE BRIDE.

Miss Margaret Bates and F. A. Goddard Wedded Since Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Austin Bates of 107 Riverside Drive, have sent out invitations for the wedding reception on Nov. 15 for their only daughter, Margaret, and Frederick Arthur Goddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goddard of this city. The young people were married on June 28 in the Church of the Intercession in East 158th Street, the Rev. Dr. Winslow officiating, the day after the bride's family left the city for their camp in the Adirondacks.

Their engagement had been announced a short time previous to this. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard will reside at 454 Riverside Drive.

Milburn-Steele Wedding Saturday.

Devereux Milburn, the polo player, accompanied by his fiancée, Miss Nancy Steele, visited the office of Thomas O'Connell, Town Clerk of the Town of North Hempstead at Manhasset, L. I., yesterday, and got a marriage license. Their wedding is to take place on Saturday in Westbury, L. I. Mr. Milburn gave his age as 32, and his occupation that of a lawyer. Miss Steele is the daughter of Charles Steele, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Miss Koues, Bride of Dr. Sachs.

Miss Mary Parmly Koues, daughter of George Ellsworth Koues, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her father, 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, to Dr. Ernest Sachs of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Sachs is a son of Prof. Julius Sachs of the Teachers College, Columbia University. After a short wedding trip Dr. and Mrs. Sachs will live in St. Louis.

Miss Mabel Ross Weds T. A. Hardy.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Wisner Ross and Toney Arnold Hardy took place Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Thrall Van Etten, at 125 East Main Street, Port Jervis.

HEDGES—ROSS.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Hedges, daughter of Dr. Ellis W. Hedges of Plainfield, N. J., and Cleveland Caldwell Ross of Newburg, N. Y. Miss Hedges made her debut at the Plainfield Park Club last season. Mr. Ross is a mechanical engineer, and was graduated from Stevens Institute.

COHN—LEWINE.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cora Cohn, to Hiram S. Lewine of this city. Mr. Lewine is a graduate of Columbia, class of '07.

'TANTE' REFLECTS SPIRIT OF NOVEL

With a Splendid Characterization by Ethel Barrymore, Who Is Warmly Welcomed.

HAIDEE WRIGHT SCORES

Though First Two Acts Move Slowly, Haddon Chambers Has Made Fine Dramatization of Mrs. Sedgwick's Story.

TANTE, a comedy in four acts by C. Haddon Chambers. At the Empire Theatre.

Madame Okraska (Tante)	Ethel Barrymore
Gregory Jardine	Charles Cherry
Franz Lippheim	William Ingersoll
Claude Drew	E. Henry Edwards
Karen Woodruff	Eileen Van Biene
Mrs. Talcott	Lizzie Hudson Collier
Mrs. Forrester	Mabel Archdall
Miss Scrotton	Haidee Wright
Vickers	Frank McCoy
Maid	Frances Landy

Mr. Haddon Chambers's dramatization of Mrs. Sedgwick's novel "Tante" proves in spite of two rather slow-moving acts to be a work of exceptional adroitness. It brings to the stage the essential phases of character revealed in the novel, and discloses the important features of the story. And in doing these things it provides rather brilliant opportunities for several of the players engaged, among whom, last night, Miss Ethel Barrymore was naturally accorded the very warmest welcome. Moreover Miss Barrymore by an illuminating impersonation of the highly interesting if not wholly sympathetic pianiste, Madame Okraska, fully justified the enthusiasm of her audience at the Empire.

Miss Barrymore is to be specially appreciated for resisting the temptation to make Madame Okraska "sympathetic," and the woman's pose and poise, her self-appreciation, and her cynical good humor were most adroitly conveyed. It was, in fact, an exceptionally brilliant performance of a very difficult part, and one in which the general mood and accompanying characteristics made new demands upon an actress hitherto largely engaged with more gracious and appealing phases of human nature.

To those who have not read Mrs. Sedgwick's novel it may be as well to mention that "Tante" is an exceptionally fine study of human selfishness as it is not infrequently found in conjunction with that form of variable hysteria known as the artistic temperament. And in the book as in the play, where visible form Olga, impersonal and impartial, the struggle results when this love of self interposes as a deterrent upon the happiness of others.

The others in this case are "Tante's" ward, Karen Woodruff, and a rather literal-minded English banker who refuses to bow at "Tante's" shrine, and who is so far a Philistine as to resent the intrusion into his household, at "Tante's" invitation, of a peculiarly notorious French actress. Whereupon Karen herself leaves the house, goes again to live with "Tante," and is only reconciled to her husband after she herself is a victim of the pianist's unreasoning love of self. For "Tante" loving love is at last a victim of the passion, becomes a sentimentalized lady-killer poet, discovers him kissing Karen—against her will, of course—and turns Karen out, as she has several other guests in the course of her various tantrums.

Thus briefly detailed no very satisfying idea can be conveyed of the excellence and variety of Mrs. Sedgwick's characterization, nor of the details that are disclosed in Mr. Chambers's dramatic version of it. The play is especially absorbing from the time that Karen rejoins "Tante" in the country house. Here there is admirable and amusing contrast in the successive scenes, between the pianiste and the worshippin Miss Scrotton, avid of attention from the famous woman, and herself resentful of the intrusion of others into favor. The scene between the pair in which the masks are ultimately removed while Miss Scrotton bristles and "Tante" maintains her calm and poise is exceptionally brilliant in the stage sense.

The successive passages, too, in which "Tante" scores off the English lover, while apparently maintaining a spirit of humility and friendliness, are also most amusing. And there is a capital moment where "Tante," after conveying the impression that she is a much-abused woman, falls in a faint and is immediately revived by a word from Mrs. Talcott, whom she never by any chance deceives.

The sense of the story and the main character are excellently conveyed in the interview with Jardine, in which he bluntly gives credit to the composer and fails to express superlative appreciation of the performer in "Tante's" brewd manner of receiving his proposal. In the passage in which he assures the poet that with her "kisses are events," and in the developments after Karen's flight, with Mrs. Talcott "on the job" to see that "Tante's" propensity for mischief goes no further.

Mr. Chambers's fine balance is congratulated in the little scene with which he winds up the stage story of this remarkable personage, when "Tante," seeing that her influence with Karen is at an end, declares that she will "die game," seats herself at the piano, and has the satisfaction presently of seeing the girl and her husband silently listening to the music. Also, it may be well to mention for the benefit of those who have already known the novel that Franz Lippheim, the German violinist, plays his part in the stage version, and is the means of revealing at least a bit of snobbishness on the part of the English husband.

All in all, it is not often that a dramatization conveys so much of what is in a novel and merits at the same time such considerable praise as a play on its own account.

And last night, to add to the general satisfaction, there was some exceptionally fine acting, not only by Miss Barrymore, who played the creature of artificial emotions most skilfully, but by Miss Haidee Wright, who as Miss Scrotton, was particularly successful.

Miss Van Biene as Karen acted the rôle very well, but hardly suggested the impressionable type. Mr. Cherry was capital, and Lizzie Hudson Collier a delight. Good figures were contributed, also, by William Ingersoll and Mabel Archdall, and the general representation was marked by good taste and understanding.

HEMPEL FLED FROM LION.

He Roared and Beat Bass Drum in Orchestra, Soprano Says.

Frieda Hempel, leading coloratura soprano for the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, accompanied by her Florentine Spitz wearing a tiny yellow embroidered jacket. The prima donna said that the dog would appear with her on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House when she sang the rôle of the Marshalline in "Der Rosen Kavalier," by Richard Strauss.

During her stay in Berlin this Summer the manager of a lions' orchestra went to Mme. Hempel and asked her if she would sing to their accompaniment to show that the lions understood good music.

"After the conductor had urged me three or four times," the prima donna said, "I consented to go to the lions' cage just for fun. When I arrived there the hall was packed with people and the cage containing the strange-looking band was on the stage. One lion had a trombone, another a clarinet, a third had cymbals, another a cornet, while the biggest lion had a big bass drum in front of him. I do not know what made him do it, but directly I went inside with the conductor with my song in my hand the big lion roared out and started to bang the big drum all to pieces. He was so cross that I would not sing under such circumstances."

Florence Austin, Violinist, Appears.

Florence Austin, a young American violinist, made her first recital appearance here yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her largest numbers were a suite in G minor by F. Ries and Wieniawski's concerto in D minor. She also played a chaconne of Vitali, a prelude of Campagnoli, "Through the Snow," by Cecil Burleigh, a valse de concert by Musin, and "Air Hongrois" by Ernst. Edna Rothwell assisted at the piano.

DENIAL FROM EDNA MAY.

Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn Not to Return to the Stage, After All.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn (Edna May) requests a denial of the report, published in New York on Oct. 20, that she is going into vaudeville on a circuit in America.

Mrs. Lewisohn, who is now at Newmarket for the Houghton race meeting, to-day telegraphed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as follows: "Absolutely no truth in the report of my return to the stage. Cannot understand how such a report got circulated. Shall be grateful if denied."

Theatrical managers were puzzled last night by the cabled denial from Edna May—Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn—in London. One firm exhibited a cable from their London agents sent several weeks ago, saying that Edna May could be secured for vaudeville and that she was about to sign with B. F. Keith, but was willing to listen to other offers. The New York firm cabled back that they could not play her at this time. Several days later the early coming of Miss May was announced in the advertising matter in front of the Colonial Theatre, a Keith house. The explanation here was that publication of the story of Mrs. Lewisohn's prospective tour before the deal was finally completed caused her to change her mind at the last moment.

MR. HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Wonderful Performance of Piano Music in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Josef Hofmann, who in recent years has been returning more and more frequently to a warm welcome in the United States, comes again after an absence of nearly two years, and yesterday afternoon gave his first recital in Carnegie Hall. There was a very large audience and much enthusiasm for his playing.

At his last visit he seemed at the acme of his powers, but there were qualities in his performance at this recital that were even finer than anything he has hitherto displayed. His command of the technique of his instrument was never more perfect and absolutely secure; and there might well be wonder at the power, the delicacy, the certainty, the undemonstrative ease with which he mastered all that he demanded of himself. But with an artist who stands where Mr. Hofmann stands, technique is taken for granted. It must be considered by his listeners what he himself considers it, a means to an end, not a subject for marvel. For none has held higher ideals of his art than Mr. Hofmann, none has revealed a greater sincerity, a greater abhorrence of the element of sensation. Mr. Hofmann still does not wear his heart upon his sleeve, but what once seemed reserve and even aloofness in his attitude toward the music under his hands has given place to a complete absorption in it, a wholly sympathetic preoccupation with it.

It is true that his programme yesterday did not make the most exacting demands upon his interpretative powers, but there was matter in it of deep musical import; and it was said last night that had less interest. The set of variations by Handel in D minor from a harpsichord suite with which he began can hardly be made profoundly appealing to modern ears, even by all the marvels of his tone and the swift delicacy of his playing of the variations, and the Chaconne in F sharp minor by Mendelssohn. Of course, most discriminating music lovers are willing to join in the chorused desire that poor old Mendelssohn's pendulum will swing back again to where it more nearly belongs in a properly adjusted scheme of things; many may have thought that this particular fantasie was likelier than not to retard the swing. And yet with what sympathy and zeal did Mr. Hofmann play it! More can hardly be found in it than he found and brought to light.

He played Beethoven's "Sonate Pathetique" with a remarkably beautiful interpretation, concentrated in spirit, full of rhythmic energy, of singing tone, of clear articulation of its members and their exposition as the component parts of a well-ordered whole. The climax of the recital were doubtless Chopin's E flat minor Polonaise, in which there were some wonderful tonal effects, and the gloomy power and smoldering fire of the work were never more convincingly set forth, and last a Brahms waltz-suite. Upon this Mr. Hofmann wreaked himself with an intensity of conviction and a devotion of purpose that colored every measure of the music and revealed at its possible significance. It is hard to believe that its rather grandiloquence could have had a more overpowering or a more completely appropriate expression, or that its sentimentalities could be more finely spun into the semblance of true sentiment. Here was a performance that must needs have thrilled the admirers of this sonata.

Mr. Hofmann's listeners were entranced with nothing in his playing more than with his wonderful command of the tone of the pianoforte, now apparently raised to a higher power than ever; especially with the refinements of his pianissimo—the delicacy, clarity, and body of tone that he elicits here, its warmth and beauty, its variety of color, the subtle gradations, of his dynamics within the narrowest ranges, and the sense it provides of balance and poise which it is governed and by which one or another voice is projected gleaming against a shadowy accompaniment. It may be that Mr. Hofmann now and again forces the tone of his instrument to an unpleasant degree, and that somewhat greater moderation in this direction would be to its advantage; but it is not often that the temptation to this besets him.

The last group of his programme included Debussy's "Soirée en Gramade," in which this tonal magic counted for much, and pieces by Rachmaninoff, Dvorsky and Scriabine.

MISS HINKLE'S RECITAL.

A Good Voice and Style of Singing Shown in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Florence Hinkle in recent years has made a name for herself in New York as a soprano singer in concerts and in oratorio. Last evening she gave for the first time a song recital in Aeolian Hall, with a programme of music extending from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Purcell to modern French and English songs, and with a group of German Lieder.

Miss Hinkle's voice and method have before now won and deserved admiration, and they deserved it anew in their application to the music of this programme. She acquitted herself creditably in an air, with recitative, from Handel's "Giulio Cesare." Her singing of German songs showed a keen appreciation of the lyric style, and in Schubert's "Frühlingsglaube" especially she put much sincere sentiment. Her enunciation was especially good in her German and English songs.

DR. FULDA ARRIVES TO-DAY.

Playwright and Poet to be Guest of Germanistic Society of America.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the German playwright and poet, will arrive here to-day on the Imperator, coming as the guest of the Germanistic Society of America, under whose auspices he will deliver a lecture at the Hotel Astor Friday evening, and one at the Horace Mann Auditorium on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5. Next Saturday night he will attend the performance of his "Jugendfreunde" at the German Theatre and on Monday night, Nov. 3, he will deliver a lecture in Brooklyn under the joint auspices of the Germanistic Society and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

A special performance of his "Talisman" will be given at the German Theatre on Dec. 17, upon his return from his Western lecture trip, which will take him as far as Seattle and Los Angeles. Dr. Fulda will be extensively entertained by German Societies before his departure for Boston on Nov. 6.

Prince of Monaco's Farewell.

Prince Albert of Monaco gave a farewell luncheon yesterday in the private dining room of his suite at the Ritz-Carlton. He is booked to sail to-day for Monte Carlo on the France. Among his guests were Simon W. Fairchild, Madison Grant, Melville E. Stone, Allison Armour, and Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

AFTER BROKEN TIES MISS CARROLL WEDS

Daughter of Late Ex-Minister to Spain Marries Major John P. Hill in Baltimore.

CAUSES GREAT SURPRISE

Couple Had Not Confided Reconciliation to Friends—Bridegroom U. S. District Attorney in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Suzanne Howell Carroll, daughter of the late J. Howell Carroll, at one time Minister to Spain, and Mrs. Carroll, formerly of Baltimore, but now of New York, to Major John Philip Hill, United States District Attorney for Maryland, took place in Baltimore quietly and unexpectedly this morning. Neither of the couple had confided their reconciliation since the breaking off of their engagement three months ago, shortly before the time the wedding was to have been celebrated, even to their intimate friends. The event, therefore, caused great surprise. The ceremony was performed at 1 o'clock in Grace and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Arthur Chilton Howell.

Just three guests attended the wedding. They were Mrs. J. Howell Carroll, the mother of the bride; Mrs. Tucker Carroll, her grandmother, and Mrs. Guy Steele of Westminster, the bride's aunt.

The bridegroom-elect came to the church with his brother, Bancroft Hill, who served as best man, twenty minutes before the bride, and the pair sat in the nearly empty church. The bride-elect with her mother and aunt entered the side door quietly and they also sat almost unnoticed until the organ pealed for the wedding. The bride's mother gave her in marriage. After the ceremony they remained in the vestry rooms to elude the battery of cameras, but finally came out and consented to be photographed.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill left on a short honeymoon trip. On their return they will reside at the Washington apartments in this city.

HURRY TO STAGE $1 SHOWS.

Kolb and Dill, German Comedians, Seek Theatre for Musical Stock.

Following the lead of the Shuberts in putting a Broadway show into the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall at prices less than the $2 Broadway scale the managers who have been threatening to invade the downtown theatrical district with "dollar shows" have again become busy, and it was said last night that before the Christmas holidays there would be several theatres bidding for patronage where the highest price of seats would be $1.

C. A. Kolb of the team of Kolb and Dill, comedians of the Weber and Field variety, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon and with his partner, Max Dill, began to look around for a theatre in which to establish a musical stock company.

Kolb and Dill have a musical play ready to put into a theatre at the dollar scale. This is "A Peck of Pickles" which they recently put on in San Francisco.

'MAN INSIDE' FOR CRITERION.

Roland B. Molineux's Crime Drama to be Seen Here in Three Weeks.

"The Man Inside," Roland B. Molineux's crime drama, the first play of that stripe to be staged by David Belasco, is to come to the Criterion Theatre, where John Mason opened last night in "Indian Summer," within three weeks.

"The Man Inside," which opened last night in Cleveland, is announced by Belasco as "a drama in crime in three acts." Of the twenty-one characters in the play only two are women, Annie and Maggie, played by Helen Freeman and Clare Weldon. Every person in the play is a "crook."

The scenes are laid in an opium den in Chinatown, in the District Attorney's office, and in Annie's lodgings in a downtown tenement house in New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Woman's National Theatre organization will hold a meeting in the clubrooms of the society at 142 East Thirty-third Street to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lee Shubert announced last night that Polaire, who chooses to call herself "the ugliest woman in Paris," would be an added attraction at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall next week, which would seem to indicate that the make-up of the Pitou-Richardson-Hoffmann starring combination in any form was complete.

Wagenhals & Kemper state that the curtain will rise promptly at 8:20 to-night on the first performance of the de Mille comedy, "The Love Lesson," at the Fulton Theatre.

The engagement of "The Love Lesson" at the Harris Theatre will end on Saturday night. On Monday, Nov. 3, the Shuberts will present "Miss Phoenix," a farce by Albert Lee, a magazine writer. The cast will include Ann Murdock, Maude Knowlton, Lenore Phelps, Pauline Rona, Jane Morrow, Conway Tearle, Henry Mortimore, Robert Mackey, Ben Hendricks, Ivan Simpson, A. H. Stanley, and Tom Lamarche.

Harrison Grey Fiske will present "The Honey Bee," a comedy by Hutcheson Boyd and Rudolph Bunner, at Atlantic City on Nov. 6. Mr. Bunner, who is a well-known illustrator in black and white, is a brother of the late H. C. Bunner of Puck. Mr. Boyd, with Geraldine Bonner, wrote "Sauce for the Goose," in which Grace George appeared two seasons ago.

To-night Henry Arthur Jones's "Michael and His Lost Angel" will be given by Mme. Harriet Labadie under the auspices of The American Playgoers. Under the same auspices and at the same theatre on Nov. 6 Mme. Labadie gives Percy Mackaye's "To-morrow," and on Nov. 4, under the auspices of The Sociological Fund of The Medical Review of Reviews, "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont," by Brieux.

"TOSCA" AT THE CENTURY.

Performance of Puccini's Opera, with Better Singing Than Acting.

Floria Tosca	Elizabeth Amsden
Mario Cavaradossi	Morgan Kingston
Baron Scarpia	Thomas Chalmers
Cesare Angelotti	Alfred Kaufman
A Sacristan	Benedict Reuben
Spoletta	Vernon Dalhart
Conductor, Carlo Nicosia.	

The Century Opera had one of its less fortunate moments last evening when it produced Puccini's opera of "Tosca." This opera offers many difficulties of a sort other than those that the Century Opera Company has been most successful in surmounting. It needs great histrionic ability on the part of at least three of the singers; and it needs a brisk and precise conduct of those portions in which the orchestra underlines and supports the effects of "conversation" that abound in it.

Great histrionic ability was not shown by Miss Amsden, Morgan Kingston, or Thomas Chalmers. They all did some very good singing. But they were all treading on ground more or less unfamiliar. The effect of the performance is so immediately dependent on the success with which these characters and their doings are represented that the results were not enlivening. Nor did the orchestra under Mr. Nicosia contribute all that it should have to create the necessary background and color.

The performance was, of course, in English, and it seems certain that the "conversation opera" of the modern realistic Italian style when given in English sounds more unfitting than any other kind of opera in English.

The audience last night was smaller than most that have recently been seen at the Century Opera House.

Singers Arrive from Europe.

Giovanni Martinelli, the new Italian tenor for the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie from Europe. He was born in Padua, and was a cornet player in an Italian regimental band when the bandmaster discovered that he had a voice and advised him to study singing. He made his début in "Ernani" in Milan in 1911. Later he went to Covent Garden, London, where Gatti-Casazza heard him last year. Other operatic singers on the same steamer were Amadeo Bassi, Titta Ruffo, the baritone, and Mme. Caroline White-Longone, the American soprano—all engaged by the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company.

Mrs. James Knott.

Mrs. James Knott, who was a part owner of four apartment hotels in the vicinity of Washington Square, died suddenly yesterday of acute indigestion in her rooms at the Judson, 53 Washington Square.

Mr. Knott died in 1906 and left his share of the property to his three sons, David, William, and James. It is said that Mrs. Knott accumulated a fortune of $1,000,000.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, the oldest employe of the Tidewater Oil Company and one of the oldest members of the Masonic Order in New Jersey, died on Monday at his home in Bayonne. He was 84 years old, and is survived by his wife and three daughters.

ALFRED HOLDEN died on Monday at his home, 1,239A Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, as the result of shock caused by the death of his wife, who was buried in Evergreens Cemetery two days before. He was 81 years old.

WILLIAM H. GAW of the brokerage firm of H. L. Gaw & Co. of Philadelphia died there Monday of heart disease. He was 50 years old and a Director of the Girard Trust Company.

EDWARD HANSON, for many years known as an expert judge of horse, died at his home, 153 Jackson Street, Passaic, N. J., on Monday. He was 60 years old and had run a large breeding stable for a number of years.

SAMUEL K. DINGLE, for twenty-five years attached to the 152d Police Precinct, Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 903 Jefferson Avenue, at the age of 75.

ALLEN L. WOOD, for forty years head of the Clinton Street Turkish Baths in Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at Lakewood, N. J., from a complication of diseases. He was 74 years old. Mr. Wood was born in Boston and was graduated from the Hygeia Therapeutic Institute of that city. Shortly after his graduation he came to Brooklyn and established his baths. Mr. Wood is survived by his wife and son, who live at 425 East Ninth Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MARIE E. SPENCER died in Paris on Sunday, according to word received here yesterday. She was the widow of William Augustus Spencer, a well-known collector of rare editions. Her husband, who was an uncle of Lorillard Spencer, Jr., lost his life when the Titanic sank in mid-ocean.

FREDERICK COLCORD of 551 Second Street, Brooklyn, died in the New York Hospital on Monday night. He was born at Stockton Springs, Me., in 1853, and was in the real estate business in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. SUSAN W. BRAINERD, widow of Silas W. Brainerd of Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Holland, in Whitestone. She was 82 years old and formerly lived in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Four daughters survive her.

CHARLES E. BARTO, a former well-known six-day and long-distance walker, died Monday night at his home, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Whitestone, L. I., of a complication of diseases, aged 73 years. In recent years Mr. Barto had owned a dry goods store in Whitestone.

ALFRED C. TUXBURY, 68 years old, died yesterday at the home of Evelyn Road and Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J., from a complication of diseases. Mr. Tuxbury was head of the A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company of New York and Charleston, S. C., and the Tuxbury Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y.

LEO JACOBS, 42 years of age, and for the last twenty-one years connected with the customs service at the Port of New York, died suddenly yesterday of acute indigestion at his home, 923 Avenue St. John, Bronx. He was a member of Rehoboth Lodge No. 38, I. O. B. B.; also of Americus Lodge, No. 436, K. of P. A widow survives.

JOHN G. HUNT, President of a paper manufacturing company of New York, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was 35 years old and married.

ISAAC STEPHENSON, jr., nephew of Senator Isaac Stephenson and son of Robert Stephenson, died dead in his bath room at a Chicago & Northwestern train arriving in Milwaukee yesterday from Menominee, Mich. He was 54 years old, and heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Stephenson was manager for a large lumber company. He lived in Menominee.

ISAAC PICK died yesterday at his home, 158 West 121st Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Austria, came to America forty-eight years ago, and was for twenty-five years an undertaker in Harlem. He retired three years ago. Mr. Pick was the founder of the Isaac Pick Benefit Association.

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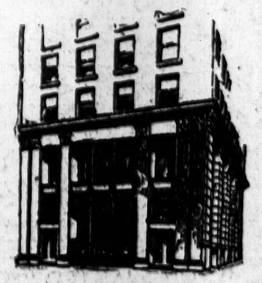
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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles W. Clinton has closed her villa at Tuxedo and is sailing on Nov. 5 on the Lusitania with her daughter, Miss Margery A. Clinton, to spend the Winter abroad with her son, Charles Kenneth Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood will remain at Briarcliff Lodge until Nov. 5, when they will return to their town house, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland and Miss Marjorie Cleveland have returned to town and will be at 701 Madison Avenue for the Winter.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman arrived from Newport yesterday, and is at the Ritz-Carlton. The German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff are arriving on the Imperator, and will be at the hotel several days before going to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley are giving a Hallowe'en party at their place at Tuxedo on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Proctor are to give a fancy dress ball at their house at Great Neck, L. I., on Hallowe'en.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from Newport for a week's visit, and will be at the Plaza.

The wedding of Miss Lucia Adele S. Barry, daughter of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, and John R. Thorndike of Boston, will take place at noon to-day in Grace Church. A reception is to follow at the Ritz-Carlton. Mr. Thorndike, his mother, Mrs. J. L. Thorndike, and his sister, Miss Alice Thorndike, who is to be one of the bride's attendants, are at the Vanderbilt.

Miss Elizabeth Schuyler Mills, daughter of Mrs. Schuyler Mills of Pelham Manor, and Joseph Wharton, son of Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott of Philadelphia, are to be married at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Christ Church, Pelham Manor.

The annual dance in aid of the Misses Masters' Day Nursery and Neighborhood House will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 12, at the Plaza.

Miss Mary I. L. Bovee, whose marriage to Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., will take place on Thursday, will have no attendants. Alfred McKay and Frederick Taylor are to be the ushers. There will be no reception and the wedding will be quiet, as both families are in mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson (Miss May Van Alen) have taken an apartment at the Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Minton have come in from Bay Shore and are at 40 West Forty-fourth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. George Thebaud Maxwell will give a dancing tea this afternoon at her town house, 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, for Miss Justine Ingersoll, whose marriage to Dr. Arnold will take place to-morrow. This will take the place of a wedding reception.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FINKELSTEIN—GOODFRIEND.—Rose Goodfriend to Abraham A. Finkelstein.
SCHOCH—STARK.—Jennie Stark to Emil J. Schoch.

Married.

HATCH—HILLIER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, at Washington Heights Baptist Church, by the Rev. Harold Pattison, Marion M. Hillier to Homer N. Hatch, both of New York City.
KEARTON—BIGONEY.—At Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., New York City, on April 12, 1913, by the rector, Rev. Stanley Browne Serman

AUTOISTS MUST USE CARE IN NEW JERSEY

Some Roads Near New York Are in Poor Condition—Farthest North by Automobile.

Some of New Jersey's roads, especially those leading to the southern part of the State, are in a condition which requires caution of the motorist. For instance, Amboy Avenue, between Perth Amboy and Metuchen, is in good condition, but, according to Vest Pocket Touring Information, care must be exercised at night at its many sharp curves. There is no paving on the side of the road, and the highway itself is used by pedestrians. It is with difficulty that a car traveling at speed can dodge the many homeward-bound laborers who use the road. On the way to Trenton good to fair going will be found as far as Rahway and Metuchen. From Metuchen to New Brunswick the road is in very bad condition, but is not impassable in dry weather. On to Trenton, through Franklin Park and Princeton, there are good roads all the way. The main road between Keyport and Perth Amboy is in much worse than its usual bad condition. In wet weather it would be practically impassable for light cars and dangerous for heavy ones. There seems to be no prospect of repair until Spring. A route between Red Bank and Keyport by way of Holmdel, which has just been routed, is said to be better than that by way of Middletown, running through fine scenery and giving good surfaces and easy grades. The road from Newark to Morristown, through the Oranges, Livingston, Hanover, and Whippany, is now in excellent condition nearly all the way.

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The Manhattan Automobile Club has appointed a committee to get together as many cars as possible to represent the club in the motor car parade to be held in Queens on Saturday night in honor of the borough's good roads. This parade within a parade, as it were, will leave the clubhouse, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 5:30 o'clock, and will join the main body at the Queensboro Bridge plaza at 6 o'clock. The committee in charge is composed of J. A. Clark, Chairman; Duncan Curry, Norris Mason, William Poertner, and L. W. Bennet.

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During the last four or five months, according to the Chicago Automobile Club's Journal, an association has been in formation for educational and co-operative examination of the problems growing out of the increasing use of motor cars. It has now taken permanent form under the name "Associated Roads Organizations of Cook County and Chicago." Some of the factors that enter into the study of changing conditions are street pavement, street lighting, driving speed, traffic regulations, road rules, motor lights, noise and smoke, wheel tax, examination and licensing of chauffeurs, mechanical construction of automobiles, and penalties for violations.

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Melvin A. Hall, who last year completed a tour around the world in a motor car, in which he covered in all 60,000 miles, has now established a new record. He has sent a postal from Karesuando, Lapland, to A. C. Harrington in this city which reads:

"Farthest north ever reached by motor car; impossible to get further. Sixty-eight degrees and twenty-seven minutes north latitude, 107 miles north of the arctic circle. North of the northernmost railroad or through road in the world. Five thousand miles from Paris."

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Takes Issue with Importers.

An interview with a well-known importer of cotton goods was published recently in THE TIMES, in which it was said that the new tariff would admit a number of cotton fabrics that had been kept out by the duties imposed by the Payne-Aldrich law. In agreeing with the importer on this point, a prominent dealer in cotton yarns yesterday predicted dire things for the future of the American producer because of the increased competition this feature would afford. "It means idle looms and loss of employment," he said, "to open the way for the goods that the importers are so anxious to sell instead of American products. The importers seem to take pleasure in announcing that it is going to be a great boon to the American people to be able to save a few cents a yard by buying English cottons and thereby leaving the domestic mills and operatives idle. As to the backbone of the English home-trade boom being broken, it shows easily where the principal foreign competition is going to come from. Memories of the last Democratic tariff and the consequent English competition in cottons are sufficient to cause any domestic manufacturer to feel uneasy."

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High-Grade Shirtings Reduced.

Considerable interest was shown yesterday in the cotton goods trade in a report that a certain converter handling a line of high-grade shirtings had reduced prices on it by 10 per cent. in an effort to stimulate business. While the report could not be confirmed, it was conceded in the trade to be a fact, and was thought interesting in that it was the first report of price cutting in cotton goods to meet the condition imposed by Schedule I of the new tariff. No small wonder was expressed as to how the converter would come out in the matter, as the production cost of these goods was advancing steadily, and any reduction in selling price would have to be borne by him. The cut was said to be induced by the holding off of buyers because sellers were unwilling to meet their views concerning lower prices as a result of the cut in duties on imported goods. The cloths in question were used only in high-priced shirts, and it was said that the consumer would derive no benefit from the cut.

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Stove Coal Being Sought.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today:

"The local anthracite market is in a rather unsatisfactory state owing to the demand for stove coal far outrunning the demand for other sizes. There is plenty of egg and nut coal available, but the city retailers have enough of those sizes on hand to carry them along and are not anxious to take in more unless they can get some stove at the same time. The result is that wholesalers are unable to do much business, as stove coal is arriving very slowly.

"Bituminous prices are fairly steady in the face of a light demand. There is more than coal offered than was the case a few weeks ago, and inquiry is rather limited, but all of the tonnage seems to find an outlet without upsetting the general market. Occasionally low prices are heard of on odd lots standing at the piers and nearing the demurrage stage, but such sales are infrequent and are confined to the poorer grades."

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Fancy Cut Suits for Spring.

The opinion was held yesterday by several manufacturers of women's outer garments that Spring styles would call for fancy cut suits, somewhat after the lines of the present mode. While some thought that fancy trimmings would be used on these suits, the balance of opinion was against the suggestion. Bright colors were well thought of, and silk suits were said to stand an excellent chance of wide popularity. Draped effects would dominate the skirts of suits, it was said, with strictly tailor-made effects in a questionable position. Some manufacturers thought well of the possibilities of vests for Spring, but it was held that if these garments were worn they would be made of a different class of goods than those which featured the Fall style. Fancy silks of fair weight were well thought of in this connection. Indications are that the fabric mills will profit by a somewhat increased yardage per skirt.

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Want Law on Platinum Stamping.

After considerable study and a conference with Government officials, the Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade that was appointed to consider a measure looking to the proper marking of platinum jewelry has come to the conclusion that any such law enacted should provide that when the word "platinum" is used to designate an article not stamped with the karat fineness of the metal that article should be of a standard of 951-1,000 fine. The committee also wants provision made that will allow an article equaling this standard to be known as "pure platinum" or "solid platinum." When the word "platinum" is used to designate an article falling short of this standard, the committee wants the karat fineness of that article stamped on it. A tentative bill, which is now undergoing slight revision, will be offered by the committee in the near future.

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Domestic Alcohol Favored.

The provision in the new tariff which gives a drawback on articles manufactured in the United States in which domestic taxpaid alcohol is used will, it was said yesterday, probably limit greatly importations of foreign alcohol. Up to this time foreign alcohol has been used extensively in the flavoring extracts and in the toilet and medicinal preparations, including perfumery, exported from this country. Under the act of 1909 a drawback was allowed on foreign alcohol entering into the manufacture of export products in the lines named, but no provision was made for exported products in which domestic alcohol was used. The new law, however, practically places the American product on an equal basis with its competitor by remitting on specified exports the internal revenue tax paid on alcohol used as an ingredient.

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Novel Selling Scheme Worked.

A local clothing merchant who had held "clean-up" sales each season noticed last Summer that several of his competitors were advertising similar bargains. To get ahead of other retailers he announced that his sale would continue ten days longer and that on one of these days he would refund the money paid for any goods purchased. The date designated was sealed in an envelope and placed in the care of a well-known citizen, who was to make it known after the ten days had elapsed. The dealer instructed all of his customers to save sales checks, as he would honor those stamped with the date on which the refunds were to be made. His customers' desire to out-guess him provided a record business, but the "free" day proved to be the dullest of all.

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A New Safety Envelope.

A patent has been applied for on an envelope which is said to give greater protection against tampering than is afforded by the ordinary type. The word "Intact" is printed in a specially prepared soluble ink across the external surface of the flap, over the gum line. This ink, it is said, will run and so indicate that the envelope has been meddled with if steam or moisture is used to release the flap. While the plan is simple, there is one drawback. Letters delivered on rainy days are likely to get damp or to be dropped on wet ground. As moisture causes the ink to run undue suspicion might result.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Coal Tar Bases for Dyes and Beaded Trimmings Lowered.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday in sustaining a protest by Badische & Co. held that coal tar products known as bases, and which, after being treated with acids, are used in dyeing fabrics, were not coal tar colors or dyes under the Tariff act of 1909. Collector Mitchel assessed 30 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 15 on coal tar colors or dyes. The importers asked to pay 20 per cent. under the same paragraph "all other products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes, and not medicinal."

Domestic manufacturers testified for the Government, but Judge McClelland in his decision intimated that these witnesses were swayed by the keen competition between home and foreign producers.

The board sustained protests dealing with the classification under the act of 1909 of trimmings of beads, artificial silk and cotton, beads being the component of chief value, with artificial silk second. Duty was taken at 45 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 405, while the importers, who included B. Altman & Co., T. D. Downing & Co., C. B. Richard & Co., and Voss & Stern, claimed a 60 per cent. rate under Paragraph 421.

40 PER CENT. EXPRESS LOSS

Boston Suburban Business Hurt by Parcel Post Competition.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Since the introduction of the parcel post one of the big express companies has lost 40 per cent. of its suburban business out of Boston. This fact was submitted as a matter of evidence by the representatives of two express companies at a hearing before the Public Service Commission to-day.

The two companies, which handle the bulk of the express business between Boston and Canton, opposed the admission to railroad privileges of a third company which is seeking to establish a business in the same territory.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

Satisfied judgments filed yesterday, (Tuesday,) were as follows:

Bloom, Lee and Moses Goldman—Public Bank of N. Y. City, July 14, 1913, $217.

Boylston, George A.—F. Perske, Jan. 13, 1913, $516.

Keffler, Charles T.—J. Clechessy, July 11, 1913, $532.

Prince, Charles and Harry Levy—R. Samuels, Oct. 22, 1913, $197.

The Enes Company, the City of New York, Archibald Douglas, as trustee, &c., and the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company—G. F. Spencer et al., June 13, 1913, $5,464.

Schiff, Hyman and Alexander Kariukiewier—People State of N. Y., &c., Oct. 17, 1913, $500.

Ulmer, Lydia Sittner—J. E. Linde Paper Company, Sept. 22, 1913, $116.

Towne, Charles A.—J. B. Tillotson, May 25, 1909, $10,816.

Same—Same, Feb. 7, 1906, $1,066.

The White Company—Manhattan Top and Body Company, June 27, 1913, $1,100.

White, William A.—F. McArdle, administrator, Oct. 9, 1913, $1,750.

Pennsachi, Frank and Rose—Eastern Brewing Company, Aug. 21, 1913, $1,930.

Taylor, Joseph C.—M. B. Jacobs, Oct. 24, 1913, $1,686.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The present style tendency in women's fashions affords shoe manufacturers many opportunities to exercise their ingenuity in designing shoe styles to be worn, with silt skirts, and similar effects. One of these novelties is a hand-turned pump with an insert of alternating pieces of black and white silk fitted in just over the instep.

A manufacturer of men's collars said yesterday that there was a big demand here for "soft" styles, and that anything new in that line was sure to be taken up readily.

A local retail clothing firm reports that it is selling many of its boys' overcoats, in sizes ranging from 2½ to 10 years, for use by little girls. Blue, gray, and brown chinchillas, and fancy mixtures, with both shawl and velvet collars, are most favored.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Imports of silk fabrics at New York in the week ended Oct. 18 were valued at $819,763, compared with $987,564 in the previous week. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses that week were valued at $173,551, against $589,118 in the week before.

Exports, exclusive of specie, from this port in the week ended Oct. 25 totaled $17,994,512, against $16,916,186 in the previous week and $18,613,952 in the corresponding week in 1912. The year's exports to date are valued at $725,755,681, against $687,980,001 in the same period last year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JOHN H. GOETSCHIUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John H. Goetschius, carpenter and builder, of 509 Hudson Street, by these creditors: Lawson & MacMurray, $800; F. B. Brown, $1,000, and F. C. Buckhout, $867. Liabilities, $180,000, of which one-half are secured; assets, $30,000.

P. NITKE & SON.—A petition has been filed against Paul Nitke, doing business as P. Nitke & Son, dealer in leather remnants at 375 West Broadway, by these creditors: L. F. Robertson & Sons, $536; Isidore Rothberg, $500, and Edward Spiegel, $34. Liabilities, $13,000; assets, $800.

ADAMS & OLMSTED, INC.—A petition has been filed against Adams & Olmsted, Inc., of 1,265 Broadway, by these creditors: Taggart Kendall, Inc., $1,000; Frederick E. McIntosh, $162, and Michael Streep, $157. The business was incorporated on May 26, 1913, with capital stock of $50,000, to publish theatrical programmes and advertising.

HOWARD B. SPAULDING, salesman, of 2,526 Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $6,781, and assets of $7 cash. He owes $455 to three doctors, $500 for rent of a house in Montclair last Summer, and $3,400 to Walter F. Coachman of Jacksonville, Fla., secured by 177 shares of stock of the Taylor Nursery Baby Red Company.

THOMAS F. McCAULEY, a fireman, of 241 West Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,371, and assets of $220, salary due from the City of New York, which is claimed by creditors on assignments.

SIMMERMAN & YELIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred Simmerman and Louis Yelin, who compose the firm of Simmerman & Yelin, manufacturing confectioners, at Yonkers, by these creditors: Novelty Candy Company, $350; Sen Sen Chiclet Company, $300, and Two Star Confectionery Company, $200. Liabilities, $11,000; assets, $5,000.

BERTHA ROTTER.—Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Bertha Rotter, dressmaker, of 107 West Forty-fifth Street, under a bond of $500.

JOHN P. MELHADO.—Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., has been appointed receiver of John P. Melhado, jeweler, of Pough-keepsie, by Referee Arnold, under a bond of $2,000, with authority to continue busines 10 days.

COBLE & CO., INC.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Coble & Co., Inc., manufacturers of dresses at 116 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $10,447, and assets of $10,386.

PATELSON & LEVIN.—Schedules of Patelson & Levin, wholesale dealers in silk dress goods, at 487 Broadway, show liabilities of $11,102, and assets of $3,212.

MAX KRELLMANN.—Schedules of Max Krellmann, dealer in millinery, at 2,923 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $2,700, and assets of $7,500.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

Elite Roofing Co., William Schoenberger, and Reuther Rauch—J. Hand, $402.

Lion, Gidali—The City of N. Y., $109.

McDonald, George—J. F. McCann, $102.

Beisite, Frank—M. Quattrone, $471.

Kemps, Harry—Lindley, $140.

Shepherd, Ethel Dana—J. J. Morrow, $7,200.

Lash, Sidney R.—Edward Thompson Co., $280.

Frotaman, Albert H. W.—I. A. Bingham, $151.

Sterek, Alphense—J. B. De Beltrand, $1,145.

Schoppler, Theodore—F. Herrmann et al., $534.

Ralphin, William L.—W. J. Grill, $144.

Stein, Max—J. Blumenthal, $121.

Swope, Vernon G.—G. C. Redington, $126.

Dugan, Johanna—B. Levin, $1,170.

Nigro, Maria—George Ringler & Co., $210.

Knopp, David—Irvington, $544.

New York Mail Co.—East side Fireproof Stabling and Storage Co., $2,500.

Schneer, Isador, Morris and William C., (J. Schneer & Sons)—William De Muth & Co., $178.

McHugh, John, and Hugh Baxter—M. Dwyer, $781.

Warner, William O.—G. W. Faber, Inc., $189.

Pace, Demonico, and James A. Monaghan—G. Aiello, $1,540.

Wissot, Daniel, Inc.—W. H. Ormes, costs, $107.

Tobin Whichway Signal Co.—J. Lewis, $1,976.

Hopkins, Williams L.—T. Liata, $115.

Louis Knoch—M. Marks et al., $210.

Nevin, Harris—L. Marx et al., $1,506.

Capone, Antonio—E. F. Fruden & Thompson Co., $148.

Haas, Oscar—Hall's Safe Co., $200.

Kugler, Jacob—Richman & Glaburg, $165.

Weiner, Morris—C. L. Keeler, $250.

Isaacs, Jacob H., Isadore H., and Samuel S. —C. Bruder, $4,781.

Fredick A. Hemmings—G. W. Warner, $316.

Midwest Realty Co., Hutchinson Metal and Roofing Co., and Henry Hellman—The State Bank, $217.

Reddy, John Joseph—Robert Appleton Co., $189.

Halleran—P. A. Smith, $849.

Bussman, Benjamin—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $949.

Streifler, Jacob—R. L. Blumenthal, $264.

Duval—Hugo Gordon—K. Tobey, $134.

Morris Steinberg—Harlem Wall Paper Supply, $172.

Sloane Aeroplane Co.—B. Cowen, $170.

Bruce, Horace V.—Realty Associates, $370.

Blumberg, Samuel—The State Bank, $188.

Black Austin L.—A. Woolfel, $187.

Faerber, Morits—H. Y. Chasan, $588.

Ogden, Herbert—Black, Starr & Frost, $175.

Edwards, Ethel—Hotel Astor, Inc., $200.

Kamaler, Charles I.—Lawrence Holding Co., $113.

Lederer, George W.—Pennsylvania Railroad Co., $800.

Leahy, John J.—T. Lenane, $219.

Miller, Samuel—M. Levitus, $435.

Weinberg Paper Co.—Manhattan Straw Board Co., $800.

Cavanaugh, Alice J.—F. A. Stone, $370.

Strumpf, Herman—Armour & Co., $150.

Schwartz, Moses—S. Rinsler, adm'r, $340.

Sida Construction Co.—S. Lickes, $400.

Rotter, Bertha—Hamberger-Stern Co., $116.

Smith, Robert S.—M. Rubel, costs, $128.

Hyman, Isaac B. and Montague E.—M. Cohen & Bros. Realty Co., $1,271.

Hall, Morris—A. Benin, $118.

Lyons, Mary—M. B. Bernstein, $283.

Nassau Gardens Realty Co.—People of the State of New York, $900.

Zibbis, James and Samuel—D. Lautinberg, $340.

Hoyl, George Edward, or George Edward Heyl—Dia, $1,001.

Van Houten-Tenbroeck Co.—The Premier Press, $360.

Fanning, James and Emelie—M. J. Leffler and others, $114.

Fitzgerald, Archie W.—J. Drechsler, $108.

Rosenberg, Meyer—W. Wallinsky, $187.

Nassle Construction Co.—E. Rossman, $7,685.

Goldman, Meyer, and William Protas—N. Weinfeld, $155.

Rienas, Deminie—Nathaniel Fisher & Co., $108.

Solomon, Edward J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $1,610.

Trust Buys Maine Woolen Plant.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Oct. 28.—The purchase of the Marsten mills by the American Woolen Company, with a ten-year exemption from taxation promised by the town, was announced to-day. The mills constitute the largest manufacturing plant in the town.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.: Miss L. P. Minshall, corsets; Mrs. A. Milliken, "Xmas" goods; Miss M. A. Murphy, ruffings; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, cotton coats; Miss J. K. Gilman, children's dresses; C. G. Sheffield, misses' children's coats; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; Miss K. E. Coakley, muslin underwear, basement buyers; L. L. Rivers, asst. mgr.; C. E. Hall, jewelry, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; V. P. Ring, furs, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

Stein, B., Cleveland, Ohio; suits, coats, furs; 48 W. 27th.

Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Penn.; D. Hendricks, men's hats; 4 Washington Place.

"Bullock's," Los Angeles, Cal.; G. E. Crawford, upholstery, rugs; 96 Madison Av.

Marquette Cloak and Suit Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. D. Harfield, ladies' dresses; 684 B'way.

Eastern Credit Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Sacher, men's, boys' children's clothing, raincoats; 105 Canal St.

Eastern Credit Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Harris, jobs, ladies' coats, suits, dresses, furs; 105 Canal St.

Hayden Bros., Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, coats; Room 426, 1,138 Broadway.

Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. McLoughlin, hosiery; Mr. Donlevy, jewelry; F. R. Williams, ladies' gloves; Miss Blume, ladies' gloves; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats, skirts; F. C. Kemball, costumes; C. H. Hurd, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; Mr. Morrison, men's hats; Mr. Reid, hosiery; R. T. Trimble, underwear, (basement); Miss Maynard, dresses; Mrs. M. E. Dasington, misses' suits; Miss M. J. Cronin, infants' wear; Mrs. L. Robicheau, coats, (basement); Mrs. Gurney, infants' wear, (basement); Miss Holland, furs; 31 Union Square.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. T. McGuire, linens, white goods; 215 4th Av.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. J. Watts, housefurnishing goods; 894 4th Av.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; D. Read, dress goods; 210 5th Av.

Hale Brothers, Sacramento, Cal.; G. W. Furlong, men's, boys' clothing; 50 Union Square.

Lewin-Neiman Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. Lewin, jobs trimmed hats; 221 4th Av.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Fleming, cloaks, suits; D. W. Hayes, clothing; Mr. Artley, groceries; 200 5th Av.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; T. Reilly, cloaks, suits; Mr. White, groceries; 200 5th Av.

Sacks, H., Troy, N. Y.; ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.

Fink Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Fink, furs, plumes, ostrich feathers; H. Blauner, jobs, sport, long coats; 15 E. 26th.

Bien, A., Akron, Ohio; coats, pile fabrics; 15 E. 26th.

Cohen Bros., Jacksonville, Fla.; G. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits; Mr. Goldberg, notions, fancy goods; 226 5th Av.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; M. J. Fox, asst. mdse. mgr.; Miss M. Fleming, art goods; 60 W. 23d.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Tweed, domestics; Miss Evans, waists; Miss Aultschuler, raincoats; B'way and 32d.

Jones Store Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Quinn, clothing; 214 Church.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Bensis, linens; 454 Broome.

Barney, H. H., Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, ribbons, gloves, jewelry, leather goods; 75 Spring; Prince George.

New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; H. J. McNeilly, silks, dress goods, umbrellas; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; L. K. Young, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

Bunce, H. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; H. E. Atwell, carpets, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.

Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. Reilly, linens, white goods; 520 Church.

Munger, H. S., Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; Mr. Batchelder, hosiery; 320 Church.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods, silks; F. E. Leach, dress goods; 3 Walker.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Muir, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, clothing, hosiery, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Richards, dress goods; 2 Walker.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, ladies' dresses, waists; 72 Leonard.

Gutman, H. J., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss M. Rits, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; J. B. Shenette, dress goods; 220 5th Av.

Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss P. Kaplan, corsets, house dresses; 60 West 33d.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.

Morehouse Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. Graham, notions, ribbons; 320 Church.

Ferdyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; A. J. Cully, cloaks, muslin underwear; 72 Spring.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Berch, skirts; E. A. Clark, clothing; 104 Worth.

Wicboldt, W. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Benedict, clothing; 1,133 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; G. T. Everett, ladies' ready to wear, millinery; 218 5th Av.

Thompson-Gibson Co., Williamsport, Penn.; Miss E. E. Breen, hosiery, muslin underwear, neckwear; Miss E. E. Kramer, dress goods; 315 4th Av.

McConnell, S. E., Atlanta, Ga.; notions, furnishing goods; Albert's.

Eureka Shirt and Waist Company, Denver, Col.; M. A. Steinberg, ready-to-wear garments; Herald Square.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss A. M. Kenny, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

Goldenberg, I. M., Washington, D. C.; C. H. Francke, laces, gloves; Herald Square; H. Grunnebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; Wallick's.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Jacobi, laces, veilings, buttons, embroideries, ladies' neckwear; 72 Leonard.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants', children's wear; 220 5th Av.

Shaver, H. L., Cohoes, N. Y.; dry goods; Albert.

Clawson & Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions, laces; 48 Leonard.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard.

Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Milne, carpets, rugs; Navarre.

Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; general dry goods; Claridge.

Harris & Mowrey Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; M. H. Briggs, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

MacInnes, C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Spaulding, cloaks, suits; 67 White.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.

Strouse & Bro., Baltimore, Md.; W. Silverman, cottons, woolens; 7 W. 22d.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Mashek, millinery; 7 W. 28th.

Rann, S., Sons Co., Washington, D. C.; H. P. Selman, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Steedman, linens; 258 Church.

Fogue, H. & B., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. H. Frost, flannels; 200 6th Av.; Wallicks.

Misch, C., Providence, R. I.; H. Walder, cloaks, suits; 83 Union Square.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Portsville, Penn.; B. N. Eckenrode, furnishing goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. B. Rogers, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. S. Hesser, fancy goods, embroideries; 2 Walker.

Drager's, Baltimore, Md.; M. M. Levy, men's, boys', clothing; Wallick's.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats; 7 W. 22d.

Stevens, J. A., Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Steininger, corsets; 40 B. 23d.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss R. M. Call, millinery; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; B'way and 10th.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Campbell, laces, dress trimmings; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; 200 5th Av.

Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. Gold, domestics; 4 Washington Place.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Williams, laces, hdkfs.; 72 Leonard.

Roger & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; Mrs. C. F. Gray, millinery; 72 Spring.

The Hub, Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Wolf, clothing; J. H. Plunkitt, clothing; Brostell.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Timm, gloves; 72 Leonard.

Bon Marche D. G. Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. A. Squire, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Brostell.

Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Sweeney, dry goods; G. B. Chapman, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

Filbert, W. F., Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, cloaks, suits; Brostell.

Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. L. Werts, upholstery goods; 320 Church.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.

Oneonta Dept. Store, Oneonta, N. Y.; L. H. Breese, dry goods; Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. C. Stauffer, ladies' hosiery, furnishing goods, gloves; 2 Walker.

Hager & Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; E. B. Snyder, clothing; 75 Spring.

Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hampton Rich, furnishing goods; 30 Union Square.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. R. Qua, laces, ribbons, notions, handkerchiefs; 71 W. 23d.

SACRIFICE OF FINE WAISTS

Wonderful values in Chiffons, Laces, Silks. Cutting up all materials. Must sell entire stock. LEEKOWITZ, 23 W. 21st Street.

SALESMAN WANTED for Middle West territory, from Chicago to Omaha, by a reputable house making a strong line of popular priced dresses; to one who has been doing a large volume of business this is an exceptional opportunity to get an interest after ability has been proven. Commission, 126 Times.

MANUFACTURERS, NOTICE. Salesman, thoroughly acquainted with large jobbing trade, wants lines of ready to wear for immediate sale for next Fall delivery. N 141 Times.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. SUCKER & COHEN, 716-717-719 BROADWAY, Corner Washington Pl. Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 18 Burgerwiese.

Ties, plaited silk, nice plait, very wide, 20 frs., the 100 metres; price beyond competition. Sold C. O. D. MONVERT, Rue Josephine, 27 St. Etienne, France.

Jobbers of women's wearing apparel, now looking at silks, linen and cotton dresses for Spring, 1914. Call with samples, 58 5th Av., twelfth floor.

SALESMAN is open for good line of cloaks for Fall, 1914; sell every large jobber; only houses that can deliver answer. N 143 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of underwear, silk petticoats, shirt waists, &c.; sell to all the large jobbers. N 142 Times.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES. Jobbers and buyers. Jobs always on hand. Schwartz Bros., 3 East 17th St., City.

A1 CLOAK MAN, selling jobbing, catalogue and big retail trade, will also assist making up line, wants position. A 123 Times.

Jobs wanted in ladies' apparel for leading retailers. Write Salesmen, A 114 Times.

SALESMAN.—For fine dresses; commission. Apply Knots, 12 West 836 St.

JOBS WANTED in WOMEN'S SUITS and DRESSES, WAISTS and LEATHER GOODS, or General Line. Spot cash. Call before 10 A. M., Wednesday. The Kinnane Co., 116 W. 32nd Street.

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Over 650 Lots
Men's, Youths' and Children's
Well Tailored
CLOTHING
Consisting of Men's and Youths'
SUITS, TROUSERS, OVERCOATS,
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits, Reefers, Overcoats and Knee Pants.

David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Will sell To-morrow, Thursday, Oct. 30, 10:30 A. M.
Salvage Stock
consisting of about 3,000 dozen
Ladies' Petticoats
In Heatherbloom, Sateens, Percales
Taffetas, Embroidery, etc.
The above Stock is in very good condition, only slightly damaged by water.

TAKE NOTICE that the property assets and effects of the estate of the late William P. King, in the Eagle Hotel, located at 39 Cooper Square, New York City, consisting of lease of the said property, furnishings of the hotel, stock on hand, and good will, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, October 29th, 1913, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at 39 Cooper Square, New York City.
HELEN KING,
Administratrix, C. T. A.,
39 Cooper Square, New York City.
October 25, 1913.

VAN PRAAG & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1913, AT 10:30 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOMS, 16-17 GREENE ST., NEW YORK, $25,000 UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STOCK OF
SHOES
RUBBERS and RUBBER BOOTS,
Stock of Fredericks of Boston, Mass.
Slightly Damaged by Smoke.
Including 4,000 Pairs Wallers Brown Ladies' RED CROSS SHOES.
FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS & SUITS
Dresses and Skirts, Waists and Petticoats, P. WALDMAN, Auctioneer, by Order of Singer, sells to-day, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 59-61 Lispenard St., near Church Street. Telephone Franklin 600.

Stocks and Bonds.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADOLPH H. WELDEN & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29TH, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEE.
$1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 3d Mtg. Extended 4½% Endorsed Bds., 1923.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
96 shares The Doriton Corporation common.
45 shares The Doriton Corporation prefd.
$40,000 Mt. Carmel Cemetery Assn. Cfs. of Indebtedness, maturing to $20,000.
150 shares American Railway Traffic Co.
48 shares Queens County Trust Co.
13 shares Homestead Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shares National Bank of Far Rockaway.
113 shares Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. prefd.
$1,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. Gen. Mtge. 5% Bond, 1944.
$500 Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bond, 1950.
10 shares Del., Lack. & W. R. R., 50% pd.
100 shares Southern R'way prefd.
100 shares Distillers' Securities Corpn.
10 shares Flensburg Cemetery.
400 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
5 shares Hicksville Bank, Hicksville, L. I.
$7,000 Ranges C., Mexico & Orient R. R. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co. 1961.
$7,000 International Industrial Corpn., Ltd. 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Gold Notes, due 1918.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,707.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the mat

EXPRESS EXPERTS FACE RATE PROBLEMS

Railroad Boards to Debate Application of Interstate System to Intrastate Traffic.

PERILS OF TRAIN TRAVEL

Commerce Board's Chairman Urges Greater Attention to Safety of Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Clothed with greater powers under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the so-called Minnesota rate case, the members of the Railroad Commissions of the various States belonging to the National Association of Railway Commissioners met in annual convention to-day in the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There are now regulative commissions in nearly every State, and there were twenty-nine States represented on the roll call to-day.

The First District of New York's Public Utilities Commission was represented by Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, and J. B. Walier, while the up-State, or Second District, was represented by Martin S. Decker, James E. Sague, and Frank H. Mott. Six of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a dozen of its experts were present.

One of the most interesting questions raised over the report filed by Martin S. Decker, as Chairman of the Committee on Express Service and Express Rates, was whether the Public Service and Railway Commissions of the States should adopt for intrastate express traffic the interstate system of rates which the Federal Government has ordered the express companies of the country to put into effect on Dec. 1 next.

Mr. Decker said the real question for consideration was whether the short-distance interstate rates prescribed by the commission were sufficiently low for intrastate express business. "In the Eastern States, in most instances, the rates so prescribed for short-distance traffic were higher on 100 pounds than the existing charges, but, on the other hand, the graduating scale prescribed by the commission reduced rates from the 100-pound basis more quickly. Mr. Decker pointed out that the parcel post had come into operation, and that packages up to twenty pounds for 150 miles and up to eleven pounds for greater distances could now be sent at rates which competed favorably with the rates charged by the express companies.

"The general question," he continued, "brings up some rather nice considerations, namely, whether the rate basis and graduating scale of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the whole, can be properly accepted by the State commissions for intrastate traffic; and, if so regarded, whether they will be put in force by the State commissions; or in case there is considerable dissent, will a conference of representatives of State commissions bring about a uniform rate basis for intrastate rates?

"Mr. Decker's committee decided that so small a committee could not undertake to determine so important a matter for so many States. The whole matter should be discussed by this convention in the first instance. The question whether concerted action by the State committees with reference to these intrastate express rates was appropriate and feasible should be determined by the convention at this session.

Mr. Decker moved that a committee of one commissioner from each State be appointed to decide the matter. Action upon this motion was deferred until to-morrow.

Judge E. E. Clark, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, emphasized the necessity of closer attention to the safety of travelers. Judge Clark had charge of the investigation of the recent New Haven Railroad wrecks.

"It seems to me," said he, "that the traveling public is justly entitled to a greater degree of safety while patronizing our railroads. The importance of this should be brought forcefully to the mind of every railroad official and employé. It would be well to revive and enforce the old fundamental rule for train operation, 'In case of doubt, take the safe side.'"

The convention received, but did not adopt, the report submitted by the Committee on Amendment of the Interstate Commerce act, of which C. McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission is Chairman. For two years this committee has considered it inadvisable to suggest any legislation pending decision by the Supreme Court of various cases involving State and Federal control of railroads.

The committee, however, renewed the recommendation which it made last year for a common statute of limitations of three years for actions by the shipper involving the reasonableness of rates, for indictment by the Government for failure to pay the published rates, and for actions by the carrier to recover unpaid freight charges. The only other recommendation of the McChord Committee for legislation was that the Interstate Commerce acts be amended so as to provide that a failure to post contemplated rates at the time the proposed tariffs are filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission shall prevent the new rate from becoming effective after the expiration of thirty days from the time of publishing and filing the tariffs with the commission.

This suggestion met with considerable opposition on the ground that it would be unwise to make any requirement which would invalidate a rate simply because a company failed to post it at one or more stations.

The convention finally referred the whole matter to the new Committee on Legislation to be appointed by the incoming administration.

MALT PROFITS CUT.

American Corporation Reports Hard Competition Last Year.

The annual report of the American Malting Company, of whose stock more than 98 per cent. is now held by the American Malt Corporation, which issued its own shares in exchange, shows a profit on malt, barley, and other products dealt in, of $777,000. The net earnings after the payment of interest and taxes were $403,000. Two dividends, totalling $3.10, were paid on the preferred stock.

Wilberforce Sully, Chairman of the board, reports that severe competition cut heavily into the margin of profit last year, and that the character of the barley crop, which was expensive to handle, accounted for the smaller net earnings. In the previous year the surplus was $810,000.

ATTACKS LOUISIANA BONDS.

E. L. Andrews Objects to Decision Making Them Good for Savings.

E. L. Andrews, counsel for the readjustment managers of the Louisiana State bonds, wrote to Attorney General Carmody yesterday, protesting against the opinion given by him a few days ago holding bonds of that State legal investments for savings banks and asking a reconsideration, with a hearing for the other side.

Mr. Andrews's clients are holders of the so-called baby bonds of Louisiana, issued in denominations of $5, which were not paid at maturity. The bonds of any State that has defaulted on a prior issue within ten years are not legal investments for savings banks in this State, and Attorney General Carmody first ruled, as did his predecessor, Mr. O'Malley, that Louisiana bonds could not be accepted.

The State is about to issue new bonds in order to pay off the old, not including the baby bonds, and in order to make a market for them it was important that they should be made legal for savings banks. Gov. Hall and other State officers recently spent some time in and about New York with a view to bringing this about, and last week Mr. Carmody reversed his former ruling, on the ground that the baby bonds were not unlimited obligations of the State, but were to be paid from specific revenues, which proved inadequate for the purpose.

When Supt. of Banks Van Tuyl threw out the Louisiana bonds held by savings banks under the earlier rulings, bond dealers who had sold them to the banks took back several hundred thousand dollars worth of them, it is said, and they were anxious that the new issue should be legalized, as they must look to the proceeds of the new issue for the payment of those held by them.

The Louisiana officials, Mr. Andrews says in his letter, contend that the baby bonds are not legal obligations of the State because the State warrants, from which they were funded, were issued in excess of the revenues.

"This is the case," he says, "which Louisiana presents against her own obligations, signed by her Governor and Treasurer. By impugning her own bonds in this way, she expects to commend herself as a proper borrower of the money of depositors in our savings banks."

He argues that the baby bonds are legal obligations of Louisiana because they originated in a constitutional convention and have "the highest sanction known to our system of Government," adding:

"We approach another phase of this controversy which really partakes of the grotesque, when considered in connection with a proposition for the user of savings bank deposits. As the credit of the State had depreciated at the time of the issue of the baby bonds the convention provided that arrears of taxes to be collected and other assets should be set aside to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for these bonds.

"This was security additional to the obligations of the State and does not detract from their force as obligations for the amounts expressed on their face. The State concedes that the baby bondholders are entitled to these collections and resources. But at the same moment it admits that 'funds for this purpose have been diverted.' The bondholders are relegated to suits for accountings for these diverted moneys.

"The case which Louisiana herself presents is substantially to this effect: 'We do not pay the interest which we have issued on account of some thirty-year-old defect which we think we have discovered in the action of our own officials. While we claim not to be bound on the bonds in the form which they bear we admit that we are trustees of certain securities for their benefit. But we have already misappropriated those securities. Upon this showing we ask that your savings bank deposits be applied to the purchase of a proposed issue of $11,000,000 of Louisiana bonds.'"

WRECK VICTIM TRIES TO DIE.

Fever Patient Saved from the Bay by Immigration Station Nurse.

One of the Volturno's survivors, Martha Norvik, who is in one of the island hospitals in the bay, suffering from scarlet fever, just before breakfast yesterday morning rose from her cot and, running to a balcony, jumped into the water.

Anna Olsen, a nurse attached to the fever ward, saw the patient jump, and, although fully clothed, she ran down to the lower landing and plunged into the water. The nurse seized Martha Norvik by the hair and held her head above water until James Lee, Superintendent of the Contagious Disease Hospital, came to her aid.

The Captain of a tugboat saw the three persons in the water and he steamed to the rescue, but before he arrived the two women and the Superintendent had been taken ashore in a rowboat manned by two of the attendants of the hospital. Martha Norvik was put to bed and last night, according to the physician on duty, she did not appear to be any the worse for her plunge.

Subscriptions sent yesterday to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York Red Cross for the relief of the Volturno survivors, amount to $88.25, making a grand total of $6,099.77 subscribed so far. Those contributing yesterday were Miss Lydia E. Sicard, $6.25; collected by THE NEW YORK TIMES, $39; Mrs. F. Rolker, $2; Class C, Normal College High School, $4; Mrs. Samuel D. Styles, $10; Dr. Henry M. Frauenthal, $25; Miss Katie G. Leon, $2.

RAILROAD TEST CASE.

Questions Commerce Board's Power in Financial Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Samuel Untermyer of New York came to Washington to-night to deliver an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow in a test case brought by the Kansas City Southern Railroad against the Interstate Commerce Commission involving a point in which all American railroads are directly interested. This is the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the guise of regulating the bookkeeping of interstate railroads to regulate their financial affairs.

The Kansas City Southern found it necessary on account of increased business over its lines to reduce grades at a cost of about $3,000,000. The road borrowed money on bonds to finance the improvement. The Interstate Commerce Commission directed the railroad company to charge the expense of this grade reduction to its operating expenses account and take it out of the company's income, and this made it impossible for the road to continue the payment of dividends.

The Commerce Court decided the case against the railroad and sustained the action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission, hence the appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 25, 1913.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance Oct. 18, 1913		$26,137,120.74
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$1,737,660.00	
Sale of revenue bonds	4,580,000.00	
Miscellaneous	128,195.35	
Sale of revenue bills	9,561,548.54	
Sale of special revenue bonds	216,000.00	
Sale of corporate stock notes	3,830,040.93	
Sale of corporate stock to sinking funds	500,000.00	
	20,322,444.82	
	$46,459,574.56	
Payments—		
General administration	$3,850,398.38	
Repayment of revenue bonds and bills	5,896,692.08	
Redemption of city debt	41,000.00	
Interest on the city debt	2,885,897.61	
Redemption of corporate stock notes	3,975,217.05	
	16,649,205.12	
Balance Oct. 25, 1913		$29,810,369.44
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance Oct. 18, 1913	$8,503,377.90	
Receipts	614,991.27	
	$9,118,369.17	
Payments	703,900.00	
Balance Oct. 25, 1913		8,414,969.17
Aggregate balances Oct. 25, 1913		$38,225,338.61

Temporary Financing, Oct. 19 to 25, Inclusive.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bds. and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Oct. 18	$44,386,632.80	$26,370,314.22	$4,601,287.50
Issued week ended Oct. 25	3,630,040.93	14,111,548.54	215,000.00
Total	$47,928,673.42	$80,481,862.76	$4,816,287.50
Redeemed week ended Oct. 25	3,975,217.05	5,896,692.08	.....
Outstanding Oct. 25	$43,953,456.57	$74,585,170.68	$4,816,287.50

FIRST SKYSCRAPER TO BE TORN DOWN

Standard Oil Co. to Demolish the Tower Building to Save in Taxes.

NEIGHBORS ALSO TO GO

Structures No Longer Pay for Operating Cost — City Marveled in 1889 at Skeleton Steel Building.

A novel method of saving taxes, as well as the expense of maintaining a building which no longer pays for operating expenses, has been devised by the Standard Oil Company in its decision, as announced yesterday, to tear down the Tower Building at 50 Broadway. The name, Tower Building, is today a misnomer, but when erected twenty-four years ago, it was the tallest building in lower New York, and it was the first structure ever put up of the skeleton steel type. In addition to the Tower Building, which runs through the block to New Street, the two smaller buildings adjoining, at 44 to 48 Broadway, also owned by the Standard Oil Company, will be torn down.

There are no tenants in the latter buildings, which are of the masonry type, long since archaic in New York for commercial structures. In the Tower Building, which is eleven stories high, there are but a few tenants. The entire property is held in the name of the Morris Building Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, and one of its representatives, O. P. Waring, admitted yesterday that notices had been sent to the few tenants to vacate by Dec. 1. Soon after that date the work of demolition will begin.

"We might as well save something on buildings which have long ceased to pay expenses," said Mr. Waring, when his attention was called to the fact that the city assessment on the old structures is but $195,000 more than the assessed valuation of the land. The property, which has a frontage of 81.9 feet on Broadway, 79.2 feet on New Street by 175 feet deep on the southerly line, stands assessed at $1,295,000, and with the buildings at a total of $1,490,000. The plot lies between the twenty-story office structure at 42 Broadway and the Exchange Court Building on the north.

So far as is known this is the first time that the demolition of buildings has been decided upon for the purpose of reducing a tax bill.

The Standard Oil Company, Mr. Waring said, had no intention of erecting another building on the plot. The vacant parcel will be placed in the market for sale, and in view of the desirability of good-sized plots in that part of the city for modern structures it is quite likely that in the near future, when the present supply of office space is somewhat exhausted, another tall building will cover the site of the narrow Tower Building.

The demolition of the latter building is in itself a remarkable illustration of the wonderful advance in structural methods within a quarter of a century. Bradford Lee Gilbert was the architect of the Tower Building, whose height was accentuated by the fact that its Broadway frontage is only a few inches over twenty-one feet. When he filed his plans in 1888 the Building Bureau was taken by surprise. The Board of Examiners of the Building Bureau discussed the project with apprehension, but after considerable delay the plans were approved. In 1889 the structure was finished, and it was the wonder of the town. A man who had an office in an adjoining building, told Mr. Gilbert afterward that he had moved away because he felt that the Tower Building would surely blow over.

In the corridor is a tablet placed there in 1890 by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of New York commemorating its erection as "the earliest example of the skeleton construction in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic posts and beams."

The tablet will be carefully removed, but its future disposition has not been determined. On the tablet are the names of the architect and the Jackson Architectural Iron Works which supplied the steel and iron.

Several years ago it was rumored that a syndicate was negotiating for the plot now to be cleared for a building of from thirty to forty stories, but nothing came of it. The height of the Tower Building from the Broadway sidewalk to the top of the main roof is 129 feet, a skyscraper twenty-four years ago, which is in marked contrast to the 750 feet height of the present tallest skyscraper, the Woolworth Building.

The Standard Oil Company, the name of the Morris Building Company, acquired the entire property at foreclosure sale in 1909 for $1,681,274, nearly $200,000 in excess of the present assessed valuation.

SURROGATE GETS APOLOGY.

Had Heard Petitioner Had Said He "Had Been Reached."

When the application of William E. Irving to have his brother, Charles W. Irving, removed as executor of the estate of their father, William Irving, was called before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday the Surrogate placed the petitioner on the witness stand and said to him:

"At the time when this case was tried before me previously, and after I had decided in favor of the other side, you stated to a number of people that I had been reached. Are you still of that opinion?"

Taken completely by surprise the witness did not answer for a moment. Then he made an emphatic denial of the charge.

"As a matter of common rumor it came to me from fifty people," the Surrogate continued, "and I wish to know if you believe it. Do you apologize for for having made such a statement?"

Irving maintained that he had never made such an accusation, but he did acknowledge that he had said, "The decision looked funny in the face of the evidence."

In reply Surrogate Cohalan said:

"You submitted that case to this court for determination and I determined it. You had your remedy by appeal if you thought that I was wrong. Do you imagine that you are the Court of Appeals, or the Appellate Division, or the Surrogate? Do you think that it is proper for a citizen to talk that way? You have admitted that you said that you thought it was 'funny.' I want you to publicly withdraw the statement you have made. You said that it was because of religious grounds that I decided against you."

Humbled by the rebuke, Irving replied: "I withdraw any statement I have made that reflects on this court in any manner, shape or form. I withdraw anything."

"After deciding a case, I do not want to be criticised by every blackguard that walks our streets," persisted the Surrogate. "If a man goes to court and is not satisfied with its decision let him take it on appeal. I do not know what your religion is, whether you are a Mohammedan or a Hottentot, and I do not care. I refuse to hear this case. You may take it to Surrogate Fowler."

ISAAC LEVY'S FUNERAL.

"The brave fight this man made for life against overwhelming odds was evidence of the calibre of Mr. Levy," said Rabbi Adolph Siegel yesterday morning when he eulogized Isaac Levy, the retired merchant, who died in Sunshine Sanitarium, of bichloride of mercury poisoning on Monday after fighting the poison for seven days and a half.

The funeral of Mr. Levy from his late residence, 8,335 Twenty-second Avenue, Bensonhurst, was a large one. Rabbi Siegel was Mr. Levy's pastor at the Shaari Vedek Synagogue in Harlem for many years prior to the merchant's removal to Brooklyn. He told of Mr. Levy's charitable work for many years and of his liberality to the less fortunate whom he met in life.

After the religious service Master Charles E. Diedrich and Past Master M. D. Michaels of Platt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., conducted the Masonic funeral service. The burial was in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn. Mrs. Levy and her five daughters are still under the care of Dr. Jacob Sarnoff, the physician who battled so hard to save Mr. Levy from death by poison.

MUNICIPAL BONDS HIGHER.

Market Steadily Improving — Late City Issue Firmly Held.

The sale by the City of Buffalo yesterday of $950,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds at 102.427 was pointed to by bond dealers as a further indication of the demand for municipal issues that has made itself felt more and more in the last few weeks.

The City of New York was able to get only a small fraction above par for its issue of 4½s last May, and in June they had declined in the market to 99⅝. That was about bottom for the municipal bond market, and this issue, which may be taken as a measure of other New York City issues, is now selling on an income basis of about 4.35 per cent.

The rise in New York City bonds first attracted attention in the week before Oct. 1, the date on which local taxes are levied. City bonds are exempt from taxation and, as usual at this time of the year, they were in demand. A little later the income tax became a law, and many bonds have since been bought, the dealers say, because they are exempt from this tax. This, of course, applies to all municipal bonds, State bonds and Government bonds.

Besides the actual improvement in price for New York City issues, the market is said to be in a very strong technical position. While the volume of trading is small, there is practically no floating supply of bonds and no pressure to sell them. One dealer said that in the last week of September he was actually unable to get bonds of specified issues to fill orders he had received.

In the meantime issues put out in the last few weeks by small cities up the State and elsewhere have brought prices that were surprising. Places like Hudson and Herkimer have disposed of issues to dealers on an income basis ranging from 4.53 down to 4.40 per cent. In order to give the dealer a profit these bonds would have to be marketed on a basis of from 4.30 to 4.25.

While Government bonds remain somewhat of a drug in the market owing to uncertainties over currency legislation, the market for New York City issues, one bond man said, was more buoyant than it had been before in years.

The reason for this condition, it was explained, was that when bonds were at their low levels of last Summer, they were quietly absorbed by investors who put them away. These bonds are not brought out again by any ordinary increase in prices.

A collateral reason for the popularity of city bonds in connection with the income tax is a prevalent idea among persons of large fortunes that if they hold nothing except tax-exempt bonds they will not have to disclose the amount of their holdings or income, simply declaring that they hold no bonds the interest on which is taxable. Whether this theory is or is not correct remains to be seen as the Treasury Department adds to its regulations for the collection of the tax.

Will Be No Rock Island Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—There will be no strike of the 1,500 telegraphers of the Rock Island system. Points at issue were adjusted early to-day after two weeks of conferences conducted through G. Wallace W. Hanger, an assistant Federal Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, under the Newlands act. Concessions were made by both sides, the principal one being made by the railroad company, which granted an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, or $45.-000 a year. The men asked 15 per cent. increase.

LOST $3,000 ON PLAN TO CHEAT FARO BANK

After Being Swindled Here, He Raised More Money and Was Going Away to Get It All Back.

HIS SUPPOSED ALLY CAUGHT

Robert W. Woodford Is Name the Latter Gives, and Says He Is a Theatrical Printing Solicitor.

Patrick J. Brady, a retired saloon keeper of 43 West Tenth Street, Bayonne, N. J., after losing $3,250 in a fake gambling house in Seventy-fourth Street near Central Park West was on his way to the Knickerbocker Hotel with more money, to keep an appointment with a man there with whom he had arranged to take another chance, when a friend induced him to go to Police Headquarters instead.

As a result Robert W. Woodford, who says he is a solicitor for a theatrical printing house and lives in New Jersey, is under arrest for grand larceny. He was found in the Knickerbocker Hotel by Detectives Daly and Gegan of Commissioner Dougherty's staff. The police have no record of Woodford, but say that he is also known as William S. Wood. He is 55 years old.

Brady says he met Woodford at the Belmont race track three months ago, and finally the conversation drifted to gambling. Woodford showed Brady a letter from a friend of his, a faro dealer working in Havana, Cuba.

Ten days later Brady met Woodford in New York with the Havana faro dealer, who said that he had gone to work for a chain of gambling houses known as the "Millionaires' Clubs" in New York and other American cities. "The Old Man" who owned the places had died, the dealer said, and he did not like his new employers.

The dealer suggested to Brady and Woodford that they could make some easy money if they would try to beat the bank in the Seventy-fourth Street house. He promised to keep their play straight by signals. He told Brady and Woodford to wear dress suits and try to look "like rich clubmen."

Brady and Woodford appeared at the clubhouse properly equipped and with plenty of money. Brady had raised $3,000. Woodford lent him $2,000 more, and Woodford himself was supposed to risk $5,000 additional.

The play began. Before the night was over Woodford and Brady had lost their $10,000. Woodford explained that they must have got the signals mixed. He also said they would see the dealer about it. The dealer complained, too, that the signals went wrong, and said if they tried again they would be sure to win.

Brady said he could not raise any more money, but did lend Woodford $250, Woodford promising to get much more for the next night of play. When this appointed time came Woodford told Brady that the dealer had gone to work in a gambling house in Washington, and they would have to go there to get their money back.

Brady consented and went to Washington with Woodford. At the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Washington a woman met Woodford with a message from the dealer, who said he had gone to New Orleans. Woodford told Brady that there was only one way to get the money back, and that was to go to New Orleans.

The victim of the scheme was on his way to meet Woodford to arrange for the trip yesterday when his friend turned his steps to Police Headquarters. He was still clinging to the belief that he had a chance to get his money back when Commissioner Dougherty explained to him that he had been swindled.

PHILATELIC JUDGES DINED.

Good Attendance at International Show—New Secretary for George V.

The International Philatelic Exhibition at the Engineering Societies' Building, 25-33 West Thirty-ninth Street, was open to the public yesterday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance throughout the day was excellent. The Executive Committee gave a dinner to the judges of the stamp collections at the Hotel Manhattan.

E. D. Bacon of London, who was to have been one of the judges, was unable to come to this country owing to his appointment as philatelist secretary to King George V. of Great Britain to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of J. A. Tilleard, Bart. The new secretary was made a Baronet. Although he could not attend the exhibition, he sent a collection of his British Central Africa stamps, issue of March, 1898. It consists of complete and partly reconstructed sheets of the various settings used for these stamps, including a pair with the centres of the stamps inverted and a block of four, the two upper stamps of which are without the central design.

The Executive Committee appointed in Mr. Bacon's place Fred J. Melville, the president of the Junior Philatelic Society of London, the editor of several philatelic journals, author of books on stamps, and manager of half a dozen London stamp exhibitions. The other English judges are David Field, publisher of The West End Philatelist of London, and Louis L. Hausberg, who has given much attention to the stamps of the Australian colonies. Among the rarities in his collection is the "inverted swan" 4 pence of Western Australia. His collection of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland is among the finest in existence.

The visitors yesterday included Henry J. Duveen of London, whose exhibits, among them the two famous rarities, 1 penny and 2 pence Mauritius Post Office stamps unused, are valued at $350,000; George H. Worthington of Cleveland, who is showing about $250,-000 worth of his $1,000,000 collection, and Miguel Galvez of Madrid, publisher of the only complete stamp catalogue in Spain and also The Madrid Felatelico, a monthly periodical. Mr. Galvez's exhibit of the stamps of Spain, 1850-1913, includes almost all the errors and varieties, and the majority of the stamps are in blocks, unused and used.

The New York Stamp Society gave a German night and Festkommens at Scheffel Hall, 154 Third Avenue, at 8 P. M. It was a typical German jollification, attended by both men and women stamp collectors. To-morrow evening the official dinner will take place at the Hotel Astor.

TWO PER CENT. BOND PLAN.

C. A. Conant's Scheme Would Give Reserve Banks Big Income.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—Before the Providence Economic Club to-night Charles A. Conant of New York proposed a plan for taking care of the 2 per cent. bonds now held by national banks to secure circulation. He declared that the principal defects of the House Currency bill were the splitting up of reserves among reserve banks and failure to protect adequately the existing national banks in regard to the bonds.

Mr. Conant suggested that the Federal Reserve Banks provided for in the plan should take over the whole of the $700,000,000 in 2 per cents. now held by the banks and should have authority to present half the amount to the United States Treasury for conversion into one-year certificates. The rate of interest on the new certificates would be 3 per cent. The Federal Reserve Banks would pay upon them a tax of 1 per cent., so that no additional burden would be imposed upon the public revenue. The banks, moreover, would enter upon an engagement to renew these certificates from year to year, at the pleasure of the United States, until their final redemption.

The advantages of this plan, it was declared, would be that the Federal Reserve Banks would have at their command an asset which would be quickly convertible into cash, not only in the United States, but in foreign money markets. Moreover, it would afford the new Federal Reserve Banks an income of about $14,000,000 a year from the start, before they discounted a single piece of commercial paper or paid up a dollar of the cash received in subscriptions for their capital and for reserve deposits. This would insure the payment of a proper dividend by the Federal Reserve Banks without question, and would remove any doubt as to the value of the capital stock.

The plan of President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York for a Government central bank, and the objections of the bankers to the Glass-Owen Currency bill were attacked by Congressman Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Congressman Bulkley declared that Mr. Vanderlip's proposal for a note issue institution absolutely managed by the Government, made before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency last Friday, "shows how little real merit there is in the bankers' objections to the so-called compulsory feature of the impending bill and how little there is of Government control really amounts to."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat lost part of the previous day's advance yesterday, closing ¼c. down. Corn displayed firmness, with gains of ⅛c. to ¼c., but oats receded about the same distance. Reports of low temperatures in the belt caused a rally in the cotton market toward the close after early weakness. Prices ended the day, however, with net losses extending from 5 to 10 points. Provisions were firm and cotton oil was soft.

WHEAT.

The wheat market gave evidences of having been advanced a little too rapidly on Monday, and prices were reactionary, although closing at a net loss of only ¼c. The foreign markets which led Monday's advance were heavy under active realising, and there was also a show of weakness in Winnipeg, which had been decidedly strong the previous day. Crop advices from Argentina were more promising, a private cable from Rosario stating that some rains had fallen in parts where they were needed.

Private advices from Canada indicated that about a third of the crop has already been moved, and while receipts have been far ahead of last year, the visible showed an increase of only 2,700,000 bushels, showing that the distribution has been very active. The European visible supply showed an increase for the week of 4,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 3,000,000. Receipts at Northwestern points were again moderate, but stocks continue to increase at both Minneapolis and Duluth.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 96c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export basis, and 97¼c. free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¼c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	94⅛	91¾	94⅛	94⅝	99⅛
May	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	97⅝	1.04

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	85⅝	84⅜	85¼	85⅝	92⅜
May	90¼	89⅜	90	90¼	97⅛

CORN.

Unsettled weather with snow and rain and lower temperatures throughout the West caused renewed buying in the corn market, and prices were firmer, closing at an advance of ¼c to ⅜c. There was more or less profit taking at times, but offerings were well absorbed, and prices closed near the top. Cash demand at interior points was said to be light, and there was an absence of pressure from the country. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease for the week of 129,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 322,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 79¾c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¾	69¼	70	69¾	59⅝
May	71⅝	71	71⅜	71⅛	52⅝
July	71⅛	70⅜	71	70⅞	53

OATS.

The oats market was nervous and rather heavy, closing at a decline of ¼ to ⅝c. owing to reports of further sales of Canadian oats in the West and influenced by an increase of 1,349,000 bushels in Bradstreet's visible, compared with an increase of 31,000 last year.

The local cash market was quiet; standard white being quoted at 44 to 45c; No. 2, 44½ to 45c; No. 3, 43½ to 44¼c; No. 4, 42½ to 43c; ordinary clipped white, 42 to 44c; fancy clipped white, 44½ to 46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	39⅝	32⅝
May	43¼	42⅝	43	43⅛	34⅝
July	42⅞	42⅛	42½	42⅝	34¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, owing to an advance at some of the interior hog markets and on buying credited to packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000, estimated for Wednesday, 30,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha, 4,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.77	10.70	10.77	10.75	10.62½
May	10.95	10.85	10.95	10.90	10.65
Ribs—					
January	10.72	10.62	10.72	10.67	10.55
May	10.90	10.77	10.90	10.82	9.90
Pork—					
January	20.25	20.05	20.22	20.12	16.40
May	20.32	20.17	20.32	20.20	16.47½

COTTON.

Bullish crop estimates and reports of further bad weather in the belt checked selling on an early decline in the cotton market yesterday, and there was a partial rally, with the market closing steady at a net loss of 5 or 10 points for the day. Trading was only moderately active. Houses with foreign connections were again sellers here earlier in the day supposedly on straddle account, while there was further scattering realizing or liquidation. Offerings were less active after the close of Liverpool, and the market, while quiet, was comparatively steady during the afternoon.

The opening was easy at a decline of 6 points on October, while later months were 18 to 17 points net lower, and the general list sold about 12 to 19 points under the close of last night during the morning. December contracts touched 12.85c on this break, a decline of 27 points from the high records of Monday morning. The market then rallied on the official Western belt forecast for rain or snow, followed by freezing temperatures. Closing prices were 2 or 3 points off from the best level reached on the afternoon rally.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 1-16. Private cables attributed an early decline in Liverpool to hedge selling and said that the market had been rallied by Egyptian buying.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
October	14.09	14.00	14.07@14.08	14.12
November	13.71	13.60	13.72@13.75	13.78
December	13.95	13.85	13.93@13.94	14.02
January	13.69	13.56	13.69@13.67	13.75
February	...	...	13.60@13.62	13.70
March	13.67	13.55	13.63@13.64	13.73
April	...	...	13.62@13.64	13.72
May	13.66	13.53	13.61@13.62	13.71
June	13.66	13.48	13.55@13.57	13.62
July	13.52	13.43	13.50@13.51	13.60
August	...	...	13.28@13.32	13.38

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was steady during the early operations owing to the firmness in lard and on small offerings of crude oil from the South, but late in the day there was renewed selling pressure and prices eased off, closing at 3 to 8 points net decline. The demand was slow and of a jobbing character and the export inquiry was poor. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.80@6.96	6.85
October	6.99	6.95	6.80@6.95	6.88
November	6.99	6.95	6.93@6.94	6.96
December	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.01	7.06
January	7.15	7.13	7.09@7.11	7.17
February	...	...	7.17@7.20	7.25
March	7.35	7.29	7.28@7.30	7.35
April	7.39	7.39	7.32@7.38	7.40
May	7.46	7.41	7.40@7.42	7.48

COFFEE.

Responding to sharp advances in Havre and Hamburg the market opened firm, at 9 to 15 points up. Offerings were light and prices continued to advance, closing at top at net gains of 22 to 27 points on total sales of 103,000 bags. Cost and freight offers from Santos were firm, unchanged to 10 points higher with 4s quoted at 12.70@12.90, and while Rio 7s were quoted early at 10¼.

Spot coffee, inactive; Rio 7s, 10¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	...	...	10.38@10.36	10.10
November	...	...	10.38@10.40	10.13
December	10.49	10.40	10.49@10.50	10.27
January	...	...	10.62@10.64	10.39
February	...	...	10.75@10.78	10.52
March	10.90	10.80	10.89@10.90	10.66
April	...	...	11.00@11.02	10.77
May	11.13	11.01	11.12@11.13	10.89
June	...	...	11.23@11.24	10.99
July	11.27	11.21	11.34@11.35	11.09
August	...	...	11.41@11.42	11.15
September	11.49	11.35	11.48@11.49	11.21

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 30@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 23½c; current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 20½@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 15½@15¾c; white, 15¾c; held, colored, average fancy, 15¼c; white, 15½@15½c; State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 15¾c; white, 15½@15¾c; colored, averages fancy, 15@15¼c; white, 15@15¼c; undergrades, 12½@14¾c; whole milk, daisies, best, 16¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 15¾c; twins, best, 15¼c; daisies, best, 16c; State, skims, held, specials, 12½@13c; choice, 11@12c; fresh, specials, 12@12½c; skims, fresh, choice, 10½@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@6c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 32½@34c; firsts, 29@31½c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 23@25c; dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to choice dry, 20@21c; under grade, case

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React—Gold Taken for Import—Steel Corporation Earnings.

About half of Monday's improvement in the general level of prices was lost in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange. Lack of a sufficiently buoyant feeling in financial circles to sustain the improvement which occurred the previous day rather than any fresh adverse influences was responsible for the reaction. Monday's hopes of early gold engagements were borne out by the announcement that New York bankers had obtained $2,000,000 of the South African gold arriving in London yesterday, but this proved only of temporary benefit to the stock market. Such a decline as that which occurred in Union Pacific which lost more than did most of the active stocks in what was at best a relatively dull market, was attributable no doubt to the unfavorable showing made in that road's statement for the month of September when the increase in gross was more than offset by an expansion in operating expenses. In this quarter as well as in other parts of the list, however, the market reflected reserve in respect to a variety of matters of considerable market consequence. One of these had to do with the Union Pacific, although this matter was only indirectly connected it would seem with the day's decline in that stock. There has been some discussion recently of the possibility of the recently proposed distribution to stockholders being taken up for further consideration at the November meeting of the board to be held, it is expected, within the next fortnight. It was said yesterday in responsible quarters that there was little or no likelihood that this matter would be again discussed by the board until after the end of this year. This suggested somewhat longer delay in this matter than many had looked for.

In another direction there was disposition to lay emphasis upon the view that somewhat light hearted hopes have been entertained regarding the prospect of an early increase in freight rates on the Eastern roads. The increases proposed by these lines are now being filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in some quarters speedy favorable action by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been expected. It was said yesterday in railroad quarters, where close study has been given this matter, that the probability is that the full period of ten months for which the Commerce Commission is privileged to suspend proposed rate changes, will have nearly elapsed before final decision is reached in respect to the proposed new rates. This view does not alter the strong hope which has been entertained in responsible quarters that on this occasion the railroads will be given some relief by the Commerce Commission. The remarks credited yesterday to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission in an address before the State Railroad Commissioners assembled in Washington were regarded as supplying fresh ground for this hope, but if the view cited above be correct, the present fiscal year of the railroads will have fully run its course before the Commerce Commission has made known its decision regarding the railroads' proposal to advance their rates.

Of yesterday's gold engagement it may be said that the advantage which it will bring to this market will depend in no small measure on the gold import movement being conducted without inconveniencing the money market abroad. Our present position in the international money market doubtless is such that a large amount of gold could be brought here were there any pressing need for it. There is evidently no such need, if any need at all. The London discount market was reported to have shown a firmer tone yesterday upon the announcement of this and of the other engagements which absorbed the great bulk of the day's arrival of new gold. With the open market rate level as it now is with the official bank rate, it is altogether possible that the forcing of any advantage of which we are now possessed would lead to another increase in the English bank rate. That is not to be desired if this market can by forbearance in the matter of gold demands contribute to its avoidance. Such forbearance would not be hard, in view of the comfortable position in which our own money market now stands and in which it has indeed stood since the proffer of aid which the Government made to the banks in the crop moving sections. The extent to which that aid has actually been extended is suggested by a comparison of the present Government deposits in the national banks, which stand at something over $90,000,000, with the Government deposits in the banks at the close of August, when they amounted to $54,000,000.

The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the third quarter of the year given out after the close of trading proved better than the lesser and less favorable than the larger of the estimates which had been current in the financial district. The fact that the earnings were smaller than for the preceding quarter violated no well established precedent in the Steel Corporation's experience, and such inferences as might be drawn from this fact must necessarily be modified by the evenness of the monthly earnings during the last three-months period. It will take a larger falling off in the profits of the last quarter of the year than it now seems reasonable to expect to bring the earnings for the full year below the 1910 results. It seems likely that the current twelvemonth will show total earnings somewhere between the $141,000,000 reported in 1910 and the $156,000,000 earned in 1906. In that event, 1913 would be the third best year in the Steel Corporation's history, not an unfavorable showing in a year which has seen the establishment of a new tariff policy and which has in a variety of directions been a year of readjustment.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday continued dullness was shown. Copper was unchanged. Tin was heavy at a recession of ⅝c in the bid and ¼c in the asking price. The close bid and asked prices follow:

	—Tuesday.—		—Monday.—	
Stand. Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	15.87½	..	15.87½	..
October	15.87½	..	15.87½	..
November	15.85	16.30	15.85	16.30
December	15.85	16.30	15.85	16.30
Lead	4.30	..	4.30	..
Spelter	5.30	5.50	5.30	5.50
Zinc	5.30	5.50	5.30	5.50
Tin	39.75	40.00	40.15	40.55

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	£	s d	£	s d
Copper, spot	74	15 0	75	0 0
Copper, futures	73	5 0	73	10 0
Pig tin, spot	182	10 0	184	0 0
Pig tin, futures	183	10 0	184	10 0

The market finished easy. Spanish pig lead, £20 3s 9d, up 1s 3d. Spelter, £20 12s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 51s 10½d, up 3d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Lovett and Central Pacific.

It frequently happens that a man who has persistently declined to say anything in New York regarding a matter much in the public mind at the time has been quoted as talking very frankly in the West. That is explained by the difference in atmosphere. There is one railroad Chairman who admits being afraid to talk for publication when in the East for fear of criticism from the bankers affiliated with his road, but who speaks his mind freely in Chicago.

Judge R. S. Lovett has been consistently noncommittal when asked at his office about the Union Pacific's plans for using the cash received from the sale of the Southern Pacific stock, or as to his company's attitude toward the Central Pacific, in view of the suit brought to force the sale of that property; but he is reported to have said in San Francisco that "we are not trying to secure control of Central Pacific. We have other uses for our money."

Whether the Union Pacific Chairman was correctly quoted or not, those are likely his views. The price asked for Central Pacific when negotiations were on was $104,000,000. If the court should order the Southern Pacific to sell the road it could hardly bring that figure. The Union Pacific would be a poor shopper if it did not wait for the price to be reduced. Meantime, most of the $80,000,000 received has been temporarily employed in the purchase of short-term securities and in loans, so that the cash will be available again if the Central Pacific comes upon the market.

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Not a Small Traders' Market.

The variable movements of prices in response to quickly altered sentiments of floor traders is beginning to tell on the temper of smaller traders in the commission houses. A market in which stocks are marked up one day and lowered next day with as great facility as they were put up is not satisfactory to the hundred-share buyer or seller. It would be easy enough if a market such as has been in force for the past few weeks followed a fixed law of vibration, or if a fairly accurate law of average movement could be evolved. The man who could devise a chart system covering day-to-day swings of prices would be hailed as a genius of the highest order in the Street, even though his schedule failed to work more than four times out of seven; but in the absence of help of this sort the going has lately been rather rough for the little trader.

Comment on the tale the ticker tells grows more and more sarcastic as time passes and the market fails to show any definite trend. For a wonder, the Street is practically bare of tips. Short sellers frankly state that they rely on luck, pure and simple, for a profit, and buyers take on commitments with the hope merely that something will come along to put their stocks up. In consequence, there are a few of the small fry who make some money and a great many who are consistent losers.

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A Mexican Rumor Goes Adrift.

The bear raid which forced prices back substantially yesterday afternoon started at the same time a rumor was sent around the board room floor that an American warship had been fired on by a Mexican fort. It could not be said that the crowd took the story seriously, not even the most persistent bears, but the way in which it was passed along showed the hunger of the professionals for a development which would give them ground to stand on in immediate participation in the market.

A more plausible argument used by partisans of the short side was that the Steel Corporation's earnings, to be made public after business closed, would by no means equal expectations. In this they were correct, although the third quarter's report showed that excellent business had been done, comparable with most other three months' periods of the corporation's history.

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Looking Into November.

Looking ahead into November, steel and copper producers hope for a greater degree of activity in buying than October. Close reasoning on the situation in both trades has persuaded them that either their expectations must be realized or there will occur an extensive shrinkage of general business. Few of the larger railroad systems, which usually place their rail orders in the early Fall, have yet entered the market, and it is believed that they will not hold off much longer. Many copper consumers whose buying in normal times would have been substantial for November and December delivery, are still delaying. The hand-to-mouth policy of manufacturers in laying in supplies has proceeded for so long a period that producers of both steel and copper think that it cannot last without bringing about more depression than seems to be in sight.

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Union Pacific in September.

The Union Pacific's 50 per cent. operating ratio is fast becoming a faint memory. As the towns along its lines developed, demanding flagmen for crossings and new stations; as employes demanded and received higher wages, and various States higher taxes, it was inevitable that the remarkably low proportion of revenues consumed by expenses in E. H. Harriman's day should disappear. In September the Union Pacific had gross earnings of $9,351,000, an increase of $303,000 over September of last year. Expenses and taxes increased $623,000, and net earnings decreased $320,000. The operating costs, including taxes, consumed 58 per cent. of gross. That is still one of the lowest ratios reported.

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One Currency Report Held Up.

The report of the Clearing House Committee appointed to review the Owen-Glass measure, which has been expected for some days, will not be made up until the final form of the bill becomes known. F. A. Vanderlip, who is Chairman of the committee, says that in view of the amendments which are expected to be made to the House bill his committee will not report on the measure at this time. Mr. Vanderlip's views have become pretty well known.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

Following are the combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Oct. 25, as compiled by the State Banking Department:

State Banks—	Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$122,735,600 $463,400
Total deposits	129,904,700 110,200
Total reserve	24,569,500 50,200

Average reserve, 20.8 per cent.; reserve required, 15 per cent.

Trust Companies—	
Loans	$177,230,100 $238,900
Total deposits	183,670,700 501,000
Total reserve	38,012,000 252,500

Average reserve, 13.5 per cent.; reserve required, 10 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Nicholas F. Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady, has been elected a Director of the Leslie-Judge Company of this city.

S. W. Bretsfield, assistant treasurer of the Pullman Company, with headquarters in New York, will go on the retired list Nov. 1 in recognition of his long service, dating from 1873. E. S. Taylor will succeed him as Eastern Agent.

The $4,000,000 Hocking Valley one-year 5 per cent. notes, offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank on a 5½ per cent. basis, were all sold within a few hours.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Closes with a Sharp Reaction After Early Period of Improvement.

The outside security market closed weak yesterday, although for a time in the early trading considerable strength was shown. United Cigar Stores in particular advanced sharply after the opening, rising from 92¾ to 94¼. From that price, however, a brisk reaction occurred, which carried the quotation down to 91¾, with the final price of the day only a small fraction above the lowest. Elsewhere transactions were important.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Br.-Am. Tob.	25	25¼	24½	24⅝
1,100	Br.-A. T. new.	25⅞	25⅞	25	25
42	Con. Rub. Tire.	35½	35½	35½	35½
700	Manh. Trans.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
375	Pneu. Sm. & R.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3
10	Riker-H. Corp.	113	113	113	113
10	St. Oil of N. J.	377	377	377	377
8,000	Un. C. St. Am.	92⅝	94¼	91⅝	92

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Beaver Con.	34	34	34	34
1,200	Big Four.	19	19	19	19
700	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
500	Buffalo Mines.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
3,700	Can. G. Silver	18	19	16	19
2,250	Carib. Cobalt.	59	60	58	59
1,000	C. O. D. Con.	3	3	3	3
150	Dav.-Daly Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Florence	23	23	23	23
1,500	Gold'd Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
272	Gr.-Can., new.	29½	30	29½	30
3,000	Greenwater	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	K. Lake.	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
700	La Rose Con.	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
300	Mason Valley.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	McK.-Dar.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
500	Nev. Hills.	71	71	71	71
1,300	New U. Bing.	59	63	59	63
500	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Ton. Exten.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,700	Ton. Merger.	59	61	58	60
200	Tri-bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	Tularosa	⅞	11-16	⅞	11-16
300	Tuol. Con.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
500	W. End Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING CO.

800	W. End Exten.	3	4	3	4

*Sell cents per share.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Oct. 28.		Oct. 27.	
	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.	
Anglo-American Oil	21½	22	21⅝	22¼
Am. Writing Paper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	114½	116	114½	116
Borden's Con. M. pf	105½	106	105½	106
Brown Shoe	50	53	50	53
Brown Shoe pf	90¼	92	88¼	92
Cluett-Peabody	58	62	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf	97	100	97	100
Con. Rub. Tire pf	90	95	90	95
Emerson-Brantingham	27	28	27	28
Emerson-B. pf	78	85	78	85
Havana Tobacco	2¼	4	2¼	4
Havana Tobacco pf	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs	6½	8	6½	8
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	215	225	210	220
Marconi of Am	4	4½	4	4½
Maxwell Motors	1½	2½	1½	2½
Max. Motors 1st pf	21	23	21	23
Max. Motors 2d pf	4	7	4	7
Mays Oil	24½	25	24½	25½
Moab Oil Co	20	30	24	26
N. Y. Transportation	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	74	76	74	76
Otis Elevator pf	94½	95½	94½	95½
People's Gas rts. w. i.	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2¼
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tobacco Prod. pf	87	90	87	90
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	118	111	115
U. S. Light & Heat	3	6	3	6
U. S. L. & H. pf	25	35	25	35
Willys Overland	62½	64½	62½	64½
Willys Overland pf	92	94	92	92

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	13	15	12	14
Barnes King Develop.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
British Col. Copper	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Butte & London	33	36	33	36
Butte-New York	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Diamond B. Butte	1½	2½	2	2½
Diamond F. Daisy	2	3	2	3
El Paso Con.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
First National	3¼	3¾	3⅛	3¾
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea	6	7	5½	7
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Mines of America	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾
Nipis. Mines Co.	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
North Butte Develop.	⅞	¼	⅞	¼
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tonopah Mining	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Wettlaufer S. Mines	7	9	7	9
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	142	150	148	155
Braden Cop. new 7s	142	150	148	155
Chicago Elevated 5s	95¼	96	95¼	96
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	80	85	80	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97¾	98	97¾	98
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97¾	98	97¾	98
St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103¾
Western Pacific 5s	77	79	77	79

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	21½	21¾	21⅜	22¼
Atlantic Refining	648	654	650	653
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	166	168	164	167
Chesbrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	115	120	115	120
Continental Oil	182	186	182	185
Crescent Pipe Line	58	60	58	60
Cumberland Pipe L.	74	77	74	77
Eureka Pipe Line	342	347	342	347
Galena-Signal Oil	171	173	171	173
Galena-Signal Oil pf	140	143	140	143
Indiana Pipe Lines	126	129	126	129
National Transit	39	39½	40¼	40¾
New York Transit	310	315	308	312
Northern Pipe Line	110	112	109	112
Ohio Oil	129	130	129	130
Prairie Oil & Gas	368	370	367	370
Prairie Pipe Line	215	220	210	215
Southern Pipe Line	247	249	240	242
South Penn. Oil	237	239	237	239
S. W. Penn. P. L.	150	152	150	154
Standard Oil (Cal.)	191	192	193	195
Standard Oil (Ind.)	387	390	389	391
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	420	403	405
Standard Oil (Ky.)	453	460	453	460
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	375	378	375	378
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	146½	148	146½	147
Standard Oil (Ohio)	290	295	290	293
Swan & Finch	285	290	285	295
Union Tank Line	78	80	78	80
Vacuum Oil	171	173	171	173
Washington Oil	38	41	40	43
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,200	2,000	2,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 28.		Oct. 27.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	149	140	149
American Cigar pf	85½	87	85½	87
British-American	25½	25⅞	25⅝	26
British-Am., new	25	25¼	25⅛	25¼
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin Foil & M.	155	165	155	165
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
McAndrews & F.	185	190	184	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	248	240	248
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	102	100	102
Tobacco Products	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	87	89	87	89
United Cigar Stores	91¾	92¼	93¼	93¾
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	111	116	111	116

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	337
American Light & Traction pf	105	107
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	51
American Gas & Electric	75	77
American Gas & Electric pf	46	47
American Power & Light	66	69
American Power & Light pf	76	78
American Public Utilities	50	53
American Public Utilities pf	74	76
Appalachian Power Co.	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	42	45
Cities Service	75	78
Cities Service pf	70	73
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	75	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	..	85
Empire District Electric 5s pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	25	28
Federal Light & Traction pf	74	76
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	..	32
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	..	72
Gas & Electric Securities	95	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf	85	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	30
Montana Power Co.	40¼	40½
Montana Power Co. pf	94	96
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. Co. pf	58	62
Northern States Power	19	20
Northern States Power pf	70	74
Ozark Power & Water Co.	37	42
Pacific Gas & Electric	85½	86½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	72½	74½
Southern California Edison	86	88
Southern California Edison pf	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6	6¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf	31	32
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. Co.	15½	16½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. Co. pf	68	70
United Light & Railways	79	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	77	79
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	72	73
Utah Securities	16	18
Utilities Improvement	40	43
Utilities Improvement pf	60	64
United Utilities Co.	28	30
United Utilities Co. pf	97	102½
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	50	51

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A. C. L. of Conn.	230	230	230
50	Con. Power	108½	108½	108½
113	Norf. Ry. & Light.	25	25	25
31	United Ry. & Elec.	26	25½	25⅞

BONDS.

$8,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	97	97	97
4,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s.	93½	93¼	93⅜
3,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2,000	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s.	99	99	99
5,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s.	88	88	88
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	64	64	64
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,575	Alaska Gold	23	22⅝	22⅝
1,620	Amal. Copper	75½	73⅞	74
150	American Zinc	18½	18¼	18¼
55	Anaconda	36	36	36
1,050	Ariz. Com'l	5 7-16	5¼	5¼
3,690	Butte & Bal.	6	4¾	4⅝
388	Butte & Superior	32¾	31½	31½
150	Cal. & Ariz	64¾	64½	64½
2	Cal. & Hecla	425	425	425
10	Centennial	14	14	14
80	Chino	41	40½	40⅞
810	Copper Range	37	37	37
175	East Butte	11¾	11½	11½
260	Granby	73¾	71¾	71¾
88	Greene-Cananea	30	29	30
25	Hancock	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Isle Royale	18	18	18
600	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	4	4 1-16
5	Lake	5½	5½	5½
10	Nevada Consol	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
45	Nipissing	8½	8⅜	8⅜
215	North Butte	25	24½	24½
150	Old Colony	5	5	5
20	Ray Consol	19	19	19
700	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
145	Shannon	6¾	6¾	6¾
105	Shattuck	28	28	28
3,041	Superior & Boston	3 7-16	2⅝	2⅝
25	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
100	Tuolumne	99c	99c	99c
47	U. S. Smelters	38¼	38	38¼
25	U. S. Smelters pf	47	47	47
20	Utah Consol	9½	9½	9½
65	Wolverine	44	43	43

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & Albany	200¼	200¼	200¼
115	Boston & Maine	57½	57	57
10	Fitchburg pf	99	99	99
606	N. Y., N. H. & H.	83	81¾	82½
15,897	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	1⅝	1 7-16	1 15-32
5	Old Colony R. R.	167	167	167
70	Union Pacific	152½	151¼	151¼
57	West End St. R. R. pf.	70	70	70
4	W. End St. R. R. pf.	89	89	89

TELEPHONES.

1,481	American	121½	120¼	120⅜
1	New England	139	139	139

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. Chem.	44¼	44¼	44¼
23	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	91	90½	91
20	Amoskeag	60	60	60
5	Am. Sugar	108	108	108
17	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114	114
93	Am. Woolen pf.	76	75⅝	75½
102	Edison	263	263	263
125	Gen. Electric	141¼	141	141
61	Mass. Gas	91¾	91¾	91¾
111	Mass. Gas. pf.	91	91	91
84	Pullman	153	153	153
60	Swift	104½	104½	104½
10	Torrington pf	26	26	26
150	United Fruit	163¼	163	163
75	United Shoe Mach.	50	49½	49½
2	Unit. Shoe Mach. pf.	27½	27	27
2,205	U. S. Steel	59¾	57¾	57¾
27	U. S. Steel pf.	107¼	107	107

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	86⅞	86½	86¾
8,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96¾	96	96
1,200	Chicago Junction & S. Y. 5s, 1915	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101	101	101
20,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s, w. i.	105	105	105
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. Gas	18	19	Hollinger	17	18
Begole	1	1¼	Houghton	3¼	4
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	1⅝	1⅞
Boston Ely	46	48	Majestic	26	31
Butte Cent.	1	3	Mex. Met.	46	48
Butte & L.	30	31	Nev.-Doug.	1⅜	1½
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Oct. 28, 1913	275,398
Same day last year	620,788
Total year to date	71,795,153
Same day last year	108,729,345
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.20— .28
Same day last year	81.88—1.14

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. 28, 1913	4	3	3½	$4.8525	$4.8520	$4.8525
Same day last year.	5½	4½	5½	4.8585	4.8575	4.8585
Range year to date.	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8520	.....
Same period last y'r.	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8505	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
122	125	50	Adams Express	122	122	122	122	...
22⅜	22⅞	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
74⅛	74⅝	23,350	Amalgamated Cop	75⅛	75⅝	73⅞	74⅜	— ⅜
23½	24⅛	300	Am. Beet Sugar	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
31⅝	32	7,200	Am. Can	32	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞	+ ½
91½	92	850	Am. Can pf	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	91⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	45¼	200	Am. Car & Fdry	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
37½	38	300	Am. Cotton Oil	38⅞	38⅞	37½	37½	— ½
20¾	21⅛	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	21	21	21	21	— 2
21	21¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
31¼	31⅝	200	Am. Locomotive	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
64	64⅛	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64⅛	64⅞	64	64	— ¼
99¼	100	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	100	100	— 1
26	28	100	Am. Steel F'dries	27	27	27	27	+ ½
120	120½	3,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¼	121¼	120	120⅛	+1
101	102	200	Am. Tob., pf. new	102	102	102	102	—1¼
35⅞	36	500	Anaconda Cop. Co	36	36⅜	36	36	+1
93⅞	94	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	93½	94⅛	93⅜	93⅞	— ⅛
98	98¼	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅜	97⅞	98	— ⅛
115	115½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	— ⅝
93½	94	600	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	94½	94⅛	94⅛	+ ½
29½	30¾	300	Bethlehem Steel	80⅞	81	80⅝	81	+ ¼
71	72	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1½
87	87¼	602	Brook. Rapid Tran	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ¼
26	27½	10	Butterick Co	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	...
17¼	18¼	600	California Petrol'm	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
49¼	51	100	California Pet. pf	49	49	49	49	+1
227¼	227¾	11,800	Canadian Pacific	228⅝	229¼	226⅞	227¼	—2½
224½	225¼	100	C. P. sub.cfs.full pd	225¾	225¾	225⅜	225⅝	+1¼
		100	Cent. Coal & Coke	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	—1¼
21¼	21⅜	1,300	Central Leather Co	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
56⅜	57½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	57½	57½	57	57	— ½
28⅝	29	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29	29	29	29	...
101⅜	102	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
131½	133	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	132⅛	132⅛	132	132	— ½
61		23	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	65	65	65	65	...
40	40¼	900	Chino Copper	40⅜	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
28	29	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	28¾	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
129½	130½	300	Consolidated Gas	130⅛	130⅛	129½	129⅝	— ⅛
9½	9⅝	500	Corn Products Ref	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18¼	19½	1,800	Distillers' Securities	17⅞	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	—1⅛
27⅜	27⅝	4,200	Erie	27⅝	28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
43½	43¾	300	Erie 1st pf	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
34⅝	35¼	200	Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35	—1⅛
142	145	530	General Electric	141	141½	140¼	140¼	—1¾
36½	39	150	General Motors	38½	38½	38½	38½	—1½
77	78	100	General Motors pf	77	77	77	77	—1
21¾	22	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅝
123½	124	210	Great Northern pf	123⅞	124⅞	123⅞	123⅞	+ ⅞
33	33½	900	G. N. certs.ore prop	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
106½	107	300	Illinois Central	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	— ⅝
15	15⅜	100	Inspiration Copper	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼	...
13½	13⅝	400	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
57⅝	57⅞	900	Inter.-Met. pf	57⅞	58½	57½	57½	— ⅛
30½		100	Int. Agricultural pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	—1
103	105	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
102⅝	103⅛	100	Int. Harvester Corp	103⅛	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞	+ ⅝
8	8½	100	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	...
36½	37	300	Int. Paper pf	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+1¼
24½	25	100	Kan. City Southern	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	...
36¾	37	100	Lackawanna Steel	37	37	37	37	+1
151⅞	151⅞	1,500	Lehigh Valley	152	152⅝	152	152	...
208	215	100	Liggett & Myers	212	212	212	212	—1
63¾	64	100	Mex. Petroleum	64	64	64	64	...
129	130	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	130¼	130¼	129⅝	129⅝	—1⅝
20¼	20⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
29⅛	29⅝	500	Mo. Pacific	30	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
12	12½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	300	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
96¼	96¾	1,600	N. Y. Central	96⅜	97	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
82¾	83	2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	82	83¼	81⅝	83	+ ½
103½	103⅝	300	Norf. & Western	103¼	103⅞	103½	103½	...
108	108½	2,400	Northern Pacific	108¼	108¾	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅝
19	20	500	Pacific Mail	19⅝	20⅜	19½	19½	+ ⅛
26	28	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	28½	28½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
109⅝	109⅝	4,172	Penn. R. R	109⅞	109⅞	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
123½	124¼	300	People's Gas, Chi	124	124½	124	124⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	21	100	Pitts. Coal	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
89⅞	90	400	Pitts. Coal pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
25½	26	100	Pressed Steel Car	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
97	100	165	Pressed Steel C. pf	98	98	98	98	+1
18¾	19	700	Ray Con. Copper	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
161½	161¾	54,600	Reading x. d	161¾	162¾	161½	162	— ⅞
19¾	20	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20¼	20	20	...
81	81½	400	Rep. I. & Steel pf	82	82	81¼	81¼	— ¾
14½	14⅝	1,700	Rock Island Co	15	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¾
24½	24½	6,150	Rock Island Co. pf	26	26	23⅝	24⅛	— ¾
18	21	50	Rumely, (M.,) Co	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
5¼	5½	100	St. L. & San Fran	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
46½	47	500	Seab. Air Line pf	47⅞	47⅞	46½	47	— ⅛
177	178	300	Sears, Roebuck & Co	180	180	177¾	177¾	—1⅞
87	87¼	3,550	So. Pacific	88	88⅝	87¼	87¼	—1⅝
91⅜	91¾	570	So. Pacific tr. r	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	900	South. Ry. ext	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
7⅞	7¾	564	Studebaker Co. pf	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	2,700	Tenn. Copper	29	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
113	114	400	Texas Co	114½	114½	114	114	—1
14¾	17	100	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅝
38	38¼	1,500	Third Avenue	38½	39	37½	38	— ⅛
151⅜	151⅝	27,200	Union Pacific	152⅝	153⅜	150⅞	151½	—1⅝
81½	81½	600	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
96½	103	2	Un. Dry Goods pf	101	101	101	101	...
59¼	60	300	U. S. Rubber	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
57¾	57⅞	78,050	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59⅜	57⅝	57⅞	+ ¼
106½	107	600	U. S. Steel pf	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
53	53¼	700	Utah Copper	53¼	53⅜	53	53	— ⅛
28¼	29	200	Va.-Car. Chem	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
67¼	67¾	1,800	Westingh. E. & M	67	68¼	67	67½	— ½
4	4½	100	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
44¾	46	100	Wisconsin Central	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
91	92	300	Woolw. (F. W.,) Co	91¾	91¾	91	91	— ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	98
2s, c, 1930	97	99
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103
4s, r, 1925	110	111
4s, c, 1925	110	111
Pan 2s, r, 1936	....	96¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & S	250	275
Allis-C, 5th pf	6	8
Do pf, 5th paid	13¾	16
Am Ag C	44	46
Do pf	89	93
A B S pf	67	75
A B S & Fdy	88½	91
Do pf	128	130
A C & F pf	112	114½
Am Cities	36	37½
Do pf	62¾	67
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Pr	84	86
Do pf	100	102
A C O pf	92½	..
Am Exp	118	119½
A H & L	4½	4¾
Am Lin	8¾	9
Do pf	22	24
Am L pf	97	100
Am Malt	5¼	7
Do pf	41	43
A S pf, B	81¾	83
Am Snuff	160	165
Do pf	100	105
Am S R	106¾	110
Do pf	113	115
A T & C	58¼	62
Am Tob	235½	238
Am Wool	16	22
Do pf	75½	77
A W P pf	14	15
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
Assets R	73	79
Bald Loc	40	42½
Do pf	103	105½
B & O pf	70½	81
Batop M	1	1½
B Un Gas	f22½	128
Bruns Ter	6¼	7½
B, R & P	103	113½
Do pf	115	135
Canada So	..	64
Cent L pf	90¾	93½
C R R of N J	290	320
Chi & Alt	10	20
Do pf	20¼	40
Chi Gt W	12½	12¾
C, I & L pf	50	80
C & N W	127	127½
Do pf	171	180
Chi, St P, M & Om	118	125
Do pf	135	140
C, C, C & St L	36	46
Do pf	60	65
Col F & I pf	190	200
Col & So	27	28
Do 1st pf	64	66
Do 2d pf	80	70
Corn P R pf	65	67½
Crex Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S pf	84	..
D & Co pf	96¾	98¾
Del & H	150	157
D, L & W	400½	401
D & R G	18¾	19½
Do pf	29	31
D M & Ft D	1½	5
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U Ry	70	75
D, S S & A	5	6½
Do pf	9	10
Du P de N Pow pf	86	87
F M & S	11	17
Do pf	38	40
Gen Ch	170	183
Do pf	106½	108½
G'drich (B F) Co pf	88	89
Guer Expl	43½	45¾
Hav E Ry	8	9
Helme (G W) Co	150	180
Do pf	109	115
Hock Val	120	135
Homest'ke	106½	112
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf	95	..
Int Agric	9	..
Int H new pf	115	..
Int H Cor pf	116	..
Int St P	6	7¼
Do pf	23¼	30
Iowa Cent	6	8
Do pf	14	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	52	70¼
K C So pf	55	57½
Kayser (J) & Co	79	86
Do 1st pf	100	107
Do 2d pf	78	100
K T & Tel pf	91	..
Leo & E	9	14
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	99	100
Pan 3s, c, 1961	99	99½
Pett-Mull	25	30
Do 1st pf	85	95
Phelps-D	188	..
Phila Co	60	65
P, C & St L	85	86
Do pf	100	120
Pitts S pf	90	95
Pub S Cor	107½	111
P'man Co	153	154
Quicksilver	2	2¾
Do pf	3	4
R R Sec I	73	..
C stk	..	..
Ry St Spr	25	26
Do pf	91	95
Rdg 1st pf	85	85
Do 2d pf	90	91
Rumely (M) Co	15	21
Do pf	46	50
F 1st pf	18	20
Do 2d pf	8	9½
St L & S F, C & Co	..	..
I n cfs	15	30
St L S W	23	25
Do pf	57	61
Seab A L	17	18
Sears-R pf	120¾	122½
S-S S & I	29	30
Do pf	86	91
So P R S	..	65
Do pf	..	105
So Pac 1st paid	91	93
So Ry pf	76¼	78
So R, M & O cfs	65	77
Stand M	31½	34
Do pf	59	62½
Studeb	18	20
T P L Tr	92	100
T, St L & West	10	11
Do pf	22	23
T C R T	104½	108
Do pf	130	..
Und Type	84	90
Do pf	105	109¾
U B & P	4½	5
Do pf	21	25
Un Cig M	94½	97
Do pf	96¼	102
Un Dry G	..	92½
U Rys Inv	18½	22
Do pf	35	37
U S C I P	9¼	12½
Do pf	44	49
U S Exp	45½	50
U S Ind A	..	28
Do pf	83	89
U S R & I pf	34	58½
Imp	56	58½
U S R 1st pf	104¾	105¼
Vand R R	..	85¼
Va-Car C pf	95	97
Va I, C & Coke	42	46
Va R & P	..	56
Do pf	93½	..
Vul Detin	11	18½
Do pf	60	64½
Wabash	3¾	4¼
Do pf	10½	11¾
W F Exp	90	98
West Md	35½	36¾
Do pf	55	58
West U T	63½	64
W & L E 1st pf	110	116½
Wstm-E	225	300
Do pf	110	120
Wst Un	81¼	84
W & L E gen 4½s	101	..
conv 4½s	101¼	..
2s	102½	..
3s	102½	..
4s	102	..
C & N W Mil, S 4s	91	..
C, R I & P gen 4s	84¾	..
5s	84¾	..
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s	75	..
5s	75½	..
deb 5s	75½	..
1s	75½	..
2s	75¼	..
C, R I & P R R 4s	54¾	..
5s	54½	..
C, St P, M & O 6s	115½	..
Col F & I gen 5s	96	..
Colo Industrial 5s	80½	..
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s	91⅝	..
Cumberld Tel 5s	96½	..
D & H conv 4s	97½	..
Del Un R con 4½s	70½	..
Det See Corp 6s	64½	..
2s	64	..
1s	63¾	..
Erie 1st con 4s	84	..
2s	83¾	..
1st gen 4s	70½	..
cv 4s, Ser A	88	..
Series B	73	..
Ft W & D C 1st 6s	71	..
Gen Motors 6s	105	..
1s	98¾	..
Gt Nor ref 4½s	95½	..
Indiana Steel 5s	99	..
Inter-Met 4½s	73¾	..
1s	75¼	..
2s	75¼	..
I R T 1st & ref 6s	98¾	..
1s	98¼	..
2s	98¼	..
2,000 c	98½	..
Iowa Cent ref 5s	88	..
K C, Ft S & M 6s	108¼	..
Kan City So 5s	94½	..
Lacl G 1st of 5s	100	..
Louis 1st 5s	89¾	..
2s	99½	..
ref & ext 5s	99¾	..
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928	91½	..
1931	90½	..
Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds	119¾	..
Ligg & Myers 5s	97½	..
Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds	117½	..
Lorillard Co 5s	96¾	..
Lou & N unifd 4s	93¼	..
Minn & St L 1st ref 4s	54	..
M & E 1st 7s	101½	..
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	93	..
N Y Cent gen 3½s	83½	..
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s	82½	..
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s, reg	108¼	..
when issued	104½	..
	104¾	..
	104¾	..
	105	..
	104¾	..
	104¾	..
	104¾	..
	104¾	..
	104¾	..
N Y Rys ref 4s	74	..
adj 5s	..	..
N Y Teleph 4½s	94½	..
	97¾	..
	97¾	..
	97¾	..
	97½	..
N & W con 4s	94	..
con 4½s	93	..
N P Term 1st 6s	103¼	..
	111	..
Nor Pacific 4s	95	..
	95½	..
gen 3s	66	..
	65¾	..
	65¾	..
	65¾	..
Ore S L 1st con 5s	106¼	..
gtd ref 4s	89¾	..
	89¾	..
	89¾	..
Pac Tel & Tel 5s	97¾	..
	97¾	..
Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s	99¼	..
Pub Serv C of N J 6s	89¼	..
Ray Consol 1st 6s	106¼	..
Reading gen 4s	94½	..
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940	90	..
St L & S F R R gen 5s	59	..
	69½	..
	58¾	..
Tr Co ctfs	59	..
ref 4s	70½	..
Seab Air L adj 5s	73¾	..
	74	..
	74½	..
	74½	..
	74½	..
	74	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s	101½	..
Sr Car & G 1st 5s	100	..
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	97¼	..
	97¾	..
	97¾	..
	96¾	..
So Pac col 4s	93	..
	92½	..
conv 4s	85¾	..
Southn Ry 1st 5s	103¾	..
gen 4s	74	..
Term Assn of St L ref 4s	88¼	..
Third Av ref 4s	79¾	..
adj 5s	73½	..
	73¾	..
	73¾	..
	74½	..
Tri-City 5s	73¾	..
Union Pac 1st 4s	96¼	..
	96	..
	96¼	..
	96	..
	96½	..
conv 4s	91	..
U S Rubber 6s	102¼	..
U S Steel C of 5s	99¾	..
	100	..
	103¾	..
	100	..
Virgn Ry 1st 5s	98¼	..
Wabash 1st 5s	103¾	..
2d 5s	80	..
Equ Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd	46½	..
Wab Pitts T 1st Cent Tr ctfs	16½	..
	17	..
West Shore 4s	93¾	..
registered	91¾	..
Westingh El & M 5% notes	94½	..
	95½	..

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	99¼	99½	5.40
Am. Locomo.	5	Oct., 1915	98⅝	99⅝	4.25
Austrian Gov.	4½	Jly. '14-15	97⅜	98¼	6.40
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	99⅝	100	5.00
Bos. & Maine.	5	Feb. 3, '14	..	97	12.00
Bos. & Maine.	6	June 2, '14	..	96	13.25
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96¾	96⅞	5.85
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	98½	98¾	6.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	98⅝	99	5.55
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1914	94½	96	12.50
Cons. Gas Co.	6	Feb. 25, '14	100¾	100¾	4.87
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8, '14	100	100¼	5.40
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.40
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1915	97⅝	98⅛	6.25
Gen. Elec.	—	Apr. 16, '14	5.30%	5.00%	
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	98½	99	6.40
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	96¼	96⅝	6.80
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	99¾	99¾	4.00
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	97¾	98	6.75
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99¼	99½	5.50
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	94⅜	95⅞	6.20
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar. 15, '14	99⅜	99⅝	4.90
Mich. Central.	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅝	99¾	4.85
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	94	96½	18.50
M., K. & T.	6	May, 1915	96	96⅜	7.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1914	94	94½	12.40
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1916	98½	99¼	6.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	4½	Mar. 1914	99¾	99¾	4.85
N.Y.C.& H.R.	5	Apr. 21, '14	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.	6	Sep 16, '14	99¾	100¼	4.70
N.Y.C.& H.R.	4½	May, 1915	98	98¼	5.05
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	Dec

STRONG SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL BANK

Committee Divides Six to Six, but Owen Declares Regional Plan Will Be Adopted.

A SYSTEM OF FIVE BANKS

Material Reduction from Original Twelve Certain—Greater Public Participation Also Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Beginning executive consideration of the Currency bill, the committee on Banking and Currency spent the whole of to-day's session in discussing broadly what sort of bank of issue should be embodied in the measure reported to the Senate. Talk across the table ranged from the regional bank system of the Owen-Glass bill to the Government-owned central bank of the Vanderlip plan. No attempt was made to test formally the strength behind either plan, but the exchange of views indicated that, while the framework of the regional system might be retained, the popular ownership suggested by Mr. Vanderlip might take the place of compulsory subscription, to which the Owen-Glass bill would force all member banks.

Differences of opinion were marked and in some quarters fears were expressed that a deadlock might result over the proposal to substitute a Government-owned central bank for the regional reserve bank plan of the Administration bill. The debate disclosed six Senators for the Government-controlled central bank and six for the Administration regional system.

The five Republicans on the committee, Senators Weeks, McLean, Nelson, Crawford, and Bristow, argued for the central bank scheme. They were joined by Senator Hitchcock, one of the Democrats who has opposed the Administration bill in many of its provisions. Senators Reed and O'Gorman, who had expressed themselves in favor of the central bank plan, swung into line with the other Democrats for the Administration plan.

Chairman Owen Confident.

The vote was delayed until to-morrow, and Chairman Owen, at the close of this evening's session, said he believed the Administration plan would be finally adopted.

"Both sides have shown a conciliatory disposition," he said, "and I believe the vote to-morrow will dispose of the matter to everybody's satisfaction."

Chairman Owen said he hoped the committee would have its report ready by Saturday, but he was regarded as far too optimistic by his associates. Other Senators refused even to guess at a date for an agreement. The committee's method of procedure at present is to put forward tentative proposals to see which one commands the largest support.

It is certain the Senate committee will report a system with far fewer than the twelve banks provided for in the House bill. The general expectation is that the committee will finally agree on five institutions.

The predominant sentiment of the committee on several fundamental principles was made plain to-day. Not a voice was raised against the idea of Government control, and it can be stated that, whatever system is favored by the committee, it will be under control of the Government as securely as under the system embodied in the Owen-Glass bill. With almost equal positiveness, it can be said that compulsory subscription by member banks to the capital stock of the proposed system is doomed.

It is not impossible that the relief to be accorded the banks from the compulsory provisions of the pending bill will in the end incline the committee to reduce the share of the banks in the system's control. It is still a question whether banks shall be forbidden to subscribe to the stock of the new system or whether they shall be permitted to subscribe, like private individuals, to stock that will carry no voting privileges.

A vestige of the present compulsory provisions may remain in the requirement that the national banks underwrite the popular subscription, pledging themselves to take up what stock is left unpurchased by the people. But as none of these proposals is expected to impose any real burden on the banks, it is now thought that the banks would have to be compensated by representation on the controlling board.

Public Sole Subscribers.

The most definite compromise suggested to-day and the one that seemed from the first to carry a majority of the committee behind it provided for a regional bank system in which the stock of all the regional banks would be subscribed by the public. As there would be no subscribing member banks, it was suggested that the local control of a particular regional bank might be given to banks depositing their reserves with it, to precisely the extent that the Owen-Glass bill gives the local control to the stockholding member banks. This would mean permitting the depositing banks to elect six out of the nine Directors, leaving the other three Directors to be named by the Federal Reserve Board.

It is possible, however, that even this local control may be taken from the banks participating in the new system and given to the local individual stockholders. The essence of the regional system, it has been explained, is that it vests responsibility for local transactions in local hands and protects the central authority from the charge of sectional discrimination. The election of the majority Directors either by the participating banks or by individual stockholders would accomplish this end.

To prevent inequalities in the value of stock and also to hinder still greater inequalities in the amount of stock subscribed in the various regions, it is proposed to have an individual's subscription apportioned among all the regional reserve banks, so that a stockholder in New York would have pro rata shares in all the regional banks of the country. But this plan would carefully avoid even the appearance of a single, central controlling and stockholding body, to which the various regional banks would be merely branches.

"Government Money."

The credit of the Government will be behind the new notes. While many of the committee members believe the new notes should stand solely on the credit of the banks of issue, divorced from the Government's support, it is realized that, with the banks of issue directly controlled by the Government, the practical distinction would be slight, while the political value of such a concession to the "Government money" ideas of the Bryan followers would be great.

The committee is leaning heavily to a Federal reserve board made up of long-term appointees. There will be no ex officio members, with the possible exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, while the Secretary of Agriculture and the Controller of the Currency are certain to be dropped from the list. The long tenure of office of the members of the Federal Reserve Board, it is hoped, will prevent control by the Government from degenerating into political control.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, announced yesterday that, in view of the fact that substantial changes in the pending currency bill were being considered by the Senate committee, the New York Clearing House Committee appointed to analyze the bill, of which committee he was Chairman, had decided to wait for the Senate bill to be reported before making its report to the Clearing House Association.

BANKERS SEE HOPE AHEAD.

But Dubious Over Income Tax and Currency at Chicago Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Confident that there lies ahead a period of brisk demand for investment securities, about 400 investment bankers and brokers arrived in Chicago to-day to attend the second annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. Special trains brought the visitors, most of the delegates coming from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The spirit of the convention reflected confidence that all danger of a financial disturbance had passed, and that while business had slowed down to a moderate extent, the prospects were for an active and broad bond market, which would enable the railroads and other corporations to finance extensions and improvements.

George B. Caldwell, President of the association, in opening the convention said that stocks and bonds were down "almost to panic prices" because of the dissatisfaction of capital with the present and the last Administrations.

"For the last two years the security market has reflected the disgust of capital because the Administrations of Taft and Wilson seemed determined to irritate and regulate business," he said. "The agitation has gone so far that our Government at Washington is almost certain to be on the bear side of the market.

"Good stocks and bonds are down almost to panic prices, chiefly because of a lack of confidence and a belief on the part of investors that what we will get will be worse than what we have had, and that the corporations, especially the railroads, will not be given in the next three years a square deal."

Says Poor Suffer Most.

Mr. Caldwell, who is President of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, said that the thrifty poor would suffer most.

"The little people, the host of small investors in stocks and bonds are the ones who will suffer most from reversion to unecomonic processes."

Mr. Caldwell criticised the "blue sky" law of Kansas and declared that the notoriety given to it had led the way to the introduction of similar legislation in forty States, in twenty-one of which the legislation was dangerous both to investor and dealer.

"In California and Oregon," said Mr. Caldwell, "there is at present a dangerous and growing tendency toward municipal ownership. Municipal ownership of street railway and lighting plants falls in 90 per cent. of cases Toronto, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle are cities leading in this movement."

Mr. Caldwell criticised the pending Currency bill along lines made familiar by other bankers.

Addressing the convention to-night, Allen G. Hoyt of New York, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which held an executive session in the afternoon, said:

"We will be in sympathy with any suggestion for revising the law dealing with the distribution of wildcat securities. We are opposed, however, to crude, ill-drawn, paternalistic methods detrimental to the men whose business it is to handle really high-grade securities. It is probable also that we will take up the question of the 'secured debt' law in effect in Michigan and in New York, which involves the stamping of a bond upon its issuance, thereby exempting it from taxation a second time. It is highly proable that this committee will make some recommendations in regard to the new Income Tax law which may tend to relieve bankers and others from unnecessary hardship in complying with it."

Income Tax and Currency.

The absorbing topics among the bankers are the income tax and the currency legislation. Ex-Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire declared the income tax law would come up for full discussion.

"The law," he said, "is all right in theory, but the trouble with the present measure is that it is class legislation. The tax is small for the average man and will not be a hardship, but then there's the fellow under the limit who will not be taxed at all and who is chuckling over the fact. That is where the wrong comes in, and the little fellow had better look out, because the law can be changed from time to time, and undoubtedly will be until it becomes more equitable in its application. As for the collection of the tax, that is a point on which we are all in the dark."

One of the delegates much in evidence in the Blackstone Hotel, where the convention is being held, is Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of Roosevelt & Griscom & Co. of New York. Asked his views on the business outlook he said: "I don't expect any very good times or any very bad times. I think that is the general feeling in the East. But I believe things will improve gradually."

Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said: "While the money market is not at its very best, I am of the opinion that it is not at all discouraging. The individual who is trying to make a living has begun to realize that he or she can share in the prosperity of corporations when they are given a chance to expand and not curtailed by too drastic legislation. Legislators are beginning to realize this, also. The Currency bill has upset the money market somewhat, but, though I am not an industrial expert, judging from my sphere, I fail to join with those who predict a calamity in the financial situation."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Order of Oct. 16, transferring First Lieut. J. H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, to the First Cavalry, is revoked. Lieut. Barnard will remain on duty with the Fifth Cavalry.

Col. F. Baker, Ordnance Department, to the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, on official business; then to his station.

Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, Ordnance Department, will make one visit during the month of October and not to exceed four visits during the month of November to the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business.

First Lieut. D. R. Rodney, Fifth Cavalry, is transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1. He will proceed to San Francisco and sail on or about Jan. 5 for Manila.

Leave: First Lieut. E. A. Buchanan, Second Cavalry, three months.

The Navy.

Capt. Thomas Snowden, detached from the command of the South Carolina; to Naval War College.

Capt. R. L. Russell, detached Judge Advocate General, Navy Department; to command the South Carolina.

Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes, detached from the New Jersey; to the Virginia as First Lieutenant.

Ensign G Hitchcock, detached from the Georgia; to the Constellation.

Ensign W. H. Osgood, detached from the Constellation; to the Eagle.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. McGuire, to the Louisiana.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Carr, M. R. C., commissioned from Oct. 10; to the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Riordan, M. R. C., commissioned from Oct. 10; to the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Boatswain Norman McIntire, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Oct. 22, in accordance with a section of the Revised Statutes covering physical disability.

Gunner A. S. Rollins, detached from Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to the New Jersey.

Machinist J. A. Crimmins, detached from Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; to treatment at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Flusser, at New York Yard; Standish, at Annapolis; South Dakota, at Mare Island; Lebanon, at Norfolk; Cassin, at Boston, and the Cincinnati, at Olongapo.

Sailed—Annapolis, from Tepolobampo, Mexico, for Santa Rosalia, Mexico; Paul Jones, Perry, and the Whipple, from San Francisco for San Diego; Brutus, from Sewall Point for Boston.

The Idaho has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The flag of the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet has been transferred from the Wisconsin to the Tennessee.

The Craven, Stockton, and Wilkes have been ordered out of commission at Charleston, S. C.

Paymaster U. G. Ammen, retired, died at Mare Island Oct. 27.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The embroidery trade of St. Gall showed a big gain in 1912, and exports reached the record figure of $45,402,777, as compared with $42,817,841 in 1911. This increase was remarkable because the embroidery exports to the United States—which country has always been St. Gall's best customer—decreased by nearly $2,000,000 as compared with 1911.

The contract entered into between the Government of Colombia and S. Pearson & Son of London for a survey of the Port of Buenaventura on the Pacific Coast should attract the attention of some of the American engineering houses, and show them where they seem backward in the matter of South American development.

The Railway Board of India has under consideration a scheme for constructing some 400 miles of feeder railways on a narrow gauge in the Montgomery, Lyallpur, Sargodha, and Gujrat districts of the Punjab. These districts are the ones chiefly affected by the great triple canal project, and are intended to afford transportation for the expected large increase of agricultural products in those districts.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:24|Sun sets..5:02|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:55	7:25	12:40	1:15
Governors Island	7:18	7:45	1:12	1:50
Hell Gate	9:08	9:35	2:52	3:30

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 28.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, Oct. 21.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
SS Panama, Colon, Oct. 25.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 25.
SS Carl Schurz, Kingston, Oct. 23.
SS Star of India, Barry, Oct. 18.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Oct. 22.
SS Sabine, Brunswick, Oct. 25.
SS Chathan, Truxpan, Oct. 19.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 25.
SS Port Antonio, Montrego Bay, Oct. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Imperator	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Principe di Piemonte	Naples	Oct. 15
Luristan	Matanzas	Oct. 20
Ida	Oran	Oct. 16
Drumcliffe	Rotterdam	Oct. 12
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 21
Antilla	Tampico	Oct. 22
Lampasas	Mobile	Oct. 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 26

DUE TO-MORROW.

Campanello	Rotterdam	Oct. 16
Majestic	Southampton	Oct. 22
Narragansett	London	Oct. 18
Constante	Lisbon	Oct. 15
Caracas	La Guayra	Oct. 18
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 28
Stephano	Halifax	Oct. 28
Metapan	Santa Marta	Oct. 21
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 23
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 27

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Calabria	Palermo	Oct. 17
Arsconia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Petroleine	Shields	Oct. 17
St. Theodore	Shields	Oct. 17
El Sud	Galveston	Oct. 25
Cristobal	Colon	Oct. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Oct. 25
Venezia	Naples	Oct. 18
New York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Cymric	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Saxonia	Gibraltar	Oct. 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 28
Conrad Mohr	Shields	Oct. 17
Pawnee	Rotterdam	Oct. 18
Nickerie	Paramaribo	Oct. 22
Matura	Grenada	Oct. 25
Colorado	Galveston	Oct. 25
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Virginia, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Finland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Martha Washington, Trieste	——	2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Seguranca, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Imperator, Hamburg	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vasari, Barbados	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
George Washington, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Rusia, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:09 M.
Matilde, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Perugia, at Leghorn, Oct. 26.
SS Minnewaska, at London, Oct. 27.
SS Birma, at Rotterdam, Oct. 27.
SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, Oct. 28.
SS Karonga, at Suez, Oct. 28.
SS Vernachor, at Yokohama, Oct. 25.
SS American, at Antwerp, Oct. 27.
SS Patria, at Naples, Oct. 25.
SS President Lincoln, at Cherbourg, Oct. 28.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Bremen, Oct. 28.
SS Magdalena, at Southampton, Oct. 28.
SS Vandyck, at Bahia, Oct. 27.
SS Wartburg, at Adelaide, Oct. 28.
SS Mimico, at Auckland, Oct. 27.
SS Herm, at Lisbon, Oct. 25.
SS Carpathia, at Trieste, Oct. 27.
SS Burme, at Montevideo, Oct. 24.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Oct. 28.
SS Saxon Prince, from Bahia, Oct. 25.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Oct. 28.
SS Birkhall, from Rosario, Oct. 25.
SS Broadmayne, from Rouen, Oct. 25.
SS Stephen, from Barbados, Oct. 28.
SS Gregory, from Barbados, Oct. 27.
SS Spencer, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 27.

Passed.

SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Scilly.
SS Georgic, New York for Liverpool, signaled Brow Head.
SS Weehawken, New York for Alicante, passed Gibraltar.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, signaled Brow Head.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 28.

SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 2,070 miles E. at 1 A. M.; due Nov. 1, noon. American Line.
SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 667 miles E. at 10:42 A. M.; due 30th, 8 A. M. White Star Line.
SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 1,464 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 31st, 8:30 A. M. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, New Orleans to New York, was 230 miles W. of Egmont Key at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was off Galveston Bar at 5:40 P. M.
SS Cristobal, Colon to New York, was 1,028 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 527 miles off Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 24 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 245 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 180 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 520 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 12 miles N. of Savannah Sea Buoy at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 370 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 450 miles S. at 2 P. M.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Brunswick to New York, was 78 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 174 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Cruz to New York, was 73 miles N. of Havana at 8 P. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Provence, New York to Havre, was 210 miles S. W. at 7 A. M.; due Havre 30th, 7 A. M. French Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 31, SS Imperator.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 29, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 28, SS Finland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Potsdam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 3, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov 15, SS Franconia.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 1, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 1, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Cincinnati; at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 29, SS Martha Washington, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 31, SS Berlin.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 4; Hongkong, Oct. 8; Shanghai, Oct. 10, and Yokohama, Oct. 16—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Asia, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Oct. 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Oct. 31.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Oct. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... Nov. 6
Tahiti, Margrusos, Cook Islands, and New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Nov. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Nov. 13

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.

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LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
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Sage Foundation Homes Co.,
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THE MARLBOROUGH,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.,
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We have a few choice suites left for Winter booking, consisting of parlor, one and two bedrooms, and private bath, delightfully situated and beautifully furnished, with service in one of the pleasantest dining rooms in the Oranges, for from $25 and up for two persons. On the Lackawanna; 60 trains a day. Phone 2820 Orange.

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The Laurel House
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Golf—complete facilities for the entertainment of motor parties.
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THE MANHATTAN
NOW OPEN. TEL. 135. CHAS. HECHT, Prop.

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ALAMAC HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av.
Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK LATZ & CO.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. Samuel H. Ellis.

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The Distinctive Boston House
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An illustrated booklet on request.
Convenient for automobile parties.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Rooms en suite, with bath; all amusements; garage, saddle horses, excellent shooting in season; illus. booklet. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Sta., Pa. W. J. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ANNA MARIE CASSIDY, Plaintiff, against MARY SHERIDAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of admeasurement of dower and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of September, 1913, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 24th day of September, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth (9th) Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of West 11th (formerly Hammond) Street, between Washington and West Streets, which said lot is bounded and contained as follows, to wit:

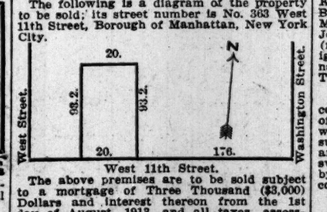
Beginning at a point in the line of West 11th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington and West 11th Streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of West 11th Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly at right angles with said line of West 11th Street, ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with West 11th Street, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly at right angles with West 11th Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches, to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 3, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD,
Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, Manhattan, New York City.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS Attorneys for defendants Sheridan and others, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 363 West 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars and interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1913, and all taxes, assessments, and water rates, if any, due thereon at the time of the sale.

Dated New York, October 3, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD,
Referee.

The sale in the above-entitled action is hereby adjourned till Thursday, October 30, 1913, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, October 28, 1913.
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD,
Referee.

Household help of every variety—good cooks more particularly—frequently discovered in the Want pages of Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

Next Sailings to
London-Paris-Bremen
George Washington
27,000 tons
Saturday, Nov. 1st. 10 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie
20,000 tons
Thursday, Nov. 6th. 10 A. M.
North German Lloyd
Excellent accommodation first and second cabins
Oelrichs & Co. Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Key to Europe

CUNARD
NEXT SAILINGS
OF THE
Fastest Steamers in the World
LUSITANIA NOV. 5
MAURETANIA NOV. 19
Sailing at 1 A. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Carmania, Nov. 1, 10 a.m. *Carmania, Nov. 15, 10 a.m. *Carmania, Nov. 29, 10 a.m.
Lusitania Dec. 3 1 A. M.
*Ivernia, Dec. 10, 10 a.m.
*Caronia, Dec. 13, 10 a.m.
Mauretania Dec. 6 9 p. m.
Lusitania Dec. 24 1 a. m.
*Campania, Dec. 31, 1 a.m.
*Calls at Queenstown, East and West Bound.
Mediterranean — Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA .... Nov. 6 | CARPATHIA .... Dec. 9
‡PANTONIA .... Nov. 22 | ULTONIA .... Dec. 31
*Will call at Patras. †Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa. ‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, carries 2d and 3d class only. §Omits Genoa and Madeira.
Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa. Naples, Alexandria.
FRANCONIA *NOV. 15 JAN. 8. | *FEB. 24.
LACONIA *DEC. 2, JAN. 22, | CARONIA JAN. 31 MAR. 17
*Will not call at Alexandria.
ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, $498 & UP.
Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.40
Providence Direct, $1.50 Worcester, $2.40
Outside Two-Berth Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA & TENNESSEE.
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From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE CITIZENS LINE
TO
ALBANY and TROY
Elegant Steel Steamers leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sundays at 6:00 P. M., and W. 129th St., N. R., at 6:45 P. M.
ALL HOTEL COMFORTS—STEAM HEAT.
EXCELLENT CUISINE—Phone Spring 9400.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment.
Uptown Office—Broadway & 32d St. and all Tyson ticket offices.
'Phone Spring 9491 and 9492.

MANHATTAN LINE
TO ALBANY $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50
Thru Tk'ts & Bagg' Check'd to All Points.
Strs Lve. daily, Pier 39, N. R., foot W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie and Kingston, from ft. Franklin St., week days, 4 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. For Newburgh, from Franklin St., 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., daily except Sundays, 6:30 P.M. Phone 1098 Spring
Sight Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY S. WHITE, Plaintiff, against VALERIE FRANK, Thomas Howard, Rose Howard (wife of Defendant Thomas Howard,) Henry Atlas, Alice Rochelle, Florence Kalmus, John T. Scott, Abraham Freeman, Benjamin I. Mandel, Joseph Wallman, Jacob M. Levy, Samuel Blechman, Philip Chester, Joseph Kemp, "William" E. Knabenschuh, (name "William" is fictitious, as Plainti

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The storm that was over the Ohio Valley Monday night has passed to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by rains in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and at scattered points in the North Atlantic States. The Western disturbance has reached the Mississippi Valley, and has been attended by snows in that region and over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. It has been followed by rapidly rising pressure and a cold wave over the Plains States as far south as Oklahoma and in the Rocky Mountain region. Cold weather is also reported from the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and the Southeast.

There will be scattered snows Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, and unsettled weather and probably rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region.

In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature will be decidedly lower on Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, and cooler weather is indicated for the Atlantic States. The temperature will rise Wednesday and Thursday in the Northwest and Thursday over the Plains States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, except brisk east on South Florida Coast; Gulf and Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy in north, fair and cooler in south portion, Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy; light, variable winds.

Southern New England—Fair and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Unsettled Wednesday. Thursday, local rains or snows and colder; moderate, variable winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; moderate, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	49	59	4 P. M.	64	69
6 A. M.	50	61	6 P. M.	62	67
9 A. M.	55	64	9 P. M.	58	61
12 M.	60	69	11 P. M.	59	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
7:05—525 E. 117th St.; Caesar Gabduzzi. Trifling
11:50—245 and 247 8th Av.; Thomas Walton ..... Trifling
P.M.
2:50—484 East 74th St.; J. Zaneky... Trifling
3:10—340 East 143th St.; R. Laposia.. Trifling
3:30—8th Av. and 28th St.; U. S. mail truck ..... Trifling
4:20—1,609 Park Av.; R. Rosenblat.. Trifling
11:20—12 West 51st St.; H. P. Davison. Trifling
11:45—1,587 Madison Av.; Polatsky Bros. Trifling

A. Isaac, landlord of 121 Forsyth Street, denies that there was any fire at that address, as told in the police reports published yesterday.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONNOR, LOUISE. (died Nov. 3, 1911;) net estate, $296,608.88; gross estate, $312,220.68; bank accounts, $23,185.70; personal effects, $16,068.05; 2,000 shares Tidewater Oil Company, $20,000; 740 shares Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, $90,280; 532 Madison Avenue, $117,500; equity of $55,000 in 118 West Twenty-third Street, valued at $115,000.

COE, ISABEL B., (died July 26, 1907; net New York estate, $16,285; one-sixth interest in 18-26 South William Street, $11,278; personal effects, $6,000.

CRAIG, MARGARET J., (died Nov. 14;) net estate, $16,534.40; bank accounts, $1,961.20; mortgage of $5,000; 10 shares American Car and Foundry Company; 5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

ECK, JOSEPH, (died Oct 28, 1912;) net estate, $9,883.03; bank accounts, $10,208.48.

FORD, EMMA A., (died Nov. 13, 1910;) net New York estate, $674.36; 11 shares Western Union Telegraph Co.

O'BRIEN, HENRY E., (died Jan. 16, 1910;) supplemental report; additional assets, $25,750; 200 shares Amalgamated Copper Co., $16,375; 100 shares Union Pacific Railroad common, $19,175.

RISING, HENRY W., (died Feb. 3, 1912;) net estate, a deficit; gross estate, $6,665.01; seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange, $275; security with Rusch & Co., $5,569.

SOUTHWICK, ANNA R., (died July 10, 1911;) net New York estate, $2,698.88; 24 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Co.; 7 shares Boston & Albany Railroad; 4 shares Fitchburg Railroad preferred.

TEWKSBURY, ANNA M., (died Dec. 16, 1910;) net New York estate, $1,275.70; 4 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; 6 shares American Locomotive Co. preferred; 3 shares Western Union Telegraph Co.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The compensation attached to the position of janitor in Public School 101, Manhattan, has been increased from $3,708 to $3,852 a year.

Permission has been granted to the pupils of Public School 75, Brooklyn, to sell tickets for a lecture in that building.

The Board of Education has appropriated $351.82 for the payment of a bill incurred in connection with the acquisition of the proposed school site on Intervale Avenue, Chisholm and Freeman Streets, the Bronx. A like amount is allowed for salaries, Nautical School, to salaries, office of the City Superintendent, 1913.

The Board of Education has disapproved the report of the Board of Superintendents establishing a prevocational school in Public School 48, Manhattan.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to turn over to the Board of Education one of the houses, 455-467 Second Street, Brooklyn, for kindergarten purposes.

There is so great a demand for more high school accommodation that the Department of Education is seeking a way to meet it. The Superintendents are inspecting some of the elementary schools on the west side, where there has been a falling off in the attendance on account of the shifting of population, with a view to the transfer of the pupils of one of those schools to another elementary school, and the change of the building thus vacated into a new high school. There has been a rumor that Public School 166, Eighty-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue, would be the school in which this change would be made, as some of its classes have only thirty pupils, but at the Board of Education Hall yesterday it was said that no decision had been arrived at yet, nor was it likely that anything would be done in the matter before February.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for the position of patrolman, Police Department, will be received until 4 P. M. Nov. 18.

The receipt of applications for the position of Deputy Medical Superintendent, Grade 3, will be closed on Nov. 4.

The following list for promotion to assistant engineer, Grade E, has been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission:

Topographical Bureau, President's office, Queens Borough—Leon M. Schoonmaker, $2.50; Albert H. Chandler, 81.02; William Bishop, 78.80.

Topographical Bureau, President's office, the Bronx—Walter A. Herckenrath, 85.45; John F. Torpey, 80.25.

Park Department, Queens Borough—Abraham H. Whitson, 82.80.

Bureau of Buildings, Manhattan—Maurice K. C. Weinberger, 75.80.

Bureau of Public Buildings, President's office, Manhattan—Walter J. Gillett, 77.70.

Reservoir Department—John H. MacMahon, 75.25.

City Aqueduct, Executive office—Edward B. Whittlesey, 74.20.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination on Nov. 10 for electrometallurgist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $3,000 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Only two applications were filed for the examination for this position announced for Sept. 15, 1913, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination.

The duties will be to conduct investigations and inquiries into metal and metallurgical problems, the investigation of ores with reference to their constitution and treatment, both mechanical and chemical, including smelter operations, and especially the investigation of ores with reference to the feasibility of their treatment by electro-metallurgical processes. Competitors will not be assembled at any place for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness, and publication of thesis. An educational training equivalent to graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, such training to include courses in geology, chemistry, physics, and metallurgy, and not less than three years' actual experience in electric furnace work, are prerequisites for consideration for the position. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fortieth, birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

SPECIAL ORDERS 245.

Transfers.—To take effect 10:30 A. M., Oct. 28: Sergeant Nelson J. Merrill, from Fourth Inspection District to 174th Precinct. To take effect 12:30 P. M., Oct. 28: Patrolman B. Wertheimer, Fourth Inspection District to 65th Precinct. (Mutual.)—To take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 29: Patrolmen W. W. Lewis, 86th to 165th; J. J. Tuite, 165th to 36th; F. Nekola, 43d to 65th; W. Prantner, 65th to 43d.

Assignments.—(Temporary) — Lieut. James J. Wall, Traffic A, to command Traffic C, seven days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1. Acting Detective Sergeants (Second Grade), A. C. Landvoe, Detective Division, to District Attorney's office, five days, from 9 A. M., Oct. 28. Patrolmen, J. A. Carney, 150th to B. B. H. Squad, five days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27. To Detective Division as indicated: H. Cassidy, 2d, five days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 27; G. Ruppert, 16th, five days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 29; A. Mealli, 16th, and J. J. Grady, 157th, five days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 27; F. S. McNaught, 37th, and F. Petrick, 39th, to District Attorney's office, five days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 27; G. C. Bancker, 276th, ten days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 30. Marion Catherine Fitzpatrick, 140th, five days, from 11 A. M., Oct. 29. Detective Division, Lieut. Patrick S. Gildea, 2d, to command Second Detective District, five days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 28.

Leaves of Absence (With Full Pay.)—Capts. Abraham C. Hulse, 42d, five days, from 12 P. M. Nov. 6, balance of vacation; Michael J. Reidy, 173d, two days, from 6 A. M. Nov. 1, to be deducted from vacation; John J. Cray, Traffic C, seven days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 6, balance of vacation. (Without Pay)—Patrolmen F. J. Lonergan, 13th, one day, from 12 P. M. Nov. 4; J. C. Connor, 65th, one day, from 10 P. M. Oct. 30; D. A. Fitzpatrick, 146th, one day, from 12 P. M. Oct. 27; G. A. O'Brien, 147th, one day, from 10 P. M. Oct. 28. Probationary Patrolman D. J. Case, 20th, two days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 28.

Reprimanded.—Sergt. Patrick F. Gunn, 21st, Sept. 27, absent from reserve. Patrolmen Michael A. Shea, 17th, Oct. 4, absent without leave; Henry E. A. Rohde, 29th, Oct. 5, absent from roll call; Harry A. O'Neill, 31st, Oct. 4, absent from roll call; James Bradley, 42d, Oct. 3, absent without leave; James Cuneo, 42d, Oct. 11, absent without leave; Malachy Ryan, 42d, and Patrick J. Murray, 65th, Oct. 11, late in reporting; James J. Cooke, 171st, Sept. 29, dismounted and sitting.

Dismissed.—Patrolmen John R. Parke, 10th, Oct. 9, struck citizen; Henry Wagner, 18th, Oct. 9, improper patrol; William H. McCarthy, 20th, Oct. 6, improper patrol.

Reappointed Special Patrolman.—Frank McGuire, with Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Oct. 27.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 208.

Ordered to report to Engineer of Steamer T. S. Richards, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, for practice, at 10 A. M. Oct. 30: J. T. Foote, Engine 18; T. S. Richards, Engine 227; W. Chaney, Engine 76; C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; E. A. Dammeyer, Engine 92; E. A. Woolley, Engine 287, (second section;) M. Ferguson, Engine 224; W. A. Walsh, Engine 230; F. Ergenzinger, Engine 257; F. Munn, Engine 244; J. J. O'Keefe, Engine 250; R. Bornholz, Engine 36; L. W. Chattaway, Engine 271; J. Stack, Engine 250; C. A. Widmer, Jr. Engine 250; W. F. Gallagher, Engine 213; E. Bernsen, H. and L. 11; A. J. Smith, H. and L. 22; J. Hemments, H. and L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. and L. 35; A. M. Forster, H. and L. 108; W. H. Breuer, H. and L. 115; J. Miller, H. and L. 116; N. J. Bruno, H. and L. 118; A. Cole, H. and L. 118; A. Ungerer, H. and L. 23; C. Brown, Hose 6.

Employed as laborers, Bureau of Telegraph, for five days each from 8 A. M. Oct. 27—L. Dunlop, A. Wylynn, J. Bellamer.

Transfers—Automobile Engineers J. G. Stover, Telegraph Bureau, Manhattan, to said bureau, Brooklyn, and P. Baum, Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn, to said bureau, Manhattan, at their present compensation, to take effect at 8 A. M. Oct. 21.

Detail, to take effect at 9 A. M. Oct. 29:

Lieut. Thomas J. Smith, H. and L. 127, to Bureau of Combustion, Brooklyn.

Temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M. Oct. 29:

Fireman First Grade J. J. Kelly, No. 3, Engine 56, to supervise weighing of coal, while on sick report.

Special leave of absence, without pay:

Engineer of Steamer W. J. Kopf, Engine 30, 36 hours from 8 P. M. Oct. 28.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CACCIAMI, LUIGI, (died Oct. 14;) left $3,000 personality; $500 to Aml J. and Catherine Mayer; residue to the town of Grienasco, in the Province of Nevara, Italy.

DINSMORE, EMILY BICKFORD, (died Oct. 24;) left $2,700 personalty in equal shares to Ralph and Horace Dinsmore Lyon, her grandsons.

DUBOIS, KATHARINE S., (died Oct. 7;) left more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; $20,000 to Louis Du Bois, her adopted son; $10,000 to Angelica S. Ketcham, her sister; $5,000 to Catharine S. Abbott, her niece; $2,000 to Edward S. Anderson, her nephew; $2,000 to Kate B. Anderson, her sister-in-law; $5,000 each to Charles D. Sherwood, Charles Dubois, J. Van Wyck Du Bois, William A. Bartow, Katharine D. Bartow, Anna H. Vanderwoort, Henry L. Bartow, Kate W. Bartow, and all nephews and nieces of her deceased husband; $5,000 each to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America, Hope College and Holland Academy, and the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; $2,000 to Schuyler M. Du Bois, $1,000 each to Ellen P. Schuyler and Jacobina C. Tuzo, $2,000 to the Union Reformed Church of Highbridge, the Bronx; one-third of residue to Matilda Clark, her sister; one-third to Angelica S. Ketchum, her sister, and one-third to Katharine S. and Helen M. Harriman, her nieces, and Smith A. Harriman, her nephew

FREEBORN, ORNA C., (died July 27;) left $48,000 realty and $100,000 personalty; $45,200 each and one-half of residuary estate each to Mary F. Davenport and Anna F. Myers; $5,000 to Margaret McGinnis, $200 each to Adelaide Y. Freeborn, Mary D. Browne, and Theodora D. Swan; $500 to Mary E. Davenport, $100 each to John Davenport, Jeannett Myers, Arthur Myers, Mary Myers, and Anna M. Reed; $75 to Edmund F. Tweedy, $50 to Sarah F. Willis, $25 each to John Colt, Anglesea Weeks, Fannie M. Manning, and Kate V. Barnum, her half-sister.

GROSS, ELIAS, (died Sept. 26;) left less than $10,000 personalty; $4,000 to Rebecca Gross, his wife; $2,500 to Harold Gross, his son, and $670 to Hattie Gross, his daughter.

HOFFMANN, KATHERINA, (died June 24;) left $801.55 personalty to Frank Reinacher, her grandson.

KIDDLE, JANE, (died Oct. 15;) left about $10,000 personalty to Bessie A. Kiddle, her daughter.

LOCK, THOMAS J., (died Oct. 2;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $75,000 to James G. Lock, his son; $50,000 to Emily V. Lock, his daughter; $20,000 to Laura V. Buttikofer, his daughter; $10,000 to Mary E. Moore, his daughter; $500 each to Thomas J., Edward S., and John W. Buttikofer, and Melville L., Elsie, and Elizabeth Moore, his grandchildren; residue to James G. Lock, his son, and Emily V. Lock, his daughter.

MAGDA, EDWARD, (died Aug. 5;) left $3,000 personalty; $2,400 to Rosalie Magda, his wife; $600 to Teresie Riha, his mother-in-law.

ROSENBERG, BETTINA, (died Oct. 12;) left more than $1,000 each of realty and personalty to Rosalie Rosenberg, her sister.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office, in Room 937, the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

11,902. DRILLING MACHINES AND SMALL DREDGES.—The general agent of a mercantile company in a Latin American country informs an American Consular official that he would like to receive catalogues of drilling machines and small dredges for canal work. Correspondence may be in English.

11,903. AGENCIES FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.—An American Consul in a Latin American country has forwarded a copy of a letter from a business firm in his district stating that it is extending its business as manufacturers' agents with a view to increased trade at the opening of the Panama Canal. The firm states that it has been in business for twenty-seven years, is familiar with the wants of the people and the possibilities of the introduction of the better class of goods, and has commercial travelers to keep in close and constant touch with the trade. The firm desires to make one connection only with the larger manufacturers of such goods as would find a ready sale in tropical countries.

11,904. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM FOR HOSPITAL.—A report from an American Consular officer in Canada states that a local board has instructed the City Electrician to prepare specifications for a modern fire alarm system to be installed in a hospital. American manufacturers of fire alarm systems who desire to compete should communicate with the electrician as soon as possible.

11,905. MACHINERY FOR STEEL WORK.—An American Consular officer in the Far East reports that a resident of his district has left for the United States to inspect machinery suitable for use in the local Government steel works. This plant is about to install a large amount of additional machinery, and has already made some purchases from American firms. Another person has left for Germany on the same mission. It is said that purchases will be made in accordance with the reports of these two representatives.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Moss Estate Sale of 345 Lots Brings $568,575—Spirited Bidding for Ten Hours—Fifth Avenue's Big Apartment Sold for $3,500,000—Loft Deals —Good Business Leases.

The sum of $568,575 was obtained for the 345 lots comprising the Theodore Moss estate in the Bronx, which was sold yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day. The average per lot was $1,648. It was pointed out by J. Clarence Davies, who represented the estate in the sale, that the city's assessed valuation for the entire plot was $678,000, and both he and Mr. Day at the end of the sale congratulated the purchasers on securing decided bargains.

The sale began at 10:30 o'clock and was continued without interruption until 8:05 o'clock. The room was filled to its utmost capacity throughout the day, the attendance being well over 2,000, and at times it was almost impossible for prospective buyers as well as curious onlookers to get into the room. The interest in the sale was shown by the fact that there was little diminution in the crowd during the evening hours.

The property is well located, having a large frontage on Jerome Avenue from Featherbed Lane north to 176th Street, two blocks, and both extremities are close to the proposed stations of the Jerome Avenue Subway route, which will connect with the Lexington Avenue route now under construction. From Jerome Avenue the property extends west to Macomb's Road. It also included two block fronts on the east side of Jerome Avenue, but most of the lots in this section were of narrow depth. J. Romaine Brown, who was one of the largest buyers, took the entire sixteen lots on the east side of Jerome Avenue from 174th Street, opposite Featherbed Lane, to Clifford Place. He paid $5,400 for the 174th Street corner, 30.2 by 85.74 and irregular, and an average of about $3,000 for the inside lots.

The highest priced lot of the sale was $7,400, paid for the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Featherbed Lane, 25 by 95. It was bought by Francis McDermott, who also took several adjoining lots, getting a parcel 100 by 120, or five lots, for a total of $22,700. The lot on the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Featherbed Lane brought $5,400, or $2,000 less than the one immediately opposite, and the same price as paid by Mr. Brown for his corner on the easterly side.

The bidding was spirited from the start to the finish and for most of the choicer parcels and the corners there was been competition. The sale, as remarked by the auctioneer at the close, revealed the strong confidence by small investors in well located city property. There was no speculative buying in the real sense of the term, and a large number of persons were present with a single lot. Notwithstanding the discrepancy in the assessed valuation and the price obtained for the estate in plots, the sale, on the whole, was regarded by realty men as a decided success, and it will doubtless stimulate the market both in the Bronx and Manhattan to renewed activity.

It was 2 o'clock before the auctioneer reached the Jerome Avenue lots, in which the greatest interest centred. Up to that time the bidding had been spirited, and 119 lots had been disposed of for a total of $156,650, or an average of $1,291 a lot. When Mr. Day announced that he would offer the 25 by 100 foot lot on the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Featherbed Lane, considered one of the choicest parcels in the sale, there was a hush of expectancy.

It was fully a minute before an unknown bidder in the rear of the crowded room shouted, "Three thousand dollars! It reached seven, and was finally sold at $7,500. But the party who made the bid could not be found, and it was the put up again, and, after some lively bidding, was knocked down to Francis McDermott for $7,400. The same buyer secured the three adjoining lots on Jerome Avenue for $4,100 each and one lot on Featherbed Lane adjoining for $3,000, giving him a plot 100 by 125 feet.

Other lots on Jerome Avenue sold from $2,900 to $5,000, Lot 176 bringing $3,000 and No. 175 $2,900.

Among other large buyers were Goldowsky & Haufler, builders of Jersey City, who purchased seven lots on the corner of Macomb's Dam Road and 174th Street for a total of $14,850. Bernard H. Cruse of South Orange bought Lots 146 and 147 on Davidson Avenue for $1,025 each.

Among the best lots in the sale were those on Macomb's Road between 175th and 176th Streets, numbered from 1 to 8. No. 1, which forms the corner of 176th Street and Macomb's Road, was offered first, and, starting at $1,000, was finally sold at $3,275. No. 2 was purchased by J. W. Caulin of Flushing, L. I., for $2,500. No. 3 went to John S. Ratchies of Manhattan for $2,150. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 bought $2,075 each, while the corner of 175th Street went for $3,150 and the inside lot adjoining on the avenue for $2,450. Leo M. Hirsch bought four lots on Grand Avenue, Nos. 275, 276, 277, and 278, for $1,450 each, while Samuel Eisnitz paid $3,900 for Lot 333 on the corner of Inwood Avenue and Featherbed Lane.

One of the smallest parcels in the sale, a parcel 12 by 18 by 32 by 26, on Inwood Avenue, sold for $800, while the adjoining lots, 25 by 42 and 25 by 52 feet, brought $1,400 each.

Edward W. Reddington paid $3,375 for three lots at the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and 174th Street, adjoining lots on the avenue averaged from $1,000 to $1,225, and the northwest corner of 175th Street was sold for $1,525 to Henry J. Latham.

Twenty-one lots on the west side of Davidson Avenue, between 174th and 176th Streets, were knocked down at prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,200.

Abrahain Chopak paid $3,050 for an irregular shaped lot at the southeast corner of Grand Avenue and Macomb's Road. Mr. Chopak also secured an adjoining lot on the avenue for $1,950.

Other buyers were John F. Kane, Simeon M. Barber, Alfred Furgess, Benjamin Glassberg, L. Carpigano, G. De Genaro, Jeremiah Reardon, Samuel Olsen, August H. Kishoff, Stephen Gaspierick, Mary E. McKee, Asher Pepish, W. J. Carey, James Poggi, Charles F. Goodfriend, Ignatz Roth, Thomas H. Reynolds, J. F. Kaiser, Lena Herzig, Sidwell J. Waum, R. W. Spence, Martin Stern, and H. Clark.

$3,500,000 for Fifth Avenue Apartment.

The sale of the most expensive apartment house in New York, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street, for about $3,500,000, as announced yesterday, is one of the largest individual deals that has taken place in the city in a long time. Arthur Curtiss James, the buyer, has purchased for investment, and it is another marked illustration of the readiness of investors to put their money in high-class Manhattan apartment property.

The building, a twelve-story structure, has a frontage of 102.2 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on Eighty-first Street. It was sold by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for the owners and builders, the Century Holding Company, (Lee & Fleischmann.) It was erected about two years ago from plans by McKim, Mead & White. A small element of trade was connected with the deal, Mr. James giving in part payment the four six-story apartment houses on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 102.2 feet on the avenue by 250 feet, extending to the Bretton Hall apartment hotel on the Broadway corner.

25th Street Loft in Trade.

The seven-story loft at 134 and 136 West Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 81.8, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, has been purchased by the Cooperative Land Company of Long Island. Nelson & Lee represented the buyers in the transactions in conjunction with Lounsbury & Thorp. The property was sold for William A. Kerr, who acquired it last April, and in part payment he took seventy acres at Babylon, L. I.

G. W. Loft Increases His Holdings.

George W. Loft has completed his ownership to the block recently acquired from the city by the purchase of a plot 17 by 100 on the southeast corner of Kenmare Street and Cleveland Place from the Goldenberg estate.

Mr. Loft purchased the remainder of the block front on the east side of Cleveland Place, between Broome and Kenmare Streets, at the auction sale held by the city of the properties used in connection with the Centre Street Subway loop.

On that site he erected a seven-story building for the manufacture of candy, which was but recently completed. Herman Rinaldo negotiated the sale.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The two three story dwellings 133 and 135 West Forty-eighth Street on a plot 37.6 by 100.5 have been sold to an investor by Elizabeth Downs of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mrs. G. E. Blower sold to a client of F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, 318 West Ninetieth Street, a 3½-story dwelling on lot 17 by 100.

Recent Buyers.

The G. H. Masten Realty Company is the purchaser of the property 222 to 226 East Forty-sixth Street, sold recently by the Strange & Slawson Company. The five-story apartment at 605 West 177th Street was given in exchange. The Forty-sixth Street buildings will be used by the new owners for their business.

Reported Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

John E. Ahrens is reported to have sold 306 West Eighty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8, located 120 feet west of West End Avenue; also 218 and 220 East Eightieth Street, a five-story flats, each on lot 25 by 102.2, between Second and Third Avenues.

The buyer of both properties is said to be a builder, who gave in exchange a group of newly constructed flats in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx.

Bronx Borough.

Albert & Platt in conjunction with L. Hein & Crakow have sold to Herman F. Bindsell, eighteen lots fronting 220 feet on Longwood Avenue, 200 feet on Barry Street and 183 feet on Worthen Avenue. The consideration was $90,000.

Louis E. Kleban has purchased for investment the five-story flat, 40 by 100, at the southeast corner of Union Avenue and 167th Street. The property was given in part payment for the three houses, 1317 to 1325 Franklin Avenue, recently reported sold.

B. H. Weisker sold for W. Russell Osborn to an investor the three-story brick apartment house, with store 109 Burnside Avenue.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $28,000 on the five-story apartment known as 768 East 168th Street.

Long Island.

Samuel K. Jacobs, of Walter Emmerich & Co., has sold the southwesterly part of his property, known as The Oaks, adjoining the Oakland Golf Course at Bayside, to Andrew Shiland, the President of the club. Two other golf clubs are negotiating for the balance of the property.

Suburban.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for Cornelius M. Doyle two lots in Lake Avenue Park, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, to an investor.

Uptown Lease for New Theatre.

The northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 174th Street, a plot 90 by 100, has been leased for twenty-one years by the Esalmo Amusement Company for a new theatre with stores. Plans for the building have been prepared by the architect, Clarence True, and work will start at once. The aggregate rental for the period is about $200,000. The transaction was negotiated by John R. and Oscar L. Foley for L. B. Eskesen. The plot was erroneously reported as leased some time ago.

Leases.

An interesting illustration of the leasing possibilities of modernized structures in the middle Broadway section has been shown in the leasing by William A. White & Sons, in co-operation with Manheimer Brothers, of 20,000 square feet in the building at 443 and 445 Broadway for Mrs. Helen Vaughan Henderson of East Orange to the C. A. Edgarton Manufacturing Company of Shirley, Mass., manufacturers of the "President suspender." The building has been untenanted for some time and was sold recently by William A. White & Sons to Mrs. Henderson. The Studebaker Corporation a short time ago leased the store and basement. There now remain but the first and second lofts to complete the rental of the building.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for a term of years from plans the five-story fireproof garage erected by Thomas F. Devine at 236 and 238 West Sixty-eighth Street. Harry W. Briggs and Thomas Black are the lessees.

Ahrt & Platt have leased the store at 2,823 Eighth Avenue to Edward Lee, a baker.

Pease & Elliman have leased the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 19 by 100, at 141 West Seventy-ninth Street for Edward Jansen to Frederick B. Cochran.

Realty Notes.

The general contract for the rebuilding of the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street has been awarded to the Realty Holding Company.

Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office by Harold Swain, an attorney, in an action brought by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee, against the Hotel Rector Company for the foreclosure of a $525,000 second mortgage given by the Hotel Rector Company to secure an issue of bonds. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is acting merely as trustee for the bondholders, and has no interest in this mortgage. The proper affected is situated on the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, formerly known as the Hotel Rector, now known as the Hotel Claridge.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has placed a mortgage of $45,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the six-story building at 60 Cliff Street, recently purchased by Seig Goldstein.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows:

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

84th St, 439 East, n s, 104 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x102.2, five-story tenement; E. R. Maas against L. L. Wolf et al.; Manning & B., attorneys; Stephen O'Brien, referee; due, $8,702.18; taxes, &c., $25; subject to a mortgage of $15,000; to G. A. Meyer for $24,650.

Lexington Av, 2,185, e s, 79.11 ft s of 129th St, 20x60, four-story tenement and stores; United States Trust Co. against H. T. Garcia et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; F. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,700.28; taxes, &c., $442.11; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

9th Av, s e corner of 216th St, 40.11x100, vacant; D. M. Upton against A. H. Landeker et al.; L. S. Marx, attorney; C. S. Simpkins, referee; due, $9,506.29; taxes, &c., $1,128.81; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

2d Av, 2,206-2,208, e s, 60.11 ft n of 113th St, 40x80, 2 four-story tenements and stores; Biagio Fernetti against Tommasina Sanguinetti et al.; A. F. Tuozzo, attorney; J. T. Dooling, referee; due, $9,404.82; taxes, $750; subject to two mortgages aggregating $18,500; to the plaintiff for $25,300.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

11th St, 363 West, n s, 176 ft w of Washington St, 20x93.2, four-story tenement; A. M. Cassidy against Mary Sheridan et al.; H. S. Mack, attorney; L. S. Burchard, referee; dower; adjourned to Oct. 30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

167th St, 850 East, s s, 119.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 37.6x111, five-story tenement; G. B. Schwarz against Isaac Brown and others; Action 1; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $37,029; taxes, &c., 769; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

167th St, 854 East, s s, 113.4 ft w of Hall Place, 37.6x111, five-story tenement; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $37,026; taxes, &c., $983; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

Villa Av, 3,162, e s, 375 ft s of Potter Place, or 204th St, 16x100, three-story tenement and store; E. A. Storm against Eva Sigel and others; Carrington & P., attorneys; J. B. Bourke, referee; due, $644; to William H. Austin, for $1,075.

By Henry Brady.

Maclay Av, 2,419, n s, 364.5 ft w of Sedgwick, 25x103; Wm. Mead against Antonio Fonessa and others; Patterson & B., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $2,211; taxes, &c., $179; withdrawn.

By H. Mayers.

Clason Point Road, e s, 70.6 ft s of n line of Lot 39, 25.11x85.7 to White Plains Road x25x85.1; Anna Zeller against Caroline Buerstel; Shaw & L., attorneys; Harry Blhur, referee; due, $1,390; taxes, &c., $12; withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings In the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Audubon Av, 334, s w corner of 182d St, 70x25, three-story dwelling; Joseph Bird, trustee, &c., against Josephine Raabe and others; H. W. Kennedy, attorney, &c.; W. A. Ferguson, referee; due, $11,837.40; taxes, &c., $940.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 116, n w corner of Willett St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement and stores; F. W. Senff, trustee, against Rose Berg and others; De Witt, L. & D., attorneys; W. M. Chadbourne, referee; due, $42,388.75; taxes, &c., $403.60.

Water St, 501, s s, 315.11 ft e of Pike St, 24x77x—x75.8, four-story market; Star Mortgage Co against Leo Krakauer and others; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; C. J. Lane, referee; due, $1,700.83; taxes, &c., $200; subject to a prior mortgage of $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Coster St, 640, e s, 360 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; A. V. Lecuyer against Feiser Realty and Construction Co. and others; Maurice Delches, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $6,897.98; taxes, &c., $190.12.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Franklin Av, 1,239, w s, 66.3 ft n of 168th St, 50x115.4x46.2x100, five-story tenement; Aurelia Boband against N. G. Kelsey and others; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; J. W. Monk, referee; due, $7,300.94; taxes, &c., $458; subject to a prior mortgage of $27,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Van Nest Av, n e corner of 180th St, 218.3x49.3 to Adams St x122.3x about 26x irregular; H. Barre against Van Nest Wood Working Co and others; A. H. Vitale, attorney; J. C. Levi, referee; due, $4,290.37; taxes, &c., $3,551.66.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beach Av, 1,363, w s, 75 ft s of Beacon St, 25x102.11x25x102.9; M. A. Arnow against Amalie Schroeder and others; T. Power, attorney; D. C. Lewis, referee; due, $3,468.52; taxes, &c., $309.92.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

St. Nicholas Av, w s, 100 ft s of 186th St, for a five-story tenement; Aldus Construction Co., 940 Park

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

539—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al. Argument continued.

546—Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Vicksburg, appellants, vs. W. A. Henson, receiver, &c., et al. Argued.

567—Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al., and

568—The Texas & Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al. Argument commenced.

The day call for Oct. 29—567, (and 568,) 571, 257, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, (and 10,) 13, and 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. July calendar. 36—Donald SS Co v. Davison Lumber Co. 35—Jackson v. Arthur McMullen Co. 58—McCrum v. Penn R R Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 47—Crossley v. Lehigh Valley R R Co. 50—Sullivan v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 87—Rubsamen v. J M Horton Ice Cream Co. 243 Prepayment Car Sales Co v. Orange Co. 100—Schaffer v. Southern R R Co. 71—Barnes v. Firemen's Fund Ins Co. 107—Pierce v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 108—Brothers v. Lidgewood Mfg Co. 109—Morris v. New England Nav Co. 111—McBride v. Oriental Bank. 15—Mitchell v. Miller. 16—Miller v. Phila, &c, Co. 112—Morgan v. Anderson. 125—Dod v. Pattengil. 127—U S v. Cohen. 128—Int Waterproofing Co v. Morita. 129—U S v. Four Cases Handkerchiefs. 130—Liebler v. Penn R R. 132—42 Broadway Co v. Anderson. 133—U S v. Ciguoni. 134, 135—Keller v. Leyless. 137—First Nat Bank of Chicago v. Cascadian Spring Water Co. 138—Hannigan v. Northwestern Theatrical Co. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. 141—Blum v. Alliance Ins Co. 142—Blum v. Liverpool & London, &c., Ins Co. 143—Blum v. Potomac Ins Co. 145—U S v. Five Bales of Silk. 149—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 150—Buhrman v. Indian Refining Co. 80—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 211—Obermeier v. Kane. 1—Jennings v. Ridgway Co. 5—Standard T Co v. Standard F Typewriter Co. 8—Berger v. Steel & Johnson Mfg Co. 9—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 10—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 21—Kannel R Door Co v. Revolving Door & Fixture Co. 22—Brunswick Ref Co v. Wolf, Sayer & Heller. 23—Valvoline Oil Co v. Havoline Oil Co. 26—Imperial Mach Co v. Smith & McNeils. 32—Davies v. Bowes. 34—Nat Cash Register Co v. Rauch. 3—Oriental Tissue Co v. Louis Dejonge & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 96—Colyer v. Tugs T W Wellington and Bridgeton. 113—N Y, Sus & West Coal Co v. Tug J T Donohue. 134—H & O R R v. Phoenix Sand and G Co. 140—Bleakley v. Tug Huntington. 74—Thames Tow Boat Co v. Scow Louisa. 132—McGuire v. Thames Tow Boat Co. 147—Parker v. Tug Rob Palmer. 149—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N Y.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 185—Dickinson vs. Tyson. 186—Becker vs. McCrea. 187—Weld vs. Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. 188—Jones vs. Gould. 189—Knickerbocker vs. General Railway Signal Co. 625—Cohen vs. Thomas. 626—Platt vs. Bonsall.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J. Litigated motions. 1—Wanamaker v. Towner. 2—Tearle v. Tearle. 3—Thompson Co v. Levy. 4—Nat Commercial Bank of Albany v. Del & Hudson Co. 5—Gottschaldt v. Tremont Iron Works. 6—Matter of City of N Y, (East 236th St.) 7—People ex rel Weiss v. Philip Bernstein Sick Benefit Socy. 8—Cobura v. Ingalls. 9—Same v. same. 10—Bayer v. Colonial Mantel & Ref Co. 11—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 12—Mecum v. Mooyer. 13—Zentzelsky v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 14—Figaro v. Figaro. 15—O'Neill v. Waldo. 16—Winters v. Bernheim. 17—Same v. same. 18—Loggins Ins Agency v. Hone. 19—City of N Y v. Painers. 20—Same v. same. 21—Same v. same. 22—Same v. same. 23—Pekete v. Manhattan Top & Body Co. 24—McGuire v. McCreery & Co. 25—Von Ende v. Maigille. 26—Graham v. Bonia Hotel Co. 27—Bates v. Cobden. 28—Cassigoli v. Conti. 29—Cohen v. Cohen. 30—Koerting v. Koerting. 31—People ex rel Peixotto v. Board of Education. 32—Patterson-Sargent Company v., same. 33—Rosenbluth v. Rosenbluth. 34—Fox v. Friedrich. 35—Fox v. McGarry. 36—Wallace v. Wallace. 37—Hainfling v. Saghiren. 38—Seligman v. Weimore. 39—Majosky v. Horton Ice Cream Co. 40—Mason-Seaman Trans Co v. Gaynor. 41—Kolb v. Morton. 42—Rubin v. Hauck. 43—Siegel v. Ebbing v. Jagerhuber. 44—Giannattasio v. Trafani. 45—Hakshian v. Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Nav Co. 46—Van Pelt v. Mundy. 47—People ex rel Doran v. Galgher. 48—Matter of Public Service Commission, (Mendel.) 49—Levy v. Levy. 50—Twomey v. Walsh. 51—New Taxicab Co & Auto Co v. City of N Y. 52—Harman Co v. Shea. 53—Murphy v. Dickey. 54—Haldwin v. U S Casualty Co. 55—Yatlewitz v. Ghod. 56—Schachter v. same. 57—Greenspan v. same. 58—Bridger v. Bridger. 59—German Sav Bk v. Bates & Oesting. 60—Greneker v. Greneker. 61—City of N Y v. North Side Hoisting Co. 62—McCormack v. McCormack. 63—Agnew v. Evans. 64—Inderlied v. Nickels. 65—Same v. Am Voting Machine Co of N J. 66—Same v. same. 67—Matter of 1,510 Broadway Co. 68—Healey v. Proctor. 69—Bauman v. Herman. 70—Dows v. Harris. 71—Richards v. Richards. 72—Schultz v. Schultz. 73—Blake v. Blake. 74—Handelman v. Cleveland Realty Co. 75—People ex rel Poilette v. N Y, Buffalo & Gt Lakes Transp Co. 76—Buckbinder v. Sherman. 77—C & M Envelope Co v. Bulkley. 78—Thomas v. James Automatic Testing & Recording Machine Co. 79—Olson v. Vogel. 80—Schwartz v. Mandel. 81—Levinson v. Crawford Transfer. 82—Scolaro v. Borden's Cond Milk Co. 83—Meyer v. Cullo & Co. 84—Swinburn v. Swinburn. 85—Jamius v. Pioneer Nav Mfg Co. 86—Phillips v. Waring. 87—Same v. Am Elec Machine Co. 88—Matter of Zellinsky. 89—Sam Howe Amus Co v. Md Casualty Co. 90—Stollwerck & Co v. Gebroeder Stollwerck Aktien Gesellschaft. 91—Rourke v. McLaughlin. 92—Gray v. same. 93—Frey v. Regensburg & Sons. 94—Atlas Garage Realty Co v. Diamond. 95—Goodman v. Siegel. 96—Matter of Berns, (Barton v. Auger.) 97—Borwick v. Donnegan. 98—Ackerson v. Sanger. 99—Greenbaum v. Greenbaum. 100—Marsullo v. Rosendorf. 101—N Y Life Ins Co v. Birch Realty Co. 102—African Methodist Episcopal Church v. Gleed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred cause. 687—Union Est Co v. Alden Con Co. General calendar: 300—Silverman v. Cappel. 430—Berkowitz v. Berkowitz. 404—The Lambs v. Dressler. 505—Coleman & Krause v. Kops Realty Co. 509—Columbia Const Co v. Day. 117—Levy v. Louvre Realty Co. 434—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 385—MacClary v. MacClary. 361—Eisenberg v. Swarts. 402—Siegel v. Siegel. 287—Puhl v. Puhl. 314—Douglas v. Wolfe. 240—Eckhardt v. Eckhardt. 562—Bishop v. Lewis. 71—Coxey v. Gillette. 419—Brooksville Granite Co. v. Latty, Salvino & Seconda. 356—Katzner v. Langer. Undefended divorces: 904—Wise v. Wise. 965—Lean v. Lean. 971—Peace v. Peace. 975—Maulsbury v. Maulsbury. 977—Neustein v. Neustein. 983—Gilman v. Gilman. 994—Walley v. Walley. 1024—Rothblum v. Rothblum. 1034—Pino v. Pino. 1043—Simonelli v. Simonelli. 1057—Davis v. Davis. 1062—Luther v. Luther. 1065—Shipper v. Shipper. 1073—Smith v. Smith. 1074—Squires v. Squires. 1075—Harrod v. Harrod. 1077—Shaw v. Shaw. 1078—Johnston v. Johnston. 1085—Conte v. Conte. 1097—Ober v. Ober. 1107—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 1106—Zolotar v. Zolotar. 1110—Barbieri v. Barbieri. 445—Greene v. Greene. 210—Stangi v. Stangi. 250—Dixon v. Dixon. 557—Briggs v. Briggs. 544—Bloom v. Bloom. 444—Manly v. Manly. 554—Masterstelg v. Masterstelg. 552—Strachan v. Strachan. 553—Lahna v. Lahna. 976—Landau v. Landau. 900—Lilienthal v. Lilienthal. 1045—Siskind v. Siskind. 1067—Sweatman v. Sweatman. 1070—Harris v. Harris. 1072—Frazee v. Frazee. 960—Braunstein v. Braunstein. 981—Sporn v. Sporn. 1014—Smith v. Smith. 1053—Marshall v. Marshall. 1052—Jones v. Powers. 1096—Poznansky v. Poznansky. 1069—Di Paola v. Di Paola. 1112—Luttinger v. Luttinger. 958—Abbett v. Abbett. 960—Bochiccio v. Bochiccio. 1026—Tafuri v. Tafuri. 1090—Stowell v. Stowell. 546—Levy v. Levy. 1055—Harrison v. Harrison. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J., case on; Part V., Donnelly, J., case on; Part VI., Lehman, J., case on; Part VII., Blanchard, J., clear; Part VIII., Whitaker, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Trial calendar. 1—James Collins. 2—Giacomo P Simonelli. 3—Morris Berg. 4—James Gould. 5—Herman Gould. 6—Tessie Paskel. 7—Louis Kaminsky. 8—Owen Kelly. 9—Patrick Kelly. 10—William Berman. 11—John Hojnicki. 12—Benjamin Stern. 13—Eugene Glichrist. 14—Frank Vitale. 15—Eva E Krause. 16—Louis Markheim.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 2152—Connolly Auction Co v. Buhl Mills Co. 2028—Young v. Reiners. 2022—Goldstein v. Lion. 2217—Kaya v. Schwartzwalder Co. 2045—Parker v. Long. 2035—Shuman v. Shuman. 2386—McDermott Dairy Co v. Berg. 1959—Barlove v. Alperp. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bergan, J. 910—Marino v. B'klyn H R R. 3052—Frumkin v. O K Express Co. 1031—Schlossmacher v. Standard Motor Express Co. 8454—Siegel v. Cowan Co. 5584½—Flavin v. C I & B'klyn R R. 581—Banks v. City of N Y. 4065—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 4190—Davis v. L I Elec Ry. 168—Kerner v. City of N Y. 237—Blonde v. Int R T Co. 829—Newmun v. N Y Transp Co. 693—Wadleigh v. Tonkin. 1304½—Geller v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Goff, J. 990—Heinzelman v. Nassau Elec R R. 134—Litowsky v. Shulman. 404—Fitch, Cornell & Co v. Atchison, Topeka, &c, Ry. 787—Guenther v. Ridgway. 788—Guenther Pub Co v. same. 1147—Neilsen v. N Y Transp Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delany, J. 2329—Schults v. Corkery. 1076—Prinzi v. City of New York.. 956—Langer v. United Elec Light and Power Company. 1155—Berrin v. City of New York. 4246—Piaskawski v. Fritz. 799—Robin v. City of New York. 712—Russell v. Bradley 714—Russell v. Jacobs & Davis. 87—Quinn v. Majestic Hotel Co. 378—Gebhardt v. Evelyn Union El R R. 128—Madden v. City of N Y. 130—Madden v. City of N Y. 143—Sullivan v. Charles T Wills, Inc. 186—Kenna v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cohalan, J. 1164—Reed v. Belnord Realty Co. 897—Johnson v. McNamee. 1156—De Angelis v. Meyer. 826—McCabe v. Southern Pacific Co. 284—Hahn v. Locust Farms Co. 3028—Mannuzza v. L. Mundet & Son, Inc. 1163—Murray v. Rapp Const Co. 243—Lynch v. Landsman. 147—Fanning v. 45th St Exchange. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 157—Cassel v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—981—Hauser v. L I R R. 1174—Rooney v. Clausen-Flanagan Brew. 1172—Levy v. Trianen v. Wilson Co, Inc. 1145—Wilcox v. Hicks. 4572—Markert v. L I R R. 931—Tzaropoulos v. Int R T Co. 44—Minners v. City of N Y. 796—Glassner v. Mendelman. 245—Schaefer v. Merchants' Refrigerating Co. 678—Neuman v. First Hungarian Cong, &c. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Weeks, J. 950—Adraht v. Levine. 406—Seligman v. Stein. 758—Banks v. Rosello. 759—Same v. same. 1067—Diamond v. Lupo. 1088—Stock Co. 3442—Schmidt v. Medical Soc of County of N Y. 3436—I Kobransky v. Brill. 3437—I Kobransky v. Brill. 98—Economidy v. Vlasto. 1176—Havens v. Duffy. 236—Flam v. Lazarus. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Erlanger, J. 1187—Vinokur v. John Mulstein Co. 396—Krulewitch v. City of N Y. 1185—Hourican v. Finn. 990—Goodwin v. James. 922½—Wallraff v. Hautsche. 1074—Quinn v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 5—Chicholski v. D. L & W R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—De Angelis, J. 1024—Petit v. Interboro R T Co. 934—O'Brien v. Tuttle Roofing Co. 4369—Maggio v. Gatto 1034—Schonleben v. Interboro R T Co. 1102—H Heltmuller v. Gale. 1193—E W Heltmuller v. Gale. 859—Flavin v. C I & B R R. 1001—Murphy v. Union Ry. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Jennings v. Kane. 1—Jennings v. Ridgway Co. 5—Standard T Co v. Standard F Typewriter Co. 8—Berger v. Steel & Johnson Mfg Co. 9—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 10—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 21—Kannel R Door Co v. Revolving Door & Fixture Co. 22—Brunswick Ref Co v. Wolf, Sayer & Heller. 23—Valvoline Oil Co v. Havoline Oil Co. 26—Imperial Mach Co v. Smith & McNeils. 32—Davies v. Bowes. 34—Nat Cash Register Co v. Rauch. 3—Oriental Tissue Co v. Louis Dejonge & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J. 1121—Rosenthal v. Milbank. 1103—Frank v. Belnord Realty Co. 4307—Odd v. Riverside Drive Realty Co. 1224—Joyce v. Miller Reed Co. 1225—Dosch, Jr, v. Central Trust Co. 1108—Sackheim v. Pigueron. 90—Kahn v. Springer. 221—Barr v. McMahon. 1127—Renz v. Stoeltzing. 1227—Neu v. Millers Exp Co. 228—Ackerson v. Langer. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of contract issues published under Rule 1 is No. 1300. Hooker, J. Inquest. 317—Sieger v. Meltzer. 855—Talcott v. Pfiser. 856—Talcott v. Pfiser. 842—McDonald v. Green's Purchasing Agency. 904—Guidone v. Mugler's Iron Works. 865—Wagner v. Van Schaick Realty Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. 729—Matteson v. Jennings-Tregdon Co. 515—Ludwig v. Nissen & Co v. Vatable. 2040—Bondy v. Societe Anonyme, &c. 193, 194—R Wurletzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 1206—Cole v. Manville. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J. Case on. Franklin v. Roadly. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Page, J. 1007—Clarke v. Martin. 447—Wilcox v. Boos. 1089—Kinney v. Yorkville Ind Hygeia Ice Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Ford, J. Inquest. 799—Gerard Paper Co v. Hecht Hirschler Co. 901—Descours v. Gould Embroidery Works. 1014—Fried v. Schubert. 802—Wing v. Stringer. 821—Stapleton v. Slade. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1116—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 1090—Fisk v. Batterson. 1022—Higgins v. Alwoid Realty Co. 1097—Partridge v. Randolph. 601—Minzesheimer v. Reese. 1103—Holub-Dusha Co v. Germania Bank of City of N Y. 1101—Rubber Trading Co v. Main Rubber &c, Co. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers — Cohalan, S. Wills for probate—Barret Rodkin, Annie E Daly, Jennie King, Thomas Monahan, Abraham Welbel, Emily P Thyson, Mary Lapham, Jane S Lapham, James Meehan, Gustav A Carls, Albert —, John O'Neill.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will—Thomas S Ryan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Luce, J. Part II.—Fincilte, J. Part III.—Smith, J. Part IV.—Green, J. Part V.—La Fetra, J. Part VI.—Lynch, J. Part VII.—Schmuck, J. Part VIII.—McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 10:15 A. M. 9054¼—Kaplan v. Lieberman. 5898¾—Stumpf v. Cohen. 3923—Parlica v. Wall St Exchange Bldg. 6846¾—Falk v. Nassau Ferry Co. 4750½—Spivoch v. Green. 2236—Warburg & Schwartz v. Rochester German Ins Co. 4108—Weissman v. Stark. 4110—Wiener v. N Y Rys. 4116—Rosenberg v. Reich. 4156—Brennan v. Wall. 4160—Krauch v. Bartholdi Mfg Co. 4171—Epstein v. Spektorsky. 4172—Eastern Brew Co v. Cohen. 4174—Rosenthal v. Cohen. 4181—Franscht v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 3629—Bernstein v. Northern Hotel Co. 4201—McKenna v. White Fireproof Const Co. 4202—Davis v. Davis. 4203—C L Constant Co v. Webber. 4231—Sternberger v. N Y Rys. 4202—Jungl v. Buck Storage Co. 4261—Leaf v. Mondschein. 4266—Shwitzer v. Kiraify. 4274—Barkin v. N Y Rys. 4284—Skemple v. N Y Rys. 3569—Natanson v. Hughes. 4081—Keuerleber v. Universal Taximeter Co. 2990—Malecki v. Wells & Marvin Co. 2708—Smith v. Sheppard. 8840½—Becker v. Keast. 3629—Katz v. Rose. 4121—Wagner v. Wanamaker. 4134—Stumer v. Union Ry. 4150—Blum v. Gelbvaks. 4173—Perper v. Mayendorff. 4179—Calogero v. Bradley Con Co. 4180—Erichs v. Reiss. 1989—Goldfarb v. Shulsky. 5053⅛—Stroad v. W Messer Co. 4205—Collins v. Int R T Co. 4209—Scarsvard v. Siegers. 4213—Rose v. May. 4214—Rechtschaffen v. Paul. 4223—Klyalstein v. 42d St. &c, Ry. 4243—Yensen v. Hay Foundry, &c, Works. 4250—Glaser v. Chrystalled Water Co. 4267—Rosenberg v. Wrbach. 4276—Daly v. Lake Champlain Trans Co. 4287—Pever v. Union Ry. 4020—Hannan Co v. Reynolds Co. 2544—Hart v. Stern Bros. 2705¼—Clarke v. Leland. 8282½, 8283½—Bodenstein v. Van Prang. 8353—Jacobs v. Lightfoot. 4130—Youngstown Grocer Co v. Brina.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., case on; Part II. clear; Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Finelte, J. 6288—I G Vogel Co v. Fishel 6173—Wagner v. Crans. 6188—Gutstein v. Cooper. 6195—Neddermier v. Dressler. 6220—Marrone Const Co v. Marazzi. 6297—Abramowitz v. Blumberg. 6310—Larsen v. Lockwit Co. 6320—Mahon v. Coleman & Krause v. Kops Realty Co. 6341—Damon v. Everard. 6187—Hashafian Co v. Jean. 6290—Greenwood Supply Co v. Rogers. 6277—Beck v. Keffel. 6342—Schein v. Tachtenberg. 6305—Brody v. Brewers Bag Co. 6255—Burns Bros v. Reed. 6318—Lucker v. London Const Co. 6321—Jackson v. Wulff. 6323—Mendelson v. Feldman. 6324—Krotin v. Jefferson Bank. 6325—Berson v. Matza. 6329—Lundmark v. Spyr. 6325—Anderson v. Hickson. 6276—Moguet v. Fulton. 6275—Deuch v. Cardosa.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Leipsig v. Hand—Joseph D. Kelly, Cooper v. Petring—Louis M. Ogden. Bank of Washington Heights v. Schimpf—A. Livingston Norman. Matter of City of New York, (Vernal Realty Co.)—Thomas N. Rhinelander. Matter of City of New York, (Hughes)—Thomas N. Rhinelander. Matter of Damon—Rufus St. Cowin.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Condon v. Cregan—James A. Beha.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. City R. E. Co. v. Howard T. Cole—Charles L. Weyand.(Hugo Helbrun v. Ester Brown—Edward Keale, John A. Stewart v. Ida L. Rose—John H. Snell. John A. Stewart v. Nicola Arenella—John H. Snell. Max Schloss v. Sciara Holding Co.—Edward A. Weisse. Ella Reed Andrews v. Sarah Friedman—Leon S. Altmayer. Robert Richter v. James L. McIntire—William Kessel. Jeanette F. Bonner v. Louis Landon—Harry B. Singer.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Barbey St. 2—Matter of Jerome St. 3—Matter of Malbone St (Lefferts Av.) 4—Donkin v. Tanner Motor Car Co. 5—Williamson v. Williamson. 6—Matter of Daughters of Wisdom. 7—Anderson v. McCord. 8—Dolan v. Bedford Co. 9—McVeigh v. Rosenzweig. 10—Conigliaro v. W L Crow Construction Co. 11—Bannon v. A Custodis Chimney Const Co. 12—Osborn v. North Am Brewr Co. 13—Cohen v. Dean Holding Co. 14—Matter of Montgomery St, (Clark.) 15—Matter of Penimore St. (Webster.) 16—L Michel Brewg Co v. Keely et al. 17—Matter of Crown St, (McCauley.) 18—Matter of Carroll St (Joyce.) 19—Roberts v. City of N Y. 20—Williamson v. Williamson. 21—Matter of Winthrop St (Waterman.) 22—Matter of Hart St, (Klos.) 23—Jenkins v. Jenkins, Jr, et al. 24—Frank v. Frank. 25—Kenney v. Sproule Realty Co. 26—Reinhardt v. Hough et al. 27—Davidoff v. Coles et al. 28—Zirinsky v. Rosemon. 29—Dime Savings Bank v. Aronson Realty Co. 30—Matter of 63d St. 31—Matter of Thatford Av, (Osborn St.) 32—Matter of 95th St. 33—Lefstein and another v. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kapper, J. 1570—Corridan v. Atlantic & Car Nav Co. 378—Edwards v. Lodes. 1504—Sterling v. Peale. 306—Ullmann v. Young. 1181—Doctor v. Rau. 1600—Flynn v. Johnson. 1610, 1611—Mader & Pilgrim v. City of N Y. 854—Bauer v. Montague Mailing Machinery Co. 1107—Patterson v. City of N Y and B H R R. 1621—Wagner v. Boston & Maine R R et al. 1622—Lippman v. City of N Y. 1629, 1630—McNanny v. same. 1631—Williams v. B H R R. 1634—Galli v. Nassau R R. 1638—Weinstein v. Hemmerdinger. 1639—Gay v. City of N Y. 1640—Spector v. B H R R. 781—Williams v. Trecartin and another. 786—Power v. B H R R. 1131—Levenson Wrecking Co v. Steinberg Cut Stone Co. 1237—Kelly v. Gibb et al. 1150—Solomon v. Solomon. 1604—Betto v. Hogan & Sons. 4216—Sullivan v. Riley and another. 4570—Beary v. Muldoon. 1046—Wolkoff v. Steinhaus. 668—Turner v. Woolworth and another. 1094—Barbera v. Whipple Security Co. 1195—Kenz v. Lutz. 1316—Sunman v. City of N Y. 4559—Cameron Machine Co v. Hoffman-Youmans Paper Mills. 4550—Pape v. Ashfield. 1651—Nolan v. Parkinson.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1652—Diver v. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. 1653—Kelly v. Doenecke. 1654 — Luberwitz v. Friedman. 1655—Bloomfield v. Board of Education. 1657—McDonough v. Bolowitz and another. 1658—Smith v. So Bklyn Ry Co. 1659—Gassert v. B H R R. 1661—Wells v. Straus et al. 1662—Pecket v. Transit Development Co. 1670—Beck v. City of New York et al. 1673—Southard v. Cuming. 1674—Poling v. Nassau R R. 1675—McMorrow v. B H R R. 1677—Daly v. Horst. 1679—Williams v. Jackson, McGlade & Co. 1680—Sherry v. B H R R. 1683—Brown v. Hayes. 1684—Reinhardt v. Donovan. 1685—Dexter v. City of New York. 1686—Dawson v. same. 1207—Hart v. Klauber. 1523—Leary v. Sandblom. 1687—Diamond v. Lupo. 1688—Bracket v. Long Island R R. 1680—Moss v. Doell. 1690—Ryan v. Gilbert Box Co. 1695—Spina v. Coridco. 1696—Marino v. Champlain Silk Mills. 1697—Gillen v. Morse Dry Dock Co. 1700, 1698, 1699—Bradley v. H Q Co & Sub R R. 1701, 1702—Petito v. Greenwood Cemetery. 1703—Di Pietro v. same. 1704—Colino v. Fox. 1706—Marsulli v. Greenwood Cemetery. 1707—Pipplcarp v. New York Rys Co. 1708, 1706—Addison v. Fargo. 1711—Messer v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 1712—O'Connor v. B H R R. 1713—Wohl v. Coney I & B R R. 1714—Chandler v. same. 1715—Realander v. New York Dock Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 1719.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term Trials — Blackmar, J. 303—Rosenkranz v. Rosenkranz. 442-3—Waldron v. Sullivan. 270—May v. Germain. 293—People ex rel C I J Club v. Purdy, Com'r. 422—Sherwood v. McClean. 305—Fuhrman v. Fuhrman. 355—Hagar v. Hagar. Highest number reached on the regular call, 447.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Clara Robenstein, Patrick Doyle, Charles Wills, William Dowling, and Annie McGowan. Accountings in the estates of John Lawson, C Faya, Clara Griffin, F M Hoher, Florence Redmond, M B Klauber, Salvatore Palerma, Sarah Sonquinto, Patrick Hickey, John Stirrop, John Rooney, Frederick Hauck, Gottfried Theller, Elisa Muley, James Chappel, Charles Hoffman, and Peter Johnson. Estates of James Chappel, Koppel Friedland, B Rosenthal, Charles Anderson, and Annie McGowan. Contested calendar: Wills of Frank H Birge. Ida M Miller, Theresa Peronent, and Mary Clauser.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Kapper, J. Robert D Payne, Sibio Nappa, Arthur Levy, Frank Esala, Salvatore Mazzo, Nathan Cohen, and John Abrami.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. Alexander Gloeckler, Charles Voss, Michael Romolo, William Nelson, Louis Rossi, Anthony Damato.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J. Signid Skjee, Joseph Burgerson, Charles Regwick, Louis Sagaski, Joseph Miller, Charles Morton, Labish Levine, Charles Aptel.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Tallmadge, J. Barney Raven, Arthur Dulfer, Tony Paretto, James Armellin, Chauncey Sloat, Daniel J. Dougnerty, George Ross.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—McCauley, J. 2125—Dibrionza v. Greenwood Cemetery Co. 2065—Di Pietro v. Greenwood Cemetery Co. 2096—Camella v. Greenwood Cemetery Co; 2715—Miller v. Scholes Co; 2226—Latorre v. Nassau Elec R R C; 2130—Silberlicht v. B'klyn Heights R R Co; 2228, 2229—Kaminsky v. B'klyn Heights R R C; 2228—Connors v. B'klyn Heights R R Co; 2234—Day v. B'klyn Heights R R Co; 2182—McCabe v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2235—Powell v. B'klyn Heights R R Co; 2237—Taylor v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co; 2241—Stoddard Motor Co v. Mayer, 2246—Budweitz v. B'klyn Heights R R Co; 2247—Horowitz v. B'klyn Heights R R Co; 2248—Korjbalski v. Blue Taxi Co; 2251—Luccy v. Kalaf.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Clark, J. Case on. No day calendar. Balance of calendar passed until Thursday, Oct. 30.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey. J. 4015—People v. Patsy Carana. 4015—Same v. Cyril Bretigniere. 3850—Same v. Tony Bonaguro.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Morschauser, J. Oakland Beach Realty Co v. Chesley. Greene v. Rapaelje.

County Court—Platt, J. The County Court has adjourned until Monday, Nov. 10.

Referees' Notices

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—FREDERICK W. SEINFF, Trustee under the last will and testament of Louise C. Lee, deceased, Plaintiff, against ROSE BERG AND OTHERS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of October, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

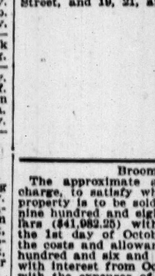
All that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Thirteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Broome Street and the westerly line of Willett Street; running thence northwardly along said westerly line of Willett Street, eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Broome Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with the westerly line of Willet Street eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly line of Broome Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of Broome Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. The westerly wall of the building for a part of the distance being a party wall.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1913.

WILLIAM M. CHADBOURNE, Referee.

DEWITT, LOCKMAN & DEWITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 116 Broome Street, and 19, 21, and 23 Willett Street:



Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, in Forty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two and 50-100 Dollars ($41,982.25) with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1913, together with the costs and allowances amounting to Four hundred and six and 50-100 Dollars ($406.50) with interest from October 2d, 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Four hundred and three and 60-100 Dollars and interest.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1913.

WILLIAM M. CHADBOURNE, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of a decree of Tattnall Superior Court, rendered on April 5th, 1913, signed by Honorable Walter W. Sheppard, Judge, in the case of Henry Talmadge & Company vs. The Perkins Lumber Company et al., pending in Tattnall Superior Court, the undersigned will, on the fourth day of November, 1913, at eleven o'clock A. M., Central time, at the front door of the Court House of Tattnall County, in Reidsville, Georgia, put up and expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder all and singular

The railroad known as the Register & Glennville Railroad, extending from Register, Georgia, to Glennville, Georgia, including the rights of way, locomotives, cars and equipment, and all things or property, real, personal, or mixed, belonging to or used, or designed for the use of, or in connection with said railroad.

No bid will be received unless at the time of making the same the bidder shall deposit with the receiver the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) as a pledge that he will make good his bid if, upon being reported, the same is accepted by the Court.

Sale to be made subject to confirmation by the Court and the right is reserved to accept or reject any bid.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall pay to the receivers in cash such sums of money as the Court may direct.

For further details regarding the terms and for more specific description of the property to be sold reference is had to the said decree which is on file in the Clerk's office of Tattnall Superior Court at Reidsville, Georgia, or information may be had of the undersigned at Savannah, Georgia.

W. Y. DAVIS,
W. B. STILLWELL, and
GEORGE W. TIEDEMAN,
Receivers, Savannah, Georgia.

The Van Dyck & Severn

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Subway Station at 72d St.

Unusually attractive apartments of

6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.

Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.

A FEW FURN

Real Estate

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Genuine sacrifice.—Cozy house, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights; best section of Corona, 8 blocks from new subway, 2 blocks from trolley; fare 5c.; title guaranteed. Price only $3,850. Small payment down; balance as rent. H. Kendregan, 502 2d Av., New York.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

THREE-FAMILY brick house on plot 20x100 within 12 minutes' walk St. George Ferry; 5c. fare to Manhattan; cost $8,000, sell for $5,500; easy terms. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway. 6470.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Year-round country home at Pelham Manor; living room, drawing room, den, dining room, sun parlor, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath, hot water heat; one acre of ground. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

HANDSOME ESTATE of 300 acres, 26 miles out; owner must sell; will consider an exchange for income. ANGELL, 507 5th Av.

Mount Vernon.

Charming sunny home, delightfully arranged; on Chester Hill; near station; practically new; 9 rooms, 3 baths; finest floors, trim, plumbing; sun porch; great value at $13,500. Anderson realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon real estate. Oliver Hubbard Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, Ideal Park.—New 9-room house, all improvements; two baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, glass inclosed veranda; rent, $75; references required. R. L. Forbes.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers, overlooking river, handy to station, trolley, schools, etc., beautiful 8-room apartments, tiled baths, hot-water heat; janitor service; rental $50. Thompson Bros., 80 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

No Westward, Ho! when you can buy farm less than $13 per acre in Columbia County; 325 acre stock and grain farm, two houses, three barns; grand view; $4,000, with implements; 160 acre stock farm, 14 room house, large building, $6,000; trout stream runs through place; profits $2,400 annually; $2,000 needed to pay down; old age reason for selling; no exchange. Write Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Cranford.—Houses, $3,000; bungalows, $3,300, on plot 75x200; $120 cash, balance as rent; steam heat, hardwood floors, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, sewer, gas, electricity; near station; commutation 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

East Orange.—Widow must sacrifice eight room and bath dwelling for $5,500; steam heat, slate roof, beam ceiling; six minutes from Lackawanna station; or will rent for $45. MacCubbin, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

Ridgewood. — Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Two ladies, owning beautiful home, hour N. J. Central, will rent responsible people half rental, owners remaining for short periods of time. L. S., 206 Times.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Winter home on the Sound, $11,500; 50 minutes Grand Central Depot; 11 rooms and 3 baths; large grounds; near bathing beach, golf links, yacht club; photos sent upon request.
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, 505 5th Av.

Stamford, overlooking Sound; 50 acres; high elevation; suitable gentleman's country seat or all-year residence; price $500 per acre. Thompson Bros., 80 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Town and suburban properties, country estates, shore cottages, Connecticut farms, from $300 to $25,000. Frederick D. Myers, 69 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Real Estate.

TO LANDLORDS AND AGENTS.—We guarantee big reductions in Electric bills. We charge you nothing at any time. No change of meter or installation. 1,000 owners now benefited. Representative will explain. Highest references. Electrical Service Company, Inc., 37 Liberty Street. 'Phone John 381.

Real Estate for Exchange.

PROMINENT BUILDER, "Pressed for cash," will sacrifice beautiful new factory "cluster" flat; fully rented; nets $3,000 profit yearly; best section Bronx; will take lots or other property toward payment.
SPECULATORS, ACT QUICKLY.
N. LOPARD, 883 Trinity Av., Bronx.

Nineteen thousand dollars' first-class six per cent. first mortgage bonds to trade for improved property. Wilson, 215 Grand.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Furnished cottage, Leonia Heights; 6 rooms, bath; $20. Owner Phone 6886—Plaza.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY, ANY AMOUNT, on Commercial Buildings, 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Second mortgage wanted; Rockaways; full particulars for attention. X 366 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

SUITABLE for FIRST CLASS CAFE and business men's RESTAURANT, 41 EAST 41ST ST., entire five-story modern building, 20x52, with plate glass front, stores on ground and first floors; steam heat and electric light in the heart of the new business and railroad terminal centres; long lease. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St., and 114 Liberty St.

88-90 Walker St.—Lofts, 25x90; rent, $1,000; 50x90, rent, $1,900; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer on premises.

TENANT HAVING LONG
leases on a magnificent suite of offices in the Brunswick Building desires to sublet them at a very great sacrifice.
Babcock, Room 1,015, 225 Fifth Av.

5 WEST 16TH STREET.
Store, 20x70. $80; parlor story, $60.
Phone 3106 Chelsea.
Brokers full commission.

Four-story and basement dwelling; will consider selling part of furniture; fine opportunity for boarding house or business. Apply 151 West 81st St.

Half good-sized office; best location; 42d St., Broadway; room for 3 or 4 desks; with or without desks; rent very reasonable. A 116 Times.

LOW RENTS—MAGNIFICENT STORES.
Large, small; also lofts; business neighborhood. 183 Lexington Av., (31st-32d Sts.)

Store or building, 2,164 3d Av., with fine electrical fixtures and shelving; reasonable rent. Inquire S. Gutman, 452 Broadway.

Partner wanted with $2,000 or $3,000, to enlarge profitable manufacturing business in New York City. A 127 Times.

Grand St., 137-139, near Broadway.—Store with basement, 30x80, modern building. $2,000; first loft, light, $1,000.

For storage or light manufacture; good location; elevator service; steam heated. G. B. Rossetto, 408 West 113th St.

Studio to sublet, mornings;
large, well located; $25 per month.
N 137 Times.

Desk Room.—In financial district, with use of telephone and stenographer. Legal, 512 Times Downtown.

Desk room to let, with all conveniences. Room 34, 45-49 William St.

Business Opportunities.

I would like to meet a gentleman of culture and proved ability who can invest his services and about $25,000 in my business; investment unimpaired and under his control; excellent opportunity for a father to start his son in refined business. P 37 Times.

An exceptional opportunity for reliable party to buy automobile manufacturers' distributors' business, with exclusive territory contracts, and finely equipped office in the heart of automobile district; references exchanged. A 115 Times.

Established business paying $2,000 yearly, with additional capital can double profits; good chance for honest man. M 307 Times Downtown.

Bookkeeper desires opening in established business; willing to invest $3,000 to $5,000 and services. D 257 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly: 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Greeley 689. Gotham Multigraph Co., 45 West 34th. Room 1204.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters—500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. 'Phone Bryant 6967.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Company finances business people, on outstanding accounts. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Lost

LOST—Black pansy brooch, enamel on gold, diamond centre, Sunday, 20th, between 55th and Canal Sts., in yellow taxi or on board steamer Rensselaer, going up Hudson; reward. Mrs. Premenhere, Gotham Hotel.

LOST—Coat, on Broadway, Fort Lee Ferry car, at 70th St., about 6 P. M. Tuesday; red and black coat, bound with black braid and lined with dark red silk. Please return Sawyer, 1,425 Broadway, Room 17.

LOST.—Lady's open-face gold watch, Monday between 112th St. and 99th St., Central Park West and Columbus Av.; monogram, "F. G. L." Return to Auerbach, 386 Central Park West; reward.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, diamond links, between fancy diamond bars, Oct. 25, in Palace Theatre or on Park Av., between 69th and 75th Sts. Fifty dollars reward for return to Dreicer & Co., 960 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch, Monday, between 112th and 99th Sts., Central Park West and Columbus Av., monogram F. G. L. Return Auerbach, 386 Central Park West. Reward.

LOST—On 28th St. crosstown car or 23d St. ferry to Hoboken, pocketbook, containing sum of money, private papers; reward offered for return of papers; no questions asked. A 121 Times.

LOST—Lady's handbag, gunmetal trimmings, containing glasses and small sum of money; West End train morning of Oct. 27. J. P. Davenport, 1,545 74th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 54 West 57th St. and 5th Av., large diamond horseshoe pin, on Tuesday afternoon. Return to Mrs. Dinelow, 54 West 57th St.

LOST—Off Elm Park, Staten Island, yawl-boat, 18 feet long. Liberal reward paid for return of boat. Address Baxter Wrecking Co., 508 West St.

LOST—Lady's open face Patek Philippe watch, monogram "A. T. L."; date inside, Aug. 14, 1886; reward. Suite 603, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Dull gold bracelet, square links, inscription side, Republic Theatre, Friday evening; reward. Julia W. Henderson, Hotel Gerard.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, diamond horseshoe, Gramercy Park to 60th St. Liberal reward if returned to Berg, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Coral brooch, oval shape; reward. Communicate with Mrs. R. Lanx, 85 Lexington Av., Jersey City. 'Phone Bergen—765J.

LOST—Between Hotel Orleans, 290th St. and Broadway, diamond bar pin; $25 reward. 2,335 Broadway, care Kelsey.

LOST.—On Brooklyn Bridge, storage battery and tail lamp from Regal Car. W. C. Masson, care Crescent Theatre, B'klyn.

LOST—Bankbook No. 82591, of Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank. Please return to M. Camemenetz, 139 Delancey St., City.

LOST—Pair carved gold lorgnettes; valued because of association; liberal reward. 619 Tribune Building, late afternoon.

LOST—In New York, pearl brooch, containing three pearls; $100 reward. Return to Howard & Co., 624 5th Av.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus, a small black pocketbook, containing about $35; liberal reward for return. P 42 Times.

LOST—Bracelet watch on 42d or north-bound 4th and Madison car. M. L., 490 West End Av. Reward.

LOST—Four black ostrich feathers, Thursday; Subway, 145th to 33d St.; reward. X 365 Times.

LOST—Unframed oil painting in a roll; reward. Shop, 270 West 19th.

$100 REWARD
for one earring, Baroque pearl, lost Friday between 67th St. and Madison Av., McCreery's or Maillard's; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD FOR DIAMOND HORSESHOE BROOCH, Lost Oct. 28 between West 145th and 149th Sts. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brindle French bull, female, answers to name of Maidie, wearing black patent leather collar, red trimmed, brass knobs; also gray sweater with stripes of red; liberal reward. F. E. Jones, Hotel Imperial, 31st St. and Broadway.

LOST—In Central Park, near 90th St., Tuesday, about 6 P. M., black Pomeranian; answers to name of "Peggy"; liberal reward. Mrs. G. L. Wheelock, 331 West 101st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices.

CONGRESSMEN WHO ATTEND FEAST AT Hotel Knickerbocker to-night are respectfully urged to ask the House of Representatives to follow the lead twice set by U. S. Senate in voting to pay wages to navy yard workmen as approved by U. S. Court of Claims.
GEORGE HIRAM MANN.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $22, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS AT
THE LASANO COURT,
307 WEST 79TH STREET.
ALL NEW FURNITURE; FIREPROOF BUILDING; SPLENDID SERVICE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Attractive apartment, handsomely furnished. Central Park, near 90th St., consisting of seven rooms, bath, servants' quarters; high-class house; location unsurpassed; rent $200; year's lease. Telephone 6456 Riverside, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN.
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 5547.

A.—Riverside Drive, Nos. 120-125, north corner of 84th St.; handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.
Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

An unusual opportunity, immediate possession, at $65; light, airy 5-room apartment, tastefully furnished. 91 Ft. Washington Av., Apartment A.

Splendidly furnished four rooms and bath apartment in very select neighborhood; will rent for any number of months. Phone 4979 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; view; $150 month. Archibald Foss, Claremont Morris, Rafael De Florez, 45 East 44th.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

124th, 510 West.—Corner apartment, six rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator. Weber. 880 Morningside.

Newly furnished, five-room apartment; adults preferred; references. Buckley, 618 West 180th St.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED
4 and 6 rooms, elevator, &c. 5 West 104th St.

East Side.

59th, 55 East.—Studio apartment, large living room, bedroom, bath; cheerful and attractively furnished; steam heat, electricity; facilities for light housekeeping; $50; lady or bachelor. Scott.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional. Worth investigating.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
West Side.

27TH ST., 361-363 WEST.
Albemarle—5 large, sunny rooms; southern exposure, elevator, heat, hall service; $42.50-$45 month; references essential; lease.

FOR A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
A three-room apartment, two baths, on busy Broadway corner, to be sublet at sacrifice. 1,690 Broadway. (53d St.)

343 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—Parlor floor of five large rooms; rent $28; improvements.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty Street.

244 WEST 104TH.
Eight newly decorated rooms, near Subway, elevated; west of Broadway; exceptionally light.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Fine seven-room, bath, facing Drive, $1,100; very attractive. The Hudson, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
2, 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th. Telephone Chelsea 9650.

171st St., 568 West.—Five rooms; all outside; $28 to $32; concessions; near 168th St. Broadway Subway.

To sublet (unfurnished) Apartment 10D; 5 rooms; can be seen any time. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.

A.—156 W. 72d.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rms. and bath, handsomely furnished; rent, $65.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
West Side.

To sublet until Oct. 1, 1914, unfurnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, extra maid's room; 3 wood-burning fireplaces, large living room; West 58th St.; rent $140 per month; can be seen on appointment. M 816 Times Downtown.

THE JEFFERSON,
324-328 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments; four, seven rooms; elevator services; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
806-810 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93d St., 46 and 48 West.—Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; fine location, half block Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45.
5 rooms; high class. 40 W. 127; 30 E. 128.

56th St., 133 West.—Studio apartments; music; also housekeeping; $30-$50.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3100 Chel.

East Side.

109-111 East 56th St.—Three rooms and bath on ground floor; suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental; including chambermaid service. Apply on premises.

25 EAST 55TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 3 and 8 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 800.

Brooklyn.

$35—ST. JAMES PLACE, NR. FULTON—$35.
Four-room apartment, gas, electricity, steam, hot water included; near Subway.
GOLDEN REALTY CO.,
238 St. James Place.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2067 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

63D ST., 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, clean rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking.

33D, 4 WEST.—Room, board, private home; business man or woman; sunny room; good table; full particulars. Leland.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, one, two rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones, superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

57TH, 301 WEST.—Large front room; conveniences; superior board; moderate; telephone; references

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; in handsomely furnished home; southern cooking; attentive service; electric light.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Excellent table; double, single rooms; private baths; table guests.

72D, 137 WEST.—Rooms; Southern exposure; near Subway. "L," all surface routes; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, with, without bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, large and medium rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished, decorated; generous table; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also medium room; references.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, single or en suite; private bath; excellent table.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8307.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large and small newly decorated and furnished rooms; house, table, and all appointments first class; references.

86TH ST., WEST.—A large second-story front room to a gentleman appreciating home with fine association. A 118 Times.

88TH, 115 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, subletting large room, with bath; refined home; kosher board.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms in well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; "L"; substantial French cooking.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor dining. Telephone 8371 Riverside.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Rozelle — Handsome room; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

97TH, 105 WEST, (Italian table d'hote.)—Lunch, 30c.; dinner, 50c. Special Saturday and Sunday dinner, with music, 60c. Several attractive furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

103D, (corner West End, 879.)—Near Riverside Drive, Subway; delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

103D ST. SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Attractive, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, baths; parlor dining. 2965 River.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private dwelling; elegant suite, also single; connecting bath; desirable neighborhood; convenient to Subway; references exchanged.

113TH, 623 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Handsome large room; excellent board; American family; telephone.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large front rooms, separate, together; all conveniences; excellent table. Keller.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room, dressing room; refined location; excellent table; reference.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Newly and elegantly furnished private residence; offer first-class accommodations and superb meals to a few select guests; references exchanged.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

GERMAN gentleman, not conversant in English, desires board in American family on Washington Heights. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. S., A 125 Times.

First-class board and room for young couple, not to exceed $20 per week, within walking distance of 46th St. and 5th Av. N 159 Times.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

Small family on Chester Hill, with every home comfort; excellent table; easy commutation; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; take MacAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

A GRADUATE NURSE, living in the best residential section of Montclair, has opened her home to invalids; skillful nursing, home comforts. Miss Synnott, 117 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; Subway one block.

21ST, 189 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, without board; all conveniences; steam.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Business men; comfortable, quiet home; private baths; $2.50, $7; Subway; telephone.

36TH ST., 138 EAST.—Rooms, all conveniences; high-class neighborhood; references. 3038 Murray Hill.

25 EAST 45TH ST.
Rooms, with or without private bath; suitable two gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished room; bath, toilet; gentlemen; reference; $6.

53D, 58 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; electric light, 'phone; separately, en suite; gentleman; private house; references exchanged.

60TH, 211 EAST.—Connecting rooms; hall room; running water, heat, telephone; private.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms to rent; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner and single rooms; elevator, steam; fine table.

IRVING PLACE, 14.Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

West Side.

5 handsomely furnished large corner rooms; grand piano; near theatres; ideal downtown home in Fifties. Phone 876 Columbus.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; private house; sunny; references; bachelors.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence; moderate.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; large alcove room; references.

51ST ST., 72 WEST.—Large room, private bath; all improvements; bachelor or couple.

55TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom, in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 442.

57TH ST., 863 WEST.—Small, bright room in pleasant apartment; lady; references. Van N.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsome parlor, private bath; electric light, telephone; other rooms; $40, $50, $55.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; private bath; $7 to $15 weekly; meals.

60TH, 118 WEST.
Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without board, in handsome private home; telephone, steam heat.

70TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; running water; private house; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished rooms; private house; every accommodation.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one or two bachelors desirous privacy of home; references required.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

71ST, 165 WEST, (BROADWAY.)—LARGE, FRONT PARLOR, PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; IMMACULATELY CLEAN HOUSE.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large medium rooms; doctor's home; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath, electricity; owner's home; gentlemen, couple; permanent.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath; southern exposure; conveniences; Subway; private house.

78TH ST., (2,189 Broadway.)—Sunny suite; separate entrance; single room; phone; references. Hazelwood.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; Subway; references; excellent location.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Well-furnished large front room; 3 windows; references. 5503 Schuyler.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; 3 windows; electricity; select private house; Subway.

81ST, 205 WEST.—Two connecting, well-furnished, sunny rooms; also single; running water; Subway; breakfast optional; references. V. C. R.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; nicely furnished; near "L" and Subway. Fuller.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, connecting, separate; running water, telephone. Fleming.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; also single room; homelike.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 170 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms, private house, new throughout; conveniences; moderate; gentlemen; references. Schy. 8409.

86TH ST., (587 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; Subway, L; breakfast optional; references.

89TH ST., 320 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; steam heat, electric light; private house. Phone 6810 River.

92D, 55 WEST.—Well furnished single rooms; all conveniences; private house; access to all cars.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Small room; running water; private family; references; gentleman only.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bathroom; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with private bath, for couple, with refined private family; board optional; references.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Business man can obtain room overlooking West End Av.; newly furnished; private family; $6 weekly if permanent. Apartment 61.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Front parlor bedroom suite, attractively furnished; up-to-date elevator apartment; Subway. Riverside. Apt. 4S.

98TH ST., 47 WEST.
LARGE, FRONT ROOM. REFERENCES.

96TH ST., 321 WEST.—Private family; handsome room, facing Broadway; corner; Subway; running water; board optional. Apt. 5 C.

96TH, 9 WEST.—Refined home; large, smaller rooms; breakfast optional; elevated; park.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.
Large, sunny, outside room, with lavatory; ample closet room; 7th floor, high-class elevator apartment; electricity; Subway express; private American family; references; moderate. Rogers.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside; gentlemen. Thomlisson.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; refined environment; private house; near Subway.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Large front, ($6.) also small room, ($3.50); gentleman, married couple; Subway and L. Meyer.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and L; telephone.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Two attractive rooms overlooking Hudson, singly or together; gentlemen or couple; block subway; seventh floor.

111TH, 520 WEST.—Unusually desirable large room; elevator; private; reasonable. Apartment 63.

111TH, 606 WEST, (Apartment 11.)—Comfortable room, newly decorated; refinement; gentleman; references.

111TH, 508 WEST.—Unusually desirable two rooms and bath; every modern convenience.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator, telephone; $4; New Englanders; references. Foster.

114TH ST., 618 WEST.—Exceptional room for gentleman; high-class modern apartment; married couple; no other roomers; absolute privacy; Subway. Gregory.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; gentlemen; private family; references. Apt. 2d.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, Apt. 67.—If you like sunshine and fresh air, come, see, and take.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room, three windows, elevator; references. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; reasonable; also front suite. Rapser.

123D ST., 348 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished room and bath; suitable one, two; first floor, south; private house; moderate; 'Phone 654 Morningside.

124TH, 588 WEST.—Nice room, with bath; phone, shower; reasonable. Apartment 60.

125TH, 243 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; board optional; reasonable. Fick.

126TH ST., 601 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; elevator, shower; references. Apt. 5.

141ST ST., 520 WEST.—Large, well-furnished suite, second floor; three windows; southern exposure; steam, hot water; private house.

148TH ST., (3,004 Broadway.)—Young dentist wants one or two bachelors to share his well-furnished apartment; moderate.

160TH ST., 501 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; no other roomers; French family. Call evenings.

841 WEST END AV.
Attractive outside room, in private American family; all modern conveniences; references. Bailey.

IVY COURT, (107th St., 230 West.—Newly furnished large rooms, convenient neighborhood; high-class house; references. Andreas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (622 West 141st.)—Business gentleman can have large, elegantly furnished room, done in blue; strictly private family of two; no other roomers. Telephone 6060 Audubon. Apartment 8B.

ROOM AND BATH, $6; first-class elevator apartment; private family; one door from Broadway, 112th. X 367 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful small room; gentleman; private family; 91st St. Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 307, (near Subway.)—Private house; square front room; all modern conveniences; adjoining bath; meals optional. Owner.

PARK SLOPE, (177 Park Place.)—Superior accommodations; alcove and square rooms; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; select locality; convenient to Park Row, Subway, surface; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

In private house or apartment, west side, between 66th and 96th Sts., by gentleman and wife, room with private bath, with or without board; give full particulars. A 128 Times.

TRAINED NURSE wants clean, bright room with private family; no other roomers; kitchen privileges. X 305 Times.

Help Wanted Female

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Two experienced solicitors of good personality and address; must be energetic and capable and come well recommended. A W 1,000 Times.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 35th St.,
require experienced billing clerks.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middle West city of 200,000. State experience and salary desired. Address X 308 Times.

DESIGNER.—A lady designer on white lingerie shirt waists and dresses, popular-priced line, for a Cleveland manufacturer. Address Box X 368 Times.

HOUSE MAID to take South; two in family. Telephone 2100 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER for two, in small apartment; go home nights; references required; call after 6 on Monday or Tuesday evenings. Mueden, 310 West 95th.

NURSE, experienced, to care for one child; references. Gore, 1,020 Anderson Av., Highbridge, N. Y.

PUPIL NURSES.—Apply Supervisor People's Hospital, 208 2d Av.

REFINED WOMAN of personality and experience wanted as general assistant in ethical work; salary $20-$25 per week. Reply immediately, stating age and all particulars. N 160 Times.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer with executive ability, extensive business experience, good education, able to take charge of correspondence. P 46 Times.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY for two and probably three educated ladies Nov. 1. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted in raw silk importing house, about 17, to attend small switchboard and assist in clerical work. N 161 Times.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY. STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

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Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

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SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
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STENOGRAPHY; SECRETARIAL WORK; TYPEWRITING; ENGLISH.
Day Courses, and Monday and Thursday Evenings.

Help Wanted,

AUTOS MOVING MAIL UNDER POLICE GUARD

Striking Chauffeurs Fail in Attempt to Set Fire to Truck —Many Small Clashes.

SERVICE TO BE NORMAL SOON

Company Says It Won't Take Back Men Who Quit—Their Places Already Filled.

Although there were a number of clashes between the striking mail chauffeurs and their sympathizers and the police and the non-union chauffeurs yesterday, the indications last night pointed to a speedy collapse of the strike and a quick return to normal conditions in Manhattan, so far as the transfer of mail by auto truck is concerned. The chauffeurs who struck so suddenly on Monday and who succeeded in demoralizing the mail transportation service for some hours, professed confidence that victory was coming their way, and issued statements that the fight was to be a finish, yet it was apparent that most of them felt that a big mistake had been made, and that it was extremely doubtful if a single striker would ever get his old job back again.

At the General Post Office Postmaster Morgan announced late in the afternoon that the situation was well in hand, and that even then normal conditions had been re-established throughout practically the entire territory affected. Officials of the Postal Transfer Service, Incorporated, the concern that handles the auto mail transportation business in Manhattan, echoed the optimistic words of the Postmaster, and said that they had replaced every striking chauffeur with men who were in every way just as well qualified to drive the huge trucks.

Clerks in the General Post Office and at the various sub-stations were working at high pressure last night to get out the mail that had accumulated in the early hours of the trouble. Supt. of Transportation Riley said conditions were normal as to the transportation of mail, and that the effort now was to make up the delay.

A strong guard of police surrounded the Post Office, and pedestrians were not allowed near the truck entrance on Mail Street. Policemen kept the street in the vicinity of the mail trucks clear. Many big business concerns assisted the authorities by sending their mail to the Post Office in their own vehicles.

Try to Destroy Truck.

A little before nightfall an auto truck bound for the Pennsylvania Station with mail was held up, the chauffeur dragged from his seat, the policeman who was on the seat with him assaulted, and an effort made to destroy the truck by setting it on fire. The headquarters of the striking chauffeurs is at Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, and it was almost in front of those headquarters that the hold-up occurred.

The chauffeur of the truck was John Shanover, and on the seat with him was Policeman John McFall of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The truck was proceeding south at fair speed, and as it approached the Twenty-eighth Street headquarters a yelling crowd of men and boys rushed into the street. A big rock went whistling through the air and missed McFall's head by a few inches. Then a man, more daring than the rest, jumped quickly to the running board of the truck and, catching Shanover by the leg, pulled him off of the truck. McFall saw the man and, jumping from the truck, grabbed him, whereupon several of those in the crowd tried to rescue the prisoner, who was George Canning, a striking chauffeur, of 232 East Seventy-eighth Street.

In the excitement following the mix-up some one opened the gasoline valves of the truck, and as the fluid ran out into the street dropped a match into it. Immediately a sheet of flame enveloped the truck. Capt. Conboy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station rushed to the scene of the riot at the head of his reserves, while somebody turned in a fire alarm that brought three engines and two trucks to the scene. The fire was soon extinguished, and it was said that the truck was only slightly damaged and the mail not at all. Two prisoners were taken, one of then Canning and the other Patrick Branigan, who was charged with attempting to rescue Canning from McFall. Both prisoners were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Strikers in Other Clashes.

Less than fifteen minutes after the outbreak in Eighth Avenue the reserves were called to Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where an attempt was made to hold up a second mail truck. The attempt to drag the chauffeur from his seat in this case failed, and the man who made the attempt gave his name as John F. Gunner of 50 West End Avenue. He also was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Magistrate Marsh remanded him until to-night at a hearing later.

Another truck became stalled early in the evening in West Twenty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, owing to some break in the machinery, and for ten minutes the policeman who was on guard had a strenuous time protecting the driver as he tried to start the machine. Stones were thrown and a few of them struck the driver, but did not inflict any serious injury.

Still another truck, forced to stop owing to traffic conditions at Twenty-third Street near Seventh Avenue, was stoned by a small crowd of men. Patrolman Hughes of the West Seventeenth Street Police Station routed the stone throwers, and the truck sped along.

At Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, while a truck was on its way from the Pennsylvania Station post office a stone was thrown and struck the face of a policeman attached to the Mulberry Street Station, who was a guard. The bluecoat and Patrolman Dodd of the West Thirty-Second Street Station drew their sticks and scattered a crowd of twenty men on the corner, but could not find the stone thrower. The policeman was only scratched.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported to the police that a mail wagon had struck a Madison Avenue car at Forty-fourth Street and crushed in the vestibule. The wagon continued on its way. The motorman, Patrick Ferrich, of 1,300 Third Avenue, had his leg jammed, but after it had been extricated he managed to stand on one foot and drive the car to the barns. A doctor was called and it was found that he was suffering from a fractured thigh. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Several other clashes were reported earlier, but in each instance the trouble was short lived, and the progress of the mail was not seriously interfered with. Every truck out had a policeman on the seat beside the driver and large forces of police were on duty at the garages in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue; the Pennsylvania Station, the Grand Central Terminal, and at the more important of the branch stations in Manhattan.

At 8 P. M. Vice President J. S. Cassidy of the Postal Transfer Service announced that the company had sixty auto trucks in operation, which is about a dozen more than are usually employed in the handling of the night traffic. At the Pennsylvania Station and at the Grand Central Terminal it was said that everything was being handled on schedule time and that no further trouble in the way of congestion was anticipated as a result of the strike.

"I am going to stay," Mr. Cassidy said, "on this job until this thing has been settled to the satisfaction of those most concerned, the Government of the United States and the officials of this company. I said earlier in the day that the backbone of the strike had been broken, that the strikers would not be reinstated, and that I believed that they would resort to nothing which would tend to interfere with the transfer of the Government mail. I still say this, in view of the fact that reinstatement has been denied them, the strikers may threaten interference, but they are fully aware of what will be the result if they undertake anything which will result in the delaying of the delivery of the mail.

Won't Reinstate Men.

"I have been approached to-day by members of the union, who have asked for the reinstatement of the men who last night declared a strike. I have came to the conclusion, in view of the fact that the Government contract prohibits the recognition by the contractors of a union of any kind, that the only method to be followed is the complete ignoring of everything which smells of a union. That is the policy I intend to follow in the future. No unions, no union talk, no men who want a union recognized. These men, I find, are too much occupied in the workings of an organized body and thinking about what would be the state of affairs if a union were recognized to give their whole and undivided attention to the work which is assigned or was assigned to them.

"It is my opinion that this matter will be all straightened out within a few hours. The strikers realize the stand that I have taken, and they know that I will continue in that stand no matter what happens, and they know that the fight that they declared they would wage would be a useless fight."

The Post Office authorities in Washington during the afternoon wired the mail transfer contractors that the Government would afford them all support in the performance of their contracts, and that any trouble due to the strike should be promptly reported to the New York police, Postmaster Morgan, and the Postmaster General in Washington.

Strikers' View of It.

The strikers also had their say, their spokesman being T. D. Kennedy, the business agent of their union. Mr. Kennedy gave this version of the strike as seen through strikers' eyes:

"A committee of the union," he said, "presented our demands to Mr. Rowley, President of the Postal Transfer Service Company, at his office last Thursday, in which we demanded ten hours a day, with one hour for lunch, and $3.75 a day, payable weekly; time and a half for overtime, one day off a week, and recognition of our union. Our demands were ignored, so the order was issued to strike last night after the mail had been delivered. No violence has been resorted to. Out of 110 members of the union employed as chauffeurs on mail wagons 90 are on strike.

"The present scale of wages of $100 a month may seem big, but when you take into consideration the fact that the men work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, seven days a week, they more than earn it."

At Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street early in the day Duncan McDougal, an elderly man, of 784 Sixth Avenue, was run down by a mail truck and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg. He was removed to Flower Hospital. According to witnesses, the accident was unavoidable.

Evidence that several of the trucks had been tampered with for the purpose of putting them out of commission was discovered. The damage, however, was very slight and was soon repaired by the large force of mechanics held in readiness all day for just such work.

ATTACKS CITY MAGISTRATE.

Crank Hits Corrigan on the Head with a Stick.

City Magistrate Corrigan was attacked by a man who was held later as insane as he was entering the West Farms Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Corrigan's assailant, Joseph Patuzel, 65 years old and homeless, hit the Magistrate on the head with a stick. His first blow landed, but a second was parried by the Magistrate with his umbrella.

Before Patuzel could renew his attack two newspaper reporters seized him and turned him over to Detectives McLoughlin and Kennedy of the Tremont Station. He was locked up in the West Farms Station while Magistrate Corrigan held court. The blow from Patuzel's stick bruised the Magistrate's head, but there was no abrasion, and he insisted on attending to his duties.

Later Patuzel was identified by Magistrate Corrigan as a crank who had been threatening him for some time. On July 16, while Magistrate Corrigan was presiding over the Yorkville Court Patuzel asked him for a summons for his landlord. In court Patuzel explained that his landlord was holding his tools and clothing for his board bill. The Magistrate told Patuzel it was a civil case and could not be passed upon by him.

"I noticed the man several times afterward in the corridors of the Yorkville Court," said Magistrate Corrigan after the assault. "I did not suspect that he meant to harm me, and thought nothing of it when he approached me in front of the West Farms Court and said, 'Good morning, Judge.' I did not suspect his intentions until I felt the first blow from his club and then warded off the second."

After finishing his business at the West Farms Court, Magistrate Corrigan accompanied the prisoner, witnesses and detectives to the Morrisania Court, where Magistrate Deuel examined the defendant. The man's talk was incoherent. He said he did not like this country, and that he had no home, but had been sleeping in the parks. His last home, he said, was at 561 Second avenue.

Magistrate Deuel expressed the belief that Patuzel was insane and sent him to Bellevue.

FOR Y. W. C. A. FUND.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard Promises Support to the Joint Committee.

The details of the joint campaign by which the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association hope to raise a building fund of $4,000,000 within two weeks were discussed by more than 200 women, many of them prominent socially and otherwise, at a luncheon yesterday in the national headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York City, presided, and read a telegram from Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, promising aid to the Joint Committee. The campaign will be started on Nov. 10.

Among the women present were Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Mrs. John D. Pratt, Mrs. Francis W. Bird, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mrs. Charles J. Cone, Mrs. John Finley, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Coulter D. Huyler, Miss Dorothy Kane, Mrs. S. C. Mastick, Miss Grace Potter, Mrs. William Potter, Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, Miss Margaret Schieffelin, Mrs. Helen M. Stovell, Miss Eleanor Whitney, Mrs. Stephen Baker and Miss Ida V. Ambrose.

To Direct Jewish Institute Society.

Bernard G. Richards has resigned as Secretary of the Jewish Community to become the Director of the recently organized Society of the Jewish Institute at 108 Second Avenue. Mr. Richards was among the organizers of the Jewish Community. A year ago he helped to organize the Society of the Jewish Institute, which is to conduct educational work in the large district between Houston and Fourteenth Streets.

ACOUSTICON.

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The original and most powerful of all hearing devices, The Acousticon, can now be instantly adjusted to suit SIX different degrees of sound. This gives you the same results as would six separate instruments of varied sound-magnifying strengths, and enables you to hear under all conditions, at home, in the office, the church, or the theatre. The Acousticon now has over 100,000 satisfied users.

We are so absolutely sure of the result that we welcome the most thorough test of this instrument entirely at our risk; and thoroughly appreciating how much injury a dissatisfied purchaser can be to us, you may be sure that you will not be asked to purchase if you are not made to hear. Cut this out while it is before you, and call or write for free trial at your convenience.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

SCHMIDT FAILS TO SAVE MURET

Dentist Convicted of Having Counterfeiting Outfit, Though Murderer Takes the Blame.

PRIEST RAVES ON STAND

"God Will Deal with Me in His Time!" He Cries, When Asked About His Crimes.

Notwithstanding the effort made by Hans Schmidt, the murderer, to save him, Ernest A. Muret, the Harlem dentist, was convicted yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt of having in his possession apparatus for making counterfeit money. The jury deliberated for four hours, and after it had returned its verdict the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs for sentence to-day. Schmidt was called to the stand after Joseph P. Cughlan of Linden, N. J., had testified as a character witness for the dentist, who had treated him for two years, he said.

With a heavy fur coat on his arm and wearing a threadbare black suit, Schmidt took the stand. The beard which he has grown since he was arrested was unkempt, and his confinement had made him pale, but his manner betrayed no lack of self-confidence. He spoke in a high nasal voice and with a marked German accent. He gazen carelessly arpund the courtroom as he testified and from time to time stroked his beard.

He had known Muret since December, 1911, he said, and he asserted that the date of the note which Muret had given him was a mistake. It read April, 1911, and had been produced by Assistant District Attorney Roger Weed to discredit the story which the defendant had told on Monday.

Schmidt said that it was he and not Muret who had prepared to make the counterfeit bills, and that he alone was responsible. When Mr. Wood asked him what his reason was for counterfeiting, Schmidt became excited and arose in his chair. His testimony brought back to the minds of those who heard him the strange tales he told of the inspiration which forced him to take the Aumuller girl's life.

"I did it," he cried. "I made money. It's no one's business why I did it. It's a matter between my God and myself, and no one will understand."

Schmidt asserted that Muret refused to have anything to do with the counterfeiting, and that it was he who had rented the apartment in the name of Miller, which was his mother's maiden name, and it was he who had bought the whole equipment.

"I sent Muret," said Schmidt, "the postcard you have here and wrote on it. Let us pray that our children will be wealthy." That was a joke, for neither of us had any children. I told Muret when he failed to make picture postcards that we would engage diligently in the making of bills of United States currency. He said, 'You are crazy,' and would have nothing to do with it. He got mad."

The witness also denied that Muret had had anything to do with the murder of Anna Aumuller, and then in answer to Mr. Wood he said:

"I murdered her. God will deal with me in His time."

"Schmidt," said Mr. Wood, "you have said you cut her up in nine pieces and threw them into the Hudson River. You want a speedy trial, don't you, and to be put to death by electricity?"

"No, I don't want to die," the witness replied. "God will deal with me."

"It makes no difference to you whether you are convicted of counterfeiting or not, you know the electric chair awaits you?"

"You can't understand. It would take weeks to tell you. It is a matter between God and myself," said Schmidt listlessly.

To conceal from Muret what he was about, Schmidt said that he did much of his counterfeiting work in the vestry of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, where he was a priest, and that at the end of a day of experimenting he always cleaned up to remove all evidence.

After Augustine Derby had summed up for Muret and Mr. Wood for the Government the case was given to the jury at 2:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The jury came in again at about 6 o'clock and said they were only agreed concerning one of the counts of the indictment. After Judge Hunt had explained matters to them the jurors returned at 6:20 o'clock and announced that they found Muret not guilty of conspiracy to counterfeit, but guilty of having the apparatus to counterfeit in his possession.

A. D. SMITH LEFT $2,000,000.

Woolen Merchant Makes Conditional Bequests to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Albert D. Smith, who recently died at his home, 255 Centre Street, left $2,000,000. The Fidelity Trust Company of Newark and Orville Oddie, Jr., are named as executors in the will probated to-day. Mr. Smith was a woolen commission merchant in New York.

After directing the immediate payment of $20,000 to his widow and $10,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Alice Smith Hallock, the testator leaves the family homestead to his wife, or, if she does not care for it, to his daughter. If she also refuses it it is to be sold and the proceeds added to the fund held by the Fidelity Trust Company, the income of which is to be paid to the widow, and one-half to later revert to the daughter. On the death of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hallock the fund goes to the grandchildren, and in the event of their death to the Orange Memorial Hospital.

All the real estate owned by Mr. Smith is to be sold, and the proceeds are to be divided between his granddaughters, Alice May Hallock and Louise St. John Hallock. In the event of their deaths the money is to go to the Y. M. C. A. of Orange.

The executors are instructed to pay to the United States Trust Company of New York $275,000, the income of which is to be paid to the widow. Upon her death, $37,500 is to be paid to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and a like sum to the Board of Foreign Missions. The income from the $200,000 left is then to be paid Mrs. Hallock, and on her death the principal is to go to her two children.

Should all Mrs. Smith's lineal descendants die before her the $200,000 is to be divided among the testator's nephews, a sister, a brother, Dartmouth College, the Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, and the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers.

Another fund of $275,000 is left in trust for Mrs. Hallock, and upon her death the principal is to go to her children. Mr. Smith also leaves $35,000 each to his sisters. Mrs. Harriet M. Bigelow and Miss Sarah Smith, and $25,000 to his brother, Henry L. Smith. The residue of the estate is left in trust to the Fidelity Trust Company, the income to be divided equally between Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hallock. If they leave no lineal descendants this fund is to go to the House of Good Shepherd, the Orange Orphan Society of East Orange, the Orange Y. M. C. A., and the Orange Memorial Hospital.

Locomotive Kills Woman and Child.

A Susquehanna railroad locomotive yesterday ran down and killed Mrs. Johanna Platt, 40 years old, and her child, Louisa, 4 years old, in Jersey City. Mrs. Platt had eight other children. She was the wife of August Platt, a tanner. The woman and her little girl stepped from behind a train of coal cars directly in the way of the locomotive.

The Garbage Can is a Menace to Health

Decaying Garbage breeds disease—so burn your garbage before it has a chance to decay.

In a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner you can absolutely destroy all the garbage and trash—using it as fuel in heating water.

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CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

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Then come here and see how quickly we can fit you out in just what you have made up your mind you want.

We gladly invite a comparison of Values with anything you can find elsewhere.

$15 to $45.

Overcoats in a great variety of models, belted or otherwise for street, dress, motoring or stormy weather.

$15 to $50.

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Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FIRST PIANOLA RECITAL
SEASON 1913-1914
Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.
at AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42d Street.
Admission Without Charge
Manhattan Ladies' Quartette Assisting.
IRENE CUMMING, First Soprano. GRACE DUNCAN, First Alto.
ISABEL THORPE, Second Soprano. ANNA WINKOPP, Second Alto.
DION W. KENNEDY, at the Organ.
GERARD CHATFIELD, at the Pianola.
PROGRAM.
1. Prelude, G Minor, Op. 23, No. 5..Rachmaninoff. The Pianola.
2. Lost Chord.....Sullivan. Manhattan Ladies' Quartette Accompanied by the Organ.
3. Theme and Variations.....Moszkowski. Aeolian Pipe Organ.
4. Ballad in F, Op. 38.....Chopin. The Pianola.
5. The Robin Laughed.....Harriet Ware. Manhattan Ladies' Quartette.
6. Etude, D Flat, No. 11.....Liszt. The Pianola.
7. Amarella.....Winne. Manhattan Ladies' Quartette Accompanied by the Pianola.

Emancipation Exposition
12th Regiment Armory
62nd Street & Columbus Ave.
To-night—the celebrated Clef Club—the most unique musical organization in America; one hundred and fifty colored musicians. Fifty cents admission. Boxes extra.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next FRIDAY AFT., Oct. 31, at 3:10.
Next SUNDAY AFT., Nov. 2, at 3.
Soloist, Mme. HOMER
Symphony in D, Haydn; Air, "Oh, Pardon Me," Bach; Serenade in D, Brahms; Air, "Oh, Don Fatale," Verdi; "La Villanelle du Diable," Loeffler.
Seats on sale Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.
T'm'w (Thurs.) Eve., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist, Mme. Teresa CARRENO PIANO.
BERLIOZ—TSCHAIKOWSKY
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Hippodrome, Sunday Eve., Nov. 2.
JOINT APPEARANCE
Melba & Kubelik
Management of LOUDON CHARLTON.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Nov. 2.
SONG RECITAL
Owing to the illness of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mme. Corinne **Rider-Kelsey** Soprano will render the programme (appearing elsewhere in this paper) alone.
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50 now at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 4, at 2:30.
PIANO RECITAL—TERESA
CARRENO
(Everett Piano.) Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT, AT 8:30.
SONG RECITAL CHARLES NORMAN **GRANVILLE**
Seats at Box Office, Management Walter Anderson.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
Matinee To-day at 2. Prices 25c. to $1.00.
This week, "LA TOSCA" in English.
Next Monday night, "La Tosca" in Italian.
POPULAR CONCERT Every Sunday Night.

Marie **Morrisey** Contralto
AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 30, 8:15

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1
Tea: 3 to 6:30
Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Marv. Millers, Octogenarian Turkey Trotters, 30 Others.
FREE INSTRUCTION AT MATINEE TEAS

METROPOLITAN Op. House, Mon., Nov. 3
Matinee and Night APPEARANCES ONLY.
PAVLOWA and Her Imperial Russian Ballet.
Seats now at Box Office. Prices 50c. to $2.50.

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GEORGE KLEINE'S Photo Drama Exquisite.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

WALLACK'S TWICE DAILY, 15c., 25c., 50c. 2:30 8:30
Last Week At This Theatre. The Big Genuine Photo-Drama
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

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To-night NUR EIN TRAUM (first time.)

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 35 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Concerts.

MURRAY HILL. Eves. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. DAVE MARION (Snuffy).

Academy 14th St., Irv. Pl. 10-20-30. Mat. Daily. A Romance of the Underworld.

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Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings, 8:10.
LAST WEEK $1.00 Mat. To-morrow. 2d Edition.
Passing Show of 1913

Beg. MONDAY EVE., NOV. 3. (Seats To-m'w.)
LEW FIELDS Presents THE with Star Cast. PLEASURE SEEKERS Special Matinee Election Day.

44th St. MUSIC HALL W. of B'way. POP. PRICED MAT. TO-DAY.
"GLIMPSE OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY."
Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Evs., 25c to $1.50.
SAM BERNARD & 50 MADO MINTY
TORTAJADA AGOUST COMPANY
MACK & WALKER SCHWARZ CO.
HOFF & Von BUSING R—WARD—L
Sunday CONCERTS—Matinee and Night.

NEXT WEEK **POLAIRE**
THE UGLIEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th. W. of B'way TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP
FORBES - ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL "HAMLET"
(With Gertrude Elliott.) Also Sat. Mats., 1, 8; and Wed. Eve., Nov. 5.
Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1, 4, (Eve..) 6, "Light That Failed"; Nov. 3, 4 (Mat.,) 8 (Eve.,) "Passing of 3d Floor Back" and "Sacrament of Judas"; Nov. 7, "Mice & Men."

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. To-night AT 8:30.
An Original Comedy THE MARRIAGE GAME Extra Matinee Election Day.

CASINO Beginning TO-M'W EVE.
The Great London and Paris Laughing Success, OH, I SAY!
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Sat., Elec. Day, 2:15.
ARNOLD BENNETT'S BRILLIANT COMEDY **THE GREAT ADVENTURE**

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:30.
THE LURE
Mat. T'd'y Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. Best Seats, $1.50.
THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT
By Rida Johnson Young & Christy Mathewson.

39TH STREET THEA., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 4.
AT BAY
Mat. To-day Best Seats $1.50.
THEATRE OF THRILLS.

Princess 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'dy., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30.
FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "Felice," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."

You Like a Play
that treats of things and persons you are familiar with. All the characters in
The Family Cupboard
at the
PLAYHOUSE
are types of persons you meet daily and know intimately. That is why the play has such a human appeal. It concerns you, your family and your neighbors. Delighted thousands have pronounced it "great"—ask them.
MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.50
SEATS ONE YEAR AHEAD NOW.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mts. T'm'w & Sat. 2:20.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON. **TO-DAY** Matinee Election Day.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34 St. & 8 Av. Evenings 8:15.
MAT. TO-DAY. 25c, 50c. Blindness of Virtue

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
JULIA DEAN in HER OWN MONEY

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day, Sat. and Nov. 4 at 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tdy. 25 & 50c. Alice Lloyd Frank Fogarty & Co. of 75.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 4. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. HADDON CHAMBERS.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 4. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's Masterpiece, SWEETHEARTS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 4. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas's New Comedy INDIAN SUMMER

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day (Pop.) & Sat.
SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
Extra Mat. Election Day.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.,) Sat. & Nov. 4.
TO-DAY MAT. POPULAR PRICES. 50c to $1.50.
3D MONTH and LAST 2 WEEKS.
Richard Carle—Hattie Williams in THE DOLL GIRL and J. M. BARRIE'S "THE CENSOR and THE DRAMATISTS."

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.20. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Election Day.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20 **AFTER 5**

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats To-m'w, Sat. & Nov. 4.
GRACE GEORGE in J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR and Stanley Houghton's Comedy, The Younger Generation

PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. OPENS TO-M'W NIGHT. Seats Now.
TANGLED LIVES
A POWERFUL PLAY OF TO-DAY.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 4.
DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 4.
—LAST 2 WEEKS.
THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 4.
TO-DAY MAT. POPULAR PRICES, 50c to $1.50.
FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT "Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, (Pop.) Sat. & Nov. 4.
ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Nov. 4.
THE LOVE LEASH with GRACE FILKINS.
NEXT MON., NOV. 3. Seats To-morrow.
MISS PHOENIX
A new farce by ARTHUR BULE.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4.
To-day Matinee Popular 50c to $1.50.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23d St., 8th Av. To-day Mat. 25 & 50c. MAY IRWIN "Widow by Proxy."

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